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HISTORY

OF THE

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK

AND OF THE

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY

FOR THE

RELIEF OF EMIGRANTS FROM IRELAND.

MARCH 17, 1771—MARCH 17, 1892.

BY

JOHN H. CAMPBELL,

Historian of the Hibernian Society.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY

1892.

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PREFACE.

THE volume which we present to the public on this, the 121st anniversary of the formation of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, has been prepared for the printer and the manuscript in great part written during the past three months. The material from which it has been written was collected mainly under the direct supervision of the writer during a period of eight years past, interrupted repeatedly by serious illness of himself and members of his family, and amidst the busy cares of professional life. But for these interruptions the work would have been completed three or four years since and would have contained much more valuable information than we have been able to gather. As it is, however, we are able to present a volume which will be of great value to the student of American local history and which will show to the public the patriotic part which the Irish-Americans of Pennsylvania took in gaining the liberties of our country. Rank injustice has been done to Pennsylvania for her share in the Revolution by Bancroft and other American historians. The services of such men as Wayne, Hand, Dickinson, Cadwalader, Moylan and the many other distinguished citizens of this State have been slighted or glossed over, and no justice at all has been accorded to the Irish-Americans, who formed such a large percentage of the State's population. We have endeavored, in tracing out the history of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, to show how intimately its members were associated with the Colonial cause, and how prominent they were in all the public events of the period, so that in making this contribution to American local history, it may serve to direct the attention of historians to the neglected claims of the Irish-Americans of Pennsylvania.

Most of the general and many special works on American history have been consulted in the progress of the researches required in the course of the work. In obtaining biographical sketches of the members, nearly 2,000 in number, the Directories of Philadelphia were first examined; next the records of the Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds, and wherever the name of a member appeared careful note of the same was made; then the clerks employed by the Committee made

personal visits to all the cemeteries in or near Philadelphia, and wherever the tombstones of members were found the inscriptions were carefully transcribed ; the records of the various old churches of the city, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Catholic, etc., were examined for entries concerning the members ; the registers of marriages, etc., were also examined ; and during the course of the work every old Irishman or Irish-American living in Philadelphia was personally interviewed and his recollections of members noted down. Besides this, gentlemen conversant with local history were consulted at various times, and in addition, the daily newspapers were frequently examined.

To give an idea of some of the work performed, it will suffice to mention the fact that in order to cover the period from 1790 to 1814, for which period the minute books of the Society are missing, every newspaper published in Philadelphia during that period was collated, issue by issue, and whatever pertained to the Hibernian Society carefully copied.

Besides all these sources of information, the descendants, relatives or acquaintances of deceased members have been either interviewed or corresponded with wherever it was possible, and a large mass of facts accumulated. The correspondence alone in this department amounted to several thousand letters and cards. As to living members, blanks were sent to them, requesting data for sketches, and, with but few exceptions, these blanks were returned filled.

Want of time and numerous interruptions in the work have prevented us from obtaining much information, which we feel confident can yet be obtained, and the sketches of many of the members will be found to be exceedingly meagre, but in obedience to the demand of the Society, we have concluded to go to press with the material already obtained, leaving to a future edition, if the Society should ever deem it advisable to publish one, the addition of such new matter.

In collecting the portraits published in the volume, we have relied on our brother, Mr. William J. Campbell, who is an authority in such matters, and he has rendered invaluable assistance in the work, his correspondence amounting to more than a thousand letters and cards. Fortunately, the results have been commensurate with the work, and we have obtained a large number of portraits which now appear for the first time, including several which were not known to be in existence by portrait collectors.

Of course, there must necessarily be many imperfections in our work ; but we have endeavored to be as accurate as possible, especially in the matter of dates and names, and trust that these imperfections

may not be so numerous as we imagine. At any rate we invoke the kind indulgence of the members and all our readers, and, if the name of a townland in Ireland is incorrectly spelled, it must be charitably taken for granted that the Gazetteer which we have used does not contain the name, and that we are not infallible upon the subject; or, if a name should be misprinted, as, for instance, McL*a*ughlin instead of McL*o*ughlin, or *vice-versa*, it must be taken for granted that a confusion exists regarding the name in the Directories and public records, and that no will or autograph has been discovered to fix the correct spelling. While we must apologize for errors, yet we consider that the Committee's work has been as carefully performed as time and money would permit, and that we present a volume which is creditable alike to the Society and to its members. There have been so many distinguished names on the rolls that we have had to curtail the sketches within briefer limits than we liked; but to give a full biography of every member of the Friendly Sons and Hibernian Society would extend the work to several volumes, and we are limited to one.

Before closing we must give due credit to those gentlemen who have specially assisted us in obtaining information and otherwise aiding in the work. Throughout the volume credit is given to very many individuals who have courteously responded to our letters of inquiry and requests for information; and where we have been indebted to works already published we have been careful to give the exact references in every instance; but there have been other gentlemen who throughout the whole course of the work have been of invaluable assistance to us.

First of all, my colleagues on the Committee, Messrs. William Brice, P. S. Dooner, Thomas D. Ferguson, Rev. James Gray Bolton and Hugh McCaffrey, who have patiently, in and out of season, sustained me in the work. To their encouragement and support are due the publication of the volume at this date.

Next, the officers of the Society, especially Presidents William J. Nead, William Brice, William McAleer and John Field, and Secretary Thomas D. Ferguson. Next, Messrs. James L. Taylor, Samuel L. Taylor, James S. Martin, Dennis B. Kelly, Robert H. Beattie, John Huggard and Patrick Devine, members of the Society.

Also, Messrs. Charles R. Hildeburn, Charles P. Keith, J. Lapsley Wilson, John A. McAllister, Frederick D. Stone, Michael Nisbet, and the officers and librarians of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, American Catholic Historical Society, Ridgway Library, Philadelphia Library and Mercantile Library. Also Mr. Francis Jordan, Jr.

And last, but not least, to my faithful assistants employed by the Committee, Messrs. P. J. Reilly, Peter Bolger, Edw. Stirling and Dennis B. Kelly, especially the last-named gentleman, whose whole soul was enlisted in the work. We ought, also, in justice to add the name of Mr. George S. Ferguson, at whose establishment this volume is printed. He has taken an interest in the work, not only as a printer, but as a member of the Society, and has made it a matter of personal pride to issue a creditable book.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 16, 1892.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1892.

To the Officers and Members of the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland:

THE Committee on History respectfully report:—That they are gratified to announce the completion of the work which the Society placed in their hands upon March 17, 1884, eight years ago. John H. Campbell, Esq., the Historian of the Society, has finished the manuscript of the work, and the printer has already in type two-thirds of the volume, and will complete the remaining portion in a few weeks.

The Preface to the volume will explain the character of the work performed by the Historian. The period covered by the History is from March 17, 1771, the date of the organization of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, down to the present date, March 17, 1892, a record of 121 years. Mr. Campbell has not only written the history of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and Hibernian Society, but also sketches of most of the members, nearly 2,000 in number, making a mass of material which will comprise over 560 pages of printed matter. We feel that the publication will throw much light upon the history of the Irish-Americans of Pennsylvania, especially during the Revolutionary War, and will show how important was the part taken by them in gaining the liberties of America. As a contribution to local American history the book will be invaluable, and as part of the history of Philadelphia it will be of great service to future chroniclers and historians.

The work will be issued in one large octavo volume, handsomely printed on fine white paper and bound in green cloth, and will contain 105 full-page portraits of members, many of them among the most distinguished citizens of the country. The selection of the portraits was left to the Historian, who would have gladly included many more than are published but for the general desire of the members to have the work completed before this meeting.

As originally constituted your Committee consisted of John H. Campbell, Chairman, James S. Martin, William Gorman, Robert H. Beattie and P. S. Dooner. Messrs. Beattie and Gorman finding it impossible to attend to the work of the Committee, resigned, and their places were filled by the appointment of Messrs. Thomas D. Ferguson and Rev. James Gray Bolton. Mr. Martin's place was subsequently filled by the appointment of Mr. Dennis B. Kelly, who, in turn, resigned, and Mr. William Brice was substituted. In December last, at the request of the Committee, Mr. Campbell undertook to write the History and complete the manuscript before March 17, 1892, and in order to devote himself uninterruptedly to the work, resigned from the Committee over which he had presided since its first appointment, and Mr. Hugh McCaffrey was appointed in his place, Rev. James Gray Bolton being chosen Chairman to succeed Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Thomas D. Ferguson being continued as Secretary.

In announcing the early completion of their labors, the Committee congratulate the Society upon the near publication of the History, which will be of value not only as a record of the Society itself, but as a tribute to the many distinguished patriots who were enrolled in its ranks.

REV. J. GRAY BOLTON, *Chairman.*
THOS. D. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*
P. S. DOONER,
WILLIAM BRICE,
HUGH MCCAFFREY.

Note.—In deference to the wishes of Mr. Campbell we have substituted as the frontispiece for the volume, the Medal of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick instead of his portrait, which the Society voted to be inserted.

LIST OF PORTRAITS.

With a few exceptions, the portraits in this volume (105 in number) are either from life or from untouched photographs of original portraits in oil, painted from life and photographed for the Society. The photographer employed by the Committee, Mr. Charles Truscott, has faithfully performed his work, and during its course he has visited several distant points, such as New York city; Paoli, Pa.; York, Pa.; Bethlehem, Pa.; Wilmington, Del., etc., in order to photograph oil paintings in possession of the families and descendants of deceased members. Several valuable original miniatures have also been photographed and reproduced in this volume. The work of procuring the portraits and having them photographed has been under the direction of Mr. William J. Campbell, of Philadelphia, to whom the Society is mainly indebted for the great success in obtaining so many photographs of original portraits. Most of the portraits are here published for the first time.

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[illegible] photograph . . . . . [illegible]
COL. THOMAS ROBINSON, from the portrait by C. W. Peale, owned by Rev. N. [illegible], Philadelphia, photographed for the Society . . . . . [illegible]
[illegible] Society, from photo. . . . . [illegible]
[illegible] JOHN SHE[illegible] . . . . . [illegible]
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NOTE.—We regret exceedingly that no portraits of Gen. Stephen Moylan, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Maxwell Nesbitt, and other distinguished officers of the Society are in existence. Otherwise they would have been included in the foregoing list.

LIST OF SOME OF THE WORKS CONSULTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS VOLUME.

Scharf & Westcott's History of Philadelphia, 3 Vols., Phila., 1884.

Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, 6 Vols., N. Y., 1887.

Simpson's Lives of Eminent Philadelphians, Phila., 1859.

Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania, Phila., 1874.

Philadelphia and Popular Philadelphians, Phila., 1861.

A Biographical Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians, 3 Vols., Phila., 1888-1890.

Keith's Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania, Phila., 1883.

Nevin's Encyclopædia of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Phila., 1884.

Names of Persons who took the Oath of Allegiance to the Colonies, Phila., 1865.

Martin's Bench and Bar of Philadelphia, Phila., 1883.

A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Phila., 1844.

History of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, Phila., 1874.

History of the Schuylkill Fishing Company, Phila., 1889.

The Hibernia Fire Engine Company, Phila., 1859.

Historical Memoir of Hibernia Fire Engine Company, Phila., 1872.

Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, 14 Vols., Phila., 1877–1891.

Pennsylvania Archives, 2d Series, 12 Vols., Harrisburg, 1879–1880.

History of the Bank of North America, Phila., 1882.

Records of American Catholic Historical Society, 3 Vols., Phila., 1887–1891.

Historical Catalogue of St. Andrew's Society, Phila., [illegible].

Historical Sketch of the Sons of St. George, Phila., 1872.

Historical Sketch of Welsh Society, Phila., 1880.

Men of America, City Government, Phila.

Ritter's Philadelphia and her Merchants, Phila., 1860.

Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, 3 Vols., Phila., 1858-1891.

Simon's Biographies of Successful Merchants, Phila., 1874.

[illegible]'s Account of Yellow Fever in Philadelphia, Phila., 1[illegible].

Hazard's Annals and Navy Register, Washington, 1835.

Transactions of the College of Physicians, Centennial Ed., Phila., 1[illegible].

[illegible] Lives of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons, Phila., 1[illegible].

Cooper's Naval History, 2 Vols., Phila., 1[illegible].

[illegible] and many local and [illegible] American histories [illegible] specially made throughout the volume.

LIST OF PROMINENT PUBLIC OFFICIALS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES.

George Washington.
Andrew Jackson.
Ulysses S. Grant.

CABINET OFFICERS.

Richard Bache,
Postmaster-General.

James Campbell,
Postmaster-General.

John Wanamaker,
Postmaster-General.

William J. Duane,
Secretary of Treasury.

Gen. Henry Knox,
Secretary of War.

James M. Porter,
Secretary of War.

Mahlon Dickerson,
Secretary of Navy.

Wayne MacVeagh,
Attorney-General.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES, ETC.

Joseph R. Chandler,
Minister to Two Sicilies.

William B. Reed,
Minister to China.

Robert Adams, Jr.,
Minister to Brazil.

Andrew G. Curtin,
Minister to Russia.

Thomas Barclay,
Consul to Barbary Powers.

John Mitchell,
Consul at Santiago de Cuba [illegible]

Valentine Holmes,
Consul at Dublin.

Robert L. Loughead,
Consul at Londonderry.

Thomas E. Heenan, M. D.,
Consul at Odessa.

ARMY OFFICERS.

Gen. George Washington.
Gen. Anthony Wayne.
Gen. Edward Hand.
Gen. Richard Butler.
Gen. William Thompson.
Gen. Henry Knox.
Gen. Stephen Moylan.
Gen. William Irvine.
Gen. John Cadwalader.
Gen. Walter Stewart.
Gen. John Shee.
Gen. Thomas Proctor.
Gen. John Cochran,
Surgeon General.
Gen. John P. G. Muhlenberg.
Gen. Samuel Meredith.
Gen. Callender Irvine,
Commissary General.
Gen. Thomas Acheson.
Gen. Andrew Jackson.
Gen. Robert Patterson.
Gen. U. S. Grant.
Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland.
Gen. William McCandless.
Gen. James A. Beaver.
Gen. J. P. S. Gobin.
Gen. Robert P. Dechert.

Gen. Thomas L. Kane.
Gen. Robert E. Patterson.
Col. Charles Stewart.
Col. Christopher Stuart.
Col. Thomas Lloyd Moore.
Col. John Nixon.
Col. Ephraim Blaine.
Col. Thomas McKean.
Col. Francis Johnston.
Col. John Patton.
Col. Lambert Cadwalader.
Col. Sharp Delany.
Col. William Dean.
Col. Francis Nichols.
Col. Thomas Robinson.
Col. John Dickinson.
Col. Henry Hill.
Col. Samuel B. Davis.
Col. Robert Loller.
Col. Frederick Watts.
Col. Dennis Heenan.
Col. Thomas J. Town.
Lt.-Col. George Latimer.
Lt.-Col. Augustus Boyd.
Lt.-Col. Edward M. Hevl.
Lt.-Col. John T. O'Brien.
Lt.-Col. James O'Reilly.
Major Robt. Patterson 1700.
Major William Gray.
Major James Moore.
Major Thomas D. Moore.
Major Thomas Ash.
Major Wayne MacVeagh.
Paymaster James Mease.

Surgeon W. J. Fleming.
Capt. Edward H. Flood.
Capt. James M. Leddy.
Capt. John Taylor.
Capt. John McCullough.
Capt. William C. Patterson.
Lieut. William Linsley.
Lieut. B. W. Ball.
Lieut. John McLoughlin.
Lieut. George Roney.

NAVY OFFICERS.

Admiral George C. Read.
Com. John Barry.
Com. Thomas Read.
Com. Charles Stewart.
Capt. Henry Geddes.
Capt. John Green.
Capt. Paul Cox.
Capt. Nathan Boys.
Capt. John Mitchell.
Capt. James Montgomery.
Purser Matthew Mease.
Surgeon Mich'l O'Hara,

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Senators.

Robert Morris.
William Bingham.
Gen. J. P. G. Muhlenberg.
Mahlon Dickerson.

Representatives.

John Dickinson.
Robert Morris.
Dr. Samuel Duffield.
James Searle.
Thomas Fitzsimons.
Richard Peters.
William Bingham.
Thomas McKean.
Gen. William Irvine.
Gen. J. P. G. Muhlenberg.
Col. Charles Stewart.
Col. Lambert Cadwalader.
Gen. Samuel Meredith.
[illegible] M'Clenachan.
[illegible] S. Markley.
John Sergeant.
[illegible] Hemphill.

Thomas Kittera.
James Harper.
William Findley.
Tench Coxe.
George W. Toland.
Joseph R. Chandler.
Thomas Burnside.
Andrew G. Curtin.
Richard Vaux.
Benjamin T. Biggs.
James B. Reilly.
William McAleer.

JUDGES.

United States District Court.

Richard Peters.
John K. Kane.
Mahlon Dickerson.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Thomas McKean,
Chief-Justice.
John B. Gibson,
Chief-Justice.
John M. Read,
Chief-Justice.
George Bryan.
Thomas Sergeant.
Thomas Burnside.
William A. Porter.
Mahlon Dickerson,
New Jersey.

Common Pleas.

George Bryan.
Henry Hill.
Sharp Delany.
John Cadwalader.
Plunkett Fleeson.
John Fox,
Recorder.
Christopher Marshall.
William Nichols.
Mahlon Dickerson.
William Franklin.
John Geyer.
Thomas Armstrong.
James Campbell.
Michael Arnold.
Thomas R. Elcock.
James Gay Gordon.

Orphans' Court.

Plunkett Fleeson.
Henry Hill.
William B. Hanna.

District Court of Philadelphia

Joseph Hemphill.
Joseph Borden McKean.
Thomas Sergeant.
Charles S. Coxe.

Court of General Sessions.

Joseph M. Doran.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS—LOCAL.

Clerks of United States Courts.

Samuel Caldwell.
David Caldwell.
Gen. Thomas L. Kane.

Marshals.

William Nichols.
Samuel D. Patterson.

District Attorney.

John M. Read.

Collectors of the Port.

John Patterson.
Sharp Delany.
Lt.-Col. George Latimer.
Gen. J. P. G. Muhlenberg.
Gen. John Shee.
Gen. John Steele.
John Cadwalader.

Surveyors of the Port.

Gen. Walter Stewart.
John M. Campbell.

Naval Officers.

George Bryan.
Philip S. Markley.
Thomas J. Powers.

Navy Agents.

Henry Toland.
Samuel D. Patterson.

Directors of Mint.

Robert Patterson (1790).
Robert M. Patterson, M. D.

Postmasters.

Richard Bache.
James Bryson.
Robert Patton.
Thomas Sergeant.
William F. Harrity.
John Field.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Governors.

John Dickinson.
Thomas McKean.
Andrew G. Curtin.
Gen. James A. Beaver.
Mahlon Dickerson,
Governor of New Jersey.
Benjamin T. Biggs,
Governor of Delaware.

Secretaries of Commonwealth.

Thomas Sergeant.
Andrew G. Curtin.
William S. Stenger.
William F. Harrity.

State Treasurer.

William V. McGrath.

Surveyor-General and Land Office.

Col. Francis Johnston.

Surveyor-General.

Gen. Andrew Porter.

Secretaries of Internal Affairs.

Gen. William McCandless.
Col. Thomas J. Stewart.

Auditors General.

John Donnaldson.
George Bryan.

Comptroller-General.

John Donnaldson.

Adjutants-General.

Mahlon Dickerson.
Thomas McKean, Jr.
Gen. D. H. Hastings.

Judge Advocate General.

John I. Rogers.

Committee of Safety.

Robert Morris.
John Dickinson.
Gen. Anthony Wayne.
Gen. John Cadwalader.
Col. Francis Johnston.
Col. John Nixon.
James Mease.
Thomas Fitzsimons.
Andrew Caldwell.
George Campbell.
John Maxwell Nesbitt,
[illegible]

Supreme Executive Council.

George Bryan,
[illegible]
John Dickinson,
[illegible]

Presidents of Supreme Executive Council.

Joseph Reed.
William Bradford.
Richard Peters.

Attorneys-General.

Joseph B. McKean.
Mahlon Dickerson.
Walter Franklin.
Joseph Reed.
Thomas Sergeant.
Philip S. Markley.
William B. Reed.
John K. Kane.
John M. Read.
James Campbell.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayors.

John Barclay.
John Geyer.
Benjamin W. Richards.
Richard Vaux.
Alexander Henry.
Morton McMichael.
William B. Smith.
Edwin S. Stuart.
James R. Kenney,
Mayor of Reading, Pa.

City Recorders.

Mahlon Dickerson.
Joseph Reed.
Richard Vaux.

Sheriffs.

Gen. Thomas Proctor.
James Ash.
William T. Donaldson.
Col. Francis Johnston.
Benjamin Duncan.
William A. Porter.
Morton McMichael.
George Megee.
Horatio P. Connell.

City Treasurers.

Gen. John Shee.
William V. McGrath.
Dr. James McClintock.
Joseph N. Piersol.
Richard G. Oellers.
George D. McCreary.

Coroners.

Thomas J. Powers.
Dr. D. J. Langton,
Schuylkill County.

Recorders of Deeds.

Edward Fox.
James B. Reilly,
Schuylkill County.

City Controller.

Gen. Robert P. Dechert.

Receivers of Taxes.

John M. Melloy.
Capt. John Taylor.

Presidents of Select Council.

Robert Patterson (1790).
Thomas Kittera.
William B. Smith.

Presidents of Common Council.

Joseph Worrell.
William C. Patterson.

Port Physicians.

Dr. James Mease.
Dr. Samuel Duffield.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

Peter A. Browne.
Charles S. Coxe.
Thomas Kittera.
William J. Duane.
Philip S. Markley.
C. Wallace Brooke.

William A. Porter.
William B. Reed.

District Attorneys.

William B. Reed.
George S. Graham.
James B. Reilly,
Schuylkill County.
William S. Stenger,
Franklin County.

City Solicitors.

Mahlon Dickerson.
Joseph Reed.
John K. Kane.
John M. Read.
William A. Porter.

Registers of Wills.

George Campbell.
Joseph B. McKean.
John Geyer.
George W. McMahon.
Thomas McCullough.

City Commissioner.

Thomas A. Fahy.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY WHO WERE EDITORS OR PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

FRANCIS BAILEY, 1794. Publisher of The Freeman's Journal or North Amer[illegible] Intelligencer.

JOHN BINNS, 1806. Editor of Republican Argus, Northampton, Pa., and of [illegible] Democratic Press, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL F. BRADFORD, 1863. Publisher of True American.

ANDREW BROWN, 1790. Founder and publisher of Federal Gazette, afterwards [illegible] Philadelphia Gazette.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL, 1880. Editor of Legal Gazette and of C. T. A. News.

HENRY C. CAREY, 1829. Editor of Protection Department of New York Tribune.

MATHEW CAREY, 1760. Editor of Freeman's Journal (Dublin); editor of the Volunteers' Journal (Dublin); publisher of Pennsylvania Evening Herald; editor and publisher of the Columbian Magazine; editor and publisher of the American Museum.

JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, 1842. Editor of United States Gazette.

P. S. DONNELLAN, M. D., 1889. Associate editor of Medical Times.

WILLIAM DUANE, 1796. Editor of True American; editor and proprietor of The Aurora.

CAPTAIN JOHN DUNLAP, 1775. Publisher of Pennsylvania Packet or General Advertiser, and of Der Hoch Deutsch Americanische Calender.

JAMES M. FERGUSON, 1[illegible] Publisher of United Presbyterian, Pittsburg, Pa. [illegible] of Youth's Evangelist, Philadelphia.

GEORGE S. FERGUSON, 1[illegible] Publisher of American Guardian; The Christian Instructor; The Presbyterian Journal, and Evangelical Repository.

JAMES D. FLYNN, 1[illegible] Editor of Bordentown (N. J.) Register.

SOLOMON FOSTER, 1[illegible] Editor of Evening Chronicle, Pottsville, Pa.

JOHN N. GALLAGHER, 1[illegible] Publisher of Real Estate Record.

MOSES P. HANDY, 1884. Editor of Richmond (Va.) Dispatch; editor of Richmond [illegible] Enquirer; [illegible] of Press and of Evening News, Philadelphia; [illegible] of New York Herald.

[illegible] A. HARDEN, 1[illegible] Editor of Inspector of Catholic Standard.

[illegible] H. HAYES, 1[illegible] [illegible] of Bulletin, Pa. [illegible]

[illegible] Editor of Keystone, Pottsville, Pa.

[illegible] Editor of Evening News, Philadelphia.

[illegible] Editor of Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.

[illegible] Editor of Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.

[illegible] Editor of Evening Telegraph

LOUIS N. MEGARGEE, 1881.—City editor of the Press, city [illegible] the Ledger, News; city editor of the Times.

ROBERT S. MENAMIN, 1884.—Editor and proprietor of the [illegible]

WILLIAM F. MCCULLY, 1884.—Business manager and [illegible]

FRANK MCLOUGHLIN, 1894.—Chief proprietor of the Times.

MORTON MCMICHAEL, 1841.—Editor of Saturday Evening Post, editor and proprietor of Saturday Courier; part proprietor of Saturday News; editor and proprietor of North American and United States Gazette.

ROBERT M. MCWADE, 1880.—City editor of the Press; city editor of the Public Ledger.

RICHARD G. OELLERS, 1888.—Business manager of the Record.

COL. JAMES O'REILLY, 1883.—One of the founders of Sunday Leader.

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON, 1838.—Editor and publisher of Norristown (Pa.) Register; editor of Harrisburg (Pa.) Union; editor and publisher of Democratic Times (Harrisburg, Pa.); editor and publisher of Saturday Evening Post.

WILLIAM B. REED, 1837.—Editorial staff of New York World.

ISRAEL F. SHEPPARD, 1880.—Night editor of the Age; night editor of the Public Ledger.

WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, 1882.—Proprietor of the Philadelphia Record.

WILLIAM S. STEIGLER, 1860.—Editor and part proprietor of the Valley Spirit (Chambersburg, Pa.).

ROBERT TYLER, 1853.—Editor of Mail and Advertiser (Montgomery, Ala.).

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, 1880.—Editorial manager of the Philadelphia Press; managing editor of New York Tribune; editorial staff of New York Herald; part-proprietor of the Evening Star (Philadelphia).

LIST OF WORKS WRITTEN BY MEMBERS OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

WILLIAM BARNWELL, M. D., 1818.—Physical Investigations relative to the Diseases of a Warm and Vitiated Atmosphere, 1802; various medical papers.

BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D., 1790.—Tract on Natural History, 1787; Elements of Botany, 1804; Collections towards a Materia Medica of the United States; various papers in American Philosophical Transactions.

JOHN BINNS, 1809.—Justices of the Peace; Recollections of the Life of John Binns, 1854; several pamphlets.

REV. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, 1850.—Edited History of Presbyterian Church in America; numerous articles for magazines and journals.

DAVID PAUL BROWN, 1819.—Sertorius, or the Roman Patriot, 1830; The Trial, a Tragedy; The Prophet of St. Paul's, a Melodrama; Love and Honor, a Farce; The Forum, or Forty Years full practice at the Philadelphia Bar, 2 Vols., 1856; several pamphlets.

PETER A. BROWNE, 1813.—Trichologia Mammalium, 1853; Browne's Reports—Law Cases, 2 Vols., 1811.

TURNER CAMAC, 1815.—Several pamphlets on Internal Improvements.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL, 1880.—List of the Proprietaries and Governors of Pennsylvania, 1868; Legal Gazette Reports, 1872; History of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and Hibernian Society (this volume), 1892.

HENRY C. CAREY, 1820.—An Essay on the Rate of Wages, 1835; Principles of Political Economy, 3 Vols., 1837–1839; Past, Present and Future, 1848; The Harmony of Interests, 1852; Slave Trade, Why it Exists and how it may be Extinguished, 1853; The Credit System in France, Great Britain and the United States, 1858; Principles of Social Science, 3 Vols., 1858–1859; Unity of Law, 1872.

MATHEW CAREY, 1760.—Edited Columbian Magazine, 1786; Edited American Museum, 5 Vols., 1787–1792; Account of the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1793; The Olive Branch, 1814; Vindiciæ Hibernicæ, 1819; numerous pamphlets.

JOHN CASSIN, 1865.—Birds of California and Texas; Synopsis of the Birds of North America; Ornithology of the United States Japan Exploring Expedition and of the United States Astronomical Expedition to Chili; Mammalogy and Ornithology of the Wilkes' Exploring Expedition; American Ornithology.

[illegible] CHANDLER, [illegible]—A Grammar of the English Language, 1817; numerous pamphlets.

[illegible] B. COPE, [illegible]—Engravings of Meyrick's Metallic Ornaments, 1830.

TENCH COXE, 1760.—A View of the United States of America, 1794; A Statement of [illegible] of Manufactures of the United States, 1810; pamphlets, etc.

WILLIAM C. CRAIG, M. D., [illegible]—Papers on medical [illegible].

MATHEW DICKERSON, [illegible]—Speeches in Congress, [illegible].

FRANCIS DOMINIC, [illegible]—Poems.

WILLIAM DUANE, 1806.—A Visit to Colombia, An Epitome of the Arts and Sciences, 1811; Military Dictionary, 1810; Handbook for Riflemen, 1813.

WILLIAM J. DUANE, 1825.—The Law of Nations, 1809; Internal Improvements of the Commonwealth, 1810.

REV. JOHN EWING, 1802.—Papers in American Philosophical Society Transactions; Collegiate Lectures on Natural Philosophy, 2 Vols., 1809, and Volume of his Sermons, 1812, were published after his death).

WILLIAM FINDLEY, 1790.—A Review of the Funding System, 1794; History of the Whiskey Insurrection of Western Pennsylvania, 1796; Observations Vindicating Religious Liberty against Rev. S. B. Wylie.

SOLOMON FOSTER, 1884.—Men of America.

WILLIAM GRIMSHAW, 1828.—School Histories of England, France, Greece, United States, Rome, South America and Mexico; Life of Napoleon; Etymological Dictionary; Gentlemen's Lexicon; Ladies' Lexicon; Merchant's Law Book; Form Book; American Chesterfield; Revised Editions of Goldsmith's Rome and Greece, Ramsay's Life of Washington, and Blaine's History of Wars growing out of French Revolution.

WILLIAM W. HALY, 1832.—(Jointly) Troubat & Haly's Practice in the Civil Courts.

W. JOSEPH HEARN, M. D., 1884.—Papers in medical journals.

P. S. DONNELLAN, M. D., 1889.—Medical essays in London and Philadelphia medical journals.

SAMUEL HOOD, 1833.—Brief account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, 1844; Law of Executors, etc., 1847.

JOHN K. KANE, 1828.—Numerous papers on literary and legal subjects.

R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, 1824.—Lays of Palestine, 1848; Titian, a novel, 1849; A Life of Guizot, 1850; Partnership, a legal-commercial work, 1847; Mornings at Modlock, 3 Vols., 1850; Bits of Blarney, 1855; Tressilian and his Friends, 1858; Life of Dickens, 1870; Life of Walter Scott, 1871; and edited new editions of Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar; Noctes Ambrosianæ, 5 Vols.; De Quincey's Klosterheim; Life of Curran; Dr. Maginn's Miscellaneous Works, 5 Vols.; and Lady Morgan's O'Briens and O'Flahertys.

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, 1760.—Remembrancer.

JAMES MEASE, M. D., 1808.—Picture of Philadelphia, 1811; Introductory Lecture to Course on Comparative Anatomy, 1813.

LOUIS N. MEGARGEE, 1881.—Biographical Album of Philadelphia in the Bi-Centennial Year; Prominent Pennsylvanians.

JOHN K. MITCHELL, M. D., 1838.—Papers on medical subjects.

GEO. ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, 1862.—Life of Hancock.

JAMES MCHENRY, M. D., 1830.—The Wilderness, a novel; O'Donnel, or the Hunter Chief; Hearts of Steel; The Pleasures of Friendship, a poem; The Antediluvian, a poem.

PETER M. MCWADE, 1880.—The Last Struggle; The Unknown; Poems; Gold Lyrics.

PETER PATTERSON, 1744.—The Norwegian System [illegible] Blood Purifier of Modern [illegible]

GEO. [illegible] PATTERSON, [illegible] A New [illegible]

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN [illegible]

the Administration of the Girard Estate, 1833; The Law of Evidence, 1864; Jefferson Davis and his Complicity in the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, 1869.

WILLIAM B. REED, 1837.—Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed, 2 Vols.; Life of Esther Reed; Vindication of Joseph Reed; numerous pamphlets and magazine articles.

EDWARD ROTH, 1867.—Life of Napoleon III., 1858; Christus Judex, 1863; Index to Littell's Living Age; several school-books; Translations of *Chateau Morville*, *Wages of Vice*, Legouvé's Art of Reading and Jules Verne's Astronomical Stories.

WILLIAM HENRY SAYLR, 1888.—Edited American Chess Congress, 1876.

MICHAEL L. SCANLAN, 1871.—Magazine stories.

THOMAS SERGEANT, 1805.—The Law of Foreign Attachment, 1811; Reports of Cases in Supreme Court of Pennsylvania with William Rawle, 17 Vols., 1814–1829; Constitutional Law, 1822; Sketch of the National Judiciary Powers, 1824; View of the Land Laws of Pennsylvania, 1838.

ROBERT TYLER, 1853.—Alhasneus, a poem, New York, 1842; Death, or Mother's Dream, a poem, 1843; Is Virginia a Repudiating State? Richmond, Va., 1871; The State's Guarantee, Richmond, Va., 1838.

RICHARD VAUX, 1811.—Life of Governor Joseph Heister; Recorder's Decisions; numerous papers on Penology.

REV. SAMUEL B. WYLIE, 1811.—Two Sons of Oil; Covenanting; Greek Grammar; Life of Alexander McLeod; numerous articles in periodicals.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, 1880.—Around the World with General Grant.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

THE first white settlers on the banks of the Delaware were Swedes, followed by the English colonists, under William Penn, in 1682. From that date until about 1720 the arrivals were mostly of English emigrants. Soon after 1720, a steady influx of settlers from Ireland —mainly from the northern counties—began and continued with more or less interruption down to the present day. The Irish emigration soon assumed large proportions, and spread itself throughout what now compose the Southern tier of counties. Gordon, in his "History of Pennsylvania" (page 207), states that from December, 1728, to December, 1729, the emigrants to the province were as follows:

English and Welsh	267
Scotch	45
Palatines (Germans)	243
Irish	5955

If anything like that proportion was maintained for any considerable length of time, it can readily be perceived that at the period of the Revolution, the Irish element in the population must have been very large. That it was very considerable can be seen at a glance from the list of prominent names in the army, navy and civil service of the colony, and from the Revolution down to our own time, the history of Pennsylvania without its public-spirited citizens of Irish birth or descent would be very tame indeed. A glance at a few of the Irish names conspicuous in her history will carry out our view. The President of the United States contributed by Pennsylvania to the nation was James Buchanan. Of United States Senators there were William Maclay, James Ross, Samuel Maclay, Andrew Gregg, Walter Lowrie, William Findlay, Samuel McKean, James Buchanan, Robert Cowan, Charles R. Buckalew, John Scott, William A. Wallace, John I. Mitchell and Matthew Stanley Quay. Of members of the Cabinet there were William J. Duane, James Madison Porter, T. M. T. McKennan, James Campbell and Wayne MacVeagh. Of the Governors of the State there were George Bryan, William Moore, Thomas McKean, William Findlay, David Rittenhouse Porter, James Pollock, Andrew G. Curtin and Robert E. Pattison. Of Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania there were Thomas McKean, George Bryan, John Bannister Gibson, Hugh Henry Brackenridge, Thomas Duncan, Molton C. Rogers, John Todd, John Ross, John Kennedy, Thomas Burnside, Richard Coulter, Thomas S. Bell, George

Chambers, Jeremiah S. Black, Walter H. Lowrie, John C. Knox, James Armstrong, James Thompson, William Strong, William A. Porter, John M. Read, Daniel Agnew, Isaac G. Gordon and Silas M. Clark. And when we add to these names of public officials such names as those of General Anthony Wayne, General Edward Hand, General Stephen Moylan, Commodore John Barry, Commodore Charles Stewart, Charles Thomson, Colonel John Nixon, Robert Fulton, Mathew Carey, William Duane, General Robert Patterson, Admiral David D. Porter, General George G. Meade, General George B. McClellan, and hundreds of others, we can truly say that the Irish element in Pennsylvania is both conspicuous and distinguished.

It is the fashion at the present time to lay much stress upon the fact that the Irish of Pennsylvania history were, more properly speaking, "Scotch-Irish"—that is, natives of Ireland, who had been transplanted for a time from Scotland to Ireland, and thence came to America. There is doubtless Scotch and even English ancestry in the veins of many Irish-Americans, but as Irishmen when they settle in the United States are at once imbued with the glorious spirit pervading this great Republic and become "more American than the Americans themselves;" so in like manner did the Scotch and English settlers, who settled in the North of Ireland, become imbued with the spirit of hostility to British oppression, which made them "more Irish than the Irish themselves." O'Connell was not more devoted to the liberties of the Irish people than Grattan and Emmet, nor did the latter claim to be anything but Irish. And so with respect to the "Scotch-Irish" settlers of Pennsylvania; they were Irish to the backbone, even if many of them did spring from other countries. The Donegals, Tyrones, Derrys, and other like localities of Pennsylvania were Irish names, not Scotch, and were bestowed upon them by the early settlers, who regarded themselves as true Irishmen, no matter how some of their descendants may now regard them as Scotch. Take the history of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the leading Irish organization prior to and during the Revolution. Most of them were what would now be considered as "Scotch-Irish," and yet they organized an *Irish* Society, not a *Scotch one;* they met on St. Patrick's Day, and not on St. Andrew's Day, and though originally composed of Presbyterians and Episcopalians, with but three Catholics among their number, yet so far from their thoughts was any idea of illiberality, that they chose one of these Catholics, General Stephen Moylan, who was certainly not "Scotch-Irish," to be their first President. The St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia was organized twenty-two years before the Friendly Sons of St.



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Patrick, and yet these "Scotch-Irish" members of the latter Society organized a distinctively *Irish* organization to keep alive the memories of old Ireland. We can imagine them smiling, if in their day some over-zealous orator had claimed them to be "more Scotch than Irish." We are willing to give all credit due to the Scotch ancestry of many of our members, and the writer of this can claim as Scotch a name and ancestry as any man living, and, in addition, we are keenly alive to the noble traits of character of the Scotch people and the glories of their country, but with the settlement of the Scotch in Ireland, they broadened out their views, imbibed the spirit of the Irish people, and became as Irish as the descendants of the original settlers of the land of St. Patrick. The early Irish settlers of Pennsylvania regarded themselves as Irishmen, and, as our history as we unfold it will show, their representatives in the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and Hibernian Society became Americans, in all that the term implies, as those of their ancestors who were Scotch became thorough Irishmen. There is enough of glory and patriotism among both Scotch and Irish, without attempting to introduce a spirit of antagonism between them.

As a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* once said, "At the end of the seventeenth century, the chief social feature of the Highlands of Scotland was famine and the other was emigration," so we might say that during the eighteenth century in Ireland the chief social feature was political oppression and the other was emigration. The preliminary essay to the "Genealogy of the McKinstry Family," by William Willis, Boston, 1858, contains the following interesting statements regarding the early Irish emigration to America:

"The first immigration of these people to this country was to the Middle States and Southern colonies. As early as 1684 a settlement was formed in New Jersey, and in 1690 small groups were found in the Carolinas, Maryland and Pennsylvania. But it was not until the reigns of Anne and George I. that large numbers, driven by oppressive measures of government and disastrous seasons, were induced to seek, even in the wilderness, a better home than their [illegible] region could give them. Gordon says: 'Scarcity of corn, owing [illegible] principally from the discouragement of industry, [illegible] and the following year almost to a famine, especially in Ulster. [illegible] emigrations to America, which have since increased, drew [illegible] thousand people annually from Ulster alone.' Dr. Boulter, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, who [illegible] to divert the horrors of famine in Ireland, wrote to the English ministry, March 7, 1725, 'that there [illegible] that

'are carrying off about one thousand passengers; most of them can neither get victuals or work at home.' He also says: 'Three thousand one hundred men, women and children went from Ireland to America in 1727, and four thousand two hundred in three years, all Protestants.' The principal seats of these emigrations were Pennsylvania and the Middle States. New England was found not so favorable to their farming and other interests. Douglas, who wrote at Boston in 1750, says: 'At first they chose New England, but being brought up to husbandry, &c., New England did not generally answer so well as the colonies southward; at present they generally resort to Pennsylvania.' By Proud's 'History of Pennsylvania,' we find that in 1720 nearly six thousand arrived in that colony; and before the middle of the century, nearly twelve thousand arrived annually for several years. These were Protestants and generally Presbyterians; few or no Catholics came until after the Revolution."

Burke, in his "European Settlements in America," Dublin edition, 1762, Vol. 2, p. 199, says: "In some years more people have transported themselves into Pennsylvania than in all the other settlements together. In 1729 six thousand two hundred and eight persons came to settle here as passengers or servants, four-fifths of whom, at least, were from Ireland."

From these statements it may be seen that, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the Anglo-Saxon is not the foundation stock of her people, and England cannot be truly regarded as the mother country. It was doubtless the presence of such large numbers of Irish settlers among her population that led to her strenuous resistance to the exactions of Great Britain before the Revolution, and her firm support of the cause of Independence. At any rate, the disaffected and "tory" parts of her people came from classes who were not Irish.

Rev. Dr. J. G. Craighead, in "Scotch and Irish Seeds in American Soil," page 339, gives the following list of "Presbyterian Colonists" who were conspicuous in the battles of the Revolution. The reverend gentleman in his enthusiasm includes a number of Episcopalians, Catholics and other denominations than Presbyterians in the list, but as the greater number were of the denomination claimed, we may pardon his enthusiasm. The list, which is as follows, shows, as does the history contained in this volume, what a prominent part Irish Americans took in gaining the liberties of our country:

"Of Major-Generals, we may refer to Anthony Wayne, John Stark, Hugh Mercer, Thomas Sumter, Henry Knox, William Alexander (Lord Stirling), Alexander McDowell, Richard Montgomery, John Sullivan, and Richard Montrie. Of Generals, to Daniel Morgan,

John Beatty, Francis Morton, Griffith Rutherford, George Graham, William Irvine, John Moore, Charles Stewart, John Armstrong, William Davidson, Joseph Graham, Isaac Hughes, Andrew Pickens, Arthur St. Clair, and Joseph Reed. Of Brigadier-Generals, to John Armstrong, Jr., Jethro Sumner, Matthias Ogden, Otho H. Williams, Stephen Moylan, Francis Nash, Elias Dayton, Edward Hand, Andrew Lewis, Lochlan McIntosh, William Thompson, Andrew Porter, James Moore, and William Macpherson. Of Colonels and of other subordinate officers we attempt no enumeration, as in point of numbers they were almost legion."

Among these names will be readily recognized many of the members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, whose Society was organized about four years prior to the Revolutionary war. All of the members were either Irish by birth or, having had one or both parents who were Irish, were natives of Philadelphia. They or their parents were part of the emigration of Irish colonists which we have described, and in tracing the origin of the Society we have to look among the emigrants referred to. The earliest known Irish association in Philadelphia was the "Hibernia Fire Company," organized in 1751. Of the twenty-six signers of its constitution in 1752, nine of them afterwards became members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, viz. : Randle Mitchell, William West, Benjamin Fuller, James Mease, Blair McClenachan, John Mitchell, George Fullerton, George Campbell, and Sharp Delany. Of the founders of the Friendly Sons, only seven were members of the Hibernia Fire Company at the time. It was not until 1781, upon the reorganization of the Fire Company, after a period of inactivity, that its rolls contain so many names of the Friendly Sons. It was evidently not the parent of the Friendly Sons, but really owes its continued existence, after 1781, to the members of the latter body. Its list of members during its long and useful career contains many distinguished names, and the Irish-Americans of Philadelphia may be proud of the first organized body among their number.

In 1732 was founded the "Colony in Schuylkill," [illegible] 1782, the "Schuylkill Fishing Company." Among its members in 1771, when the Society of the Friendly Sons was formed, were John Nixon, Tench Francis and John Patton. As these were but three out of a large number we cannot look to the "Colony in Schuylkill" as our parent Society, as some have supposed.

In 1766 was formed the "Gloucester Fox Hunting Club," and on its rolls in 1771 we find the names of John Dickinson, Tench Francis, Robert Morris, John White, John Cadwalader, Thomas Fitzsimons,

Richard Bache, John Mitchell, Stephen Moylan, Samuel Caldwell, Matthew Mease and John Boyle—members of the Friendly Sons. The gentlemen composing the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, the First City Troop and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, were intimately associated, and about the beginning of the Revolution the two former of these organizations were composed largely of members of the last-named Society.

But in extending our researches we have come across more direct evidences of the origin of the Friendly Sons than are given in the supposition that any of the above-named Societies are responsible for their existence as a body. The association of the merchants of Irish parentage, who were leading men in Philadelphia circles as early as 1765, especially of those who had business relations with the firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt, led to the establishment of the "Irish Club" about that date. William West, John Nixon, John Maxwell Nesbitt, James Mease, Benjamin Fuller, Stephen Moylan and others were members of the Club, which met informally at "Burns's Tavern" once a week to play backgammon or whist, and finish the evening with a supper and punch. It was at one of these evening parties, at the beginning of 1771, that it was proposed to give perpetuity to the Club by forming a Society from its members to be called the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick." From this humble beginning sprang the glorious Society, whose history and that of the Hibernian Society, its worthy successor, we are about to record in the pages of this volume.



COL. JOHN NIXON

THE SOCIETY

OF THE

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

THE SOCIETY was undoubtedly organized upon the 17th of March, 1771 (St. Patrick's Day). While the minutes begin with the meeting held upon September 17, 1771, the officers had already been chosen, and the president, in appointing his council, includes two members who are not recorded as present at the meeting, showing that they must have been previously elected. At the subsequent meetings the names of nine other members also appear in like manner, and the meeting held upon March 17, 1772, is designated as the anniversary meeting.

At the organization of the Society there were twenty-four regular members and six honorary members, viz. :

Regular Members.

STEPHEN MOYLAN, *President.*	BENJAMIN FULLER.
JOHN M. NESBITT, *Vice President.*	GEORGE FULLERTON.
WM. MITCHELL, *Treas. and Secretary.*	ULYSSES LYNCH.
THOMAS BARCLAY.	GEORGE MEADE.
JOHN DOYLE.	JAMES MEASE.
ANDREW CALDWELL.	JOHN MEASE.
SAMUEL CALDWELL.	MATTHEW MEASE.
GEORGE CAMPBELL.	JOHN MITCHELL.
GEORGE DAVIS.	RANDLE MITCHELL.
THOMAS FITZSIMONS.	JOHN NIXON.
TENCH FRANCIS.	JOHN SHEE.
COL. TURBUTT FRANCIS.	WILLIAM WEST.

Honorary Members.

JOHN DICKINSON.	HENRY HILL.
WILLIAM HAMILTON.	ROBERT MORRIS.
WILLIAM HICKS.	JAMES SMITH.

Nearly all the regular members were prosperous merchants of the time, many of them engaged in the shipping and importing business, and dealing in European and East India goods, teas, wines, silks, Irish linens, etc. The firms of Mease & Caldwell, Carson, Barclay & Mitchell, Conyngham & Nesbitt, and the names of such merchants as George Meade, Thomas Fitzsimons, Tench Francis, Stephen Moylan, John Nixon and William West, were well known in Philadelphia. John Mitchell was a nephew of Andrew Caldwell, Matthew and John

Mease were brothers of James Mease, Randle Mitchell was a brother of John Mitchell, and others of the members were either related to or connected in business with the mercantile houses above referred to. Benjamin Fuller was a ship-broker, and George Davis appears to have been a private gentleman. No physician seems to have been necessary to attend to their wants, but we find a lawyer, George Campbell, associated with them. Colonel Turbutt Francis, who had served as an officer in the French and Indian wars and in Bouquet's expedition, was the only soldier among a body which afterwards was distinguished for the number of military and naval heroes which it contributed to the American cause. As they were all Irishmen or the sons of Irish parents, we presume that the martial spirit which was naturally born in them only awaited an occasion like the Revolution to exhibit itself at the first call to arms in defence of their adopted country.

Of the Honorary Members Richard Bache and Robert Morris were also merchants and intimately associated with their Irish friends in business. John Dickinson and William Hamilton were public men, and, as the minutes show that the meetings were to be the occasion of friendly and convivial intercourse, Henry Hill and James Searle, celebrated wine-merchants and proprietors respectively of "Hill's Madeira" and "Searle's Madeira," were included in the list of Honorary Members.

The minutes of the meetings for the first few years contain little else than the record of attendance and non-attendance of the members and the election of new members. Fines of five shillings each were placed upon those who did not attend, and were regularly paid and as regularly appropriated towards the expense of the anniversary dinners. It is interesting to note how John Nixon, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Shee, Tench Francis, John Maxwell Nesbitt, and other men who afterwards became famed as patriots, were fined either for non-attendance or for not wearing their Society medals at the dinners, and it is pleasing to see with what refreshing punctuality the fines were paid. Perhaps the knowledge that the fines helped to provide the refreshments contributed to the promptness with which they were handed over to the treasurer.

At the meeting held upon 17 September, 1771, Mr. Moylan (no General then!) proposed John Cadwalader, Esq., as an Honorary Member—the same who afterwards was described by Washington as "a military genius," but who at that time was a plain merchant. He was a cousin of John Dickinson, who seems to have been one of the most active, although an Honorary Member of the Society. Of



GEN. JOHN A. McWHARTER

joining the Hands of HIBERNIA and AMERICA, to be represented by the usual figure of a Female supported by a Harp for HIBERNIA —an Indian with his quiver on his back and his bow slung for AMERICA. Underneath UNITE. On the reverse ST. PATRICK trampling on a snake, a Cross in his hand, dressed in his Pontifical robes. The motto HIAR."

Four new members were admitted at the meeting on 17 December, 1772. They were James Moylan, John Patterson, Robert Glen and Sharp Delany. The last named was a druggist, which was the nearest approach to a doctor that the Society yet possessed.

The anniversary meeting upon 17 March, 1773, gathered the largest number of members since the organization, notwithstanding the absence of four "beyond sea," including the President, Stephen Moylan. Vice-President John Maxwell Nesbitt occupied the chair, and as many as nine visitors were present, viz.: the Governor, John Ross, Esq., James Delany, Esq., Doctor Steel, Colonel Fell, Mr. Nathan Hyde and Philip Dickinson, Mr. Burnet and Mr. Livingston.

At the meeting at Burns's Tavern, 17 June, 1773, we again find a large attendance. A change of officers took place—Stephen Moylan being succeeded as President by John Maxwell Nesbitt, and William West succeeding the latter as Vice-President; Benjamin Fuller, than whom the Society never had a better Secretary, being continued in the position he occupied, to the good fortune of the Hibernian Society, which congratulates itself that his original minutes, now in their possession, are such models of neatness and accuracy. At this meeting it was ordered that "All the Stock that may be in the Treasurer's hands on the 17th March next to be apply'd towards that day's Expence."

John Nixon, George Meade, John Shee, Tench Francis and others were fined five shillings each for absence, and to their credit there is an entry of "paid" opposite each of their fines. We find John Nixon in the list of Councillors appointed by the President for the ensuing year.

The frequent references in the minutes to members as "beyond sea" show that many of them, being engaged in the shipping and importing trade, found it often necessary to cross the ocean on business trips.

At the meeting on 17 September, 1773, Captain Thomas Batt "was this day balloted for and admitted a member." Captain Batt, an Irishman, was a half-pay British officer, who, at the breaking out of the Revolution, had more regard for his bread and butter than for the dictates of patriotism, and took sides against the



GEORGE MEADE.

Colonies, whereupon the Society, as will appear later, promptly expelled him. "His Honour, the Governour," Richard Penn, was elected an Honorary Member, in place of William Hicks, who was apparently dropped for non-attendance.

We find "General Lee" and "Mr. Benezet" among the visitors at the ensuing meeting on 17 December, 1773. Ulysses Lynch and William Mitchell are still "beyond sea," as was also George Meade, and the absent members still continue to have their five shillings fine marked paid by the Secretary and Treasurer. The anniversary meeting on 17 March, 1774, finds a large number of members present, including John Cadwalader, Robert Morris, Richard Bache, and other Honorary Members. Among the visitors we note a "Mr. Sober," but doubtless, for the credit of the Society, he was not the only sober man in the company. At this meeting the annual election took place, the Vice-President, William West, succeeding John Maxwell Nesbitt in the presidential chair, and Thomas Batt being elected Vice-President.

The meeting at "Thomas Mushatt's Tavern" on Saturday, 17 September, 1774, was a small one, but interesting by reason of the first appearance on the minutes of the name of General Anthony Wayne, afterwards to become such a shining ornament in the Revolutionary army. He was plain "Mr. Wayne" at that time, and is recorded in the minutes as one of the "visitors," along with Mr. Shippen and others. A number of members were fined not only for absence, but "for neglecting to appear with their medals," and to our deep mortification Stephen Moylan is not recorded as having paid his fine.

The Council meeting on 7 December, 1774, lets us into some of the secrets of the Society, for it is "Order'd. That the Society meet at the City Tavern on Saturday, the 17th inst.: That an invitation be given to the Governor: That Mr. John M. Nesbitt and Mr. James Mease order a good plain Dinner for twenty and choose the liquors." At a meeting, two years previous, 1772, Mr. Mease was ordered "to provide claret for the 17th inst;" so that the use of the plural number "liquors" at the later meeting seemed to denote the growth of a variety of tastes during the intervening period. Whether Messrs. Nesbitt and Mease did not make any flattering promises, or for some other reason, the meeting on 17 December, 1774, was a very small one, only eleven members and two visitors being present; but nevertheless "Dr. Robert Boyd and Mr. Anthony

becoming a member. Dr. Boyd was a physician even before he came to America, and was the first member of the medical fraternity admitted to the Society.

The smallness of the meeting on 17 December, 1774, as well as that on 17 September previous, was in reality due, no doubt, to the political agitation in the city. The spirit of revolt against the exactions of Great Britain was coming to a head, and the members began to feel the fires of patriotism burn within their breasts. As is said in Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia" (Vol. I, p. 267): "Philadelphia was the largest and most important city in the colonies: it was the central point of the colonies moreover, and it numbered among its citizens many men whose opinions were controlling forces. Benjamin Franklin and John Dickinson had as much to do as any other two men who can be named in uniting the colonies and preparing them for resistance; and after Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris did more than any other two to make that resistance successful." It is an interesting fact of the four distinguished men whose names are thus mentioned, three of them—Washington, Dickinson and Morris—attached their signatures as members to the roll of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the daughter of the fourth (Franklin) was the wife of Richard Bache, whose signature is also found on that glorious roll. We might add that Thomas Jefferson, whose name should have been added to the others, while not a member, was among the guests at the Society's dinners.

At a citizens' meeting at the City Tavern, 20 May, 1774, when the famous Committee of Correspondence was appointed, we find the names of John Dickinson, John Nixon, John Maxwell Nesbitt and Thomas Barclay among the nineteen members of that body. They had authority given them to correspond with the other colonies. On June 18, 1774, another meeting of citizens was held, at which a committee of forty-three, with John Dickinson as chairman, was appointed to take the sense of the people in regard to the appointment of delegates to a general Congress, and we find the following Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the list of members: John Nixon, Thomas Fitzsimons, Thomas Barclay, Robert Morris, John M. Nesbitt and James Mease. The first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia on 5 September, 1774, and members of the Society were present at the Society's meetings [illegible]

That the martial spirit of the members had been [illegible] by the organization on 17 November, 1774, of the City of Philadelphia [illegible]



JOHN DICKINSON.

Philadelphia City Cavalry. Of the twenty-eight men who joined the Troop upon the date of its organization, ten of them—James Mease, John Mease, Henry Hill, John Boyle, John Mitchell, George Campbell, Samuel Caldwell, Andrew Caldwell, [illegible] and William West, Jr.—were members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and two more, John Dunlap and Blair McClenachan, afterwards became members. As showing how intimately the First City Troop was associated with the Friendly Sons during the Revolution, it might be well to state that among the eighty-eight names on the roll of the Troop during that period, there were those of thirty members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Notwithstanding that James Mease, John M. Nesbitt and Thomas Barclay were busy with Committees of Correspondence and other public-spirited bodies of patriotic citizens, they yet found time to cherish the memory of Old Ireland, for we find them ordered at the meeting of the Council, 6 March, 1775, "to wait on Mr. Smith and agree with him for a Dinner for thirty persons at 3*s.* 9*d.* per head and make choice of the wines and other liquors for the occasion." At the same meeting it was ordered "that the anniversary meeting on the 17th inst. be at the City Tavern, & dinner on Table at 3 o'clock," and also "that the Governor, and all strange gentlemen that may be in Town at the time, have an invitation card sent them by the Secretary."

At the dinner on the "17th inst." (17 March, 1775), we find a goodly attendance of the members, including several of the men who were already beginning to make themselves and their country famous. Thomas Fitzsimons, John M. Nesbitt, James Mease, Anthony Wayne, Thomas Barclay, John Nixon, found time to assemble with their fellow-members, as did also John Dickinson, John Cadwalader, Lambert Cadwalader, Richard Bache, Henry Hill and Samuel Meredith. Four members are noted "beyond sea," and David H[illegible]ham was admitted to the Society. Tench Francis, Colonel Turbutt Francis, Stephen Moylan, John Shee and others were [illegible] they paid their fines like men. Captain Batt was conspicuously absent, nor did he pay his fine. He no doubt found the universal sentiment of the members against the British exactions did not suit his tastes. James Logan was also elected a member, but as he does not appear to have responded and his name does not subsequently appear in the Secretary's lists of members, he was doubtless never considered a member.

"April 24, 1775, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, an express came galloping in from T[illegible]

looks, on his lips and in his train. He rode up to the City Tavern, the people crowding thither likewise, the members of the Committee hurrying to meet him, and delivered his dispatch. It was a brief and hurried message, but it had come a long route, and it was big with the fate of a nation."[1] He brought the news of the Battle of Lexington. It came too late in the day to spread at once over the town, but the next morning every one knew it, and the people assembled in public meeting at the State House, 8000 in number. A single brief resolution was passed to "associate together to defend with arms their property, liberty and lives against all attempts to deprive them of them." The enrolment of citizens began at once, and "it was agreed to form two troops of light horse, two companies of riflemen, and two companies of artillery, with brass and iron field-pieces." It might be taken for granted that the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick came at once to the front. John Dickinson was Colonel of the First Battalion; John Cadwalader, Colonel, John Nixon, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Samuel Meredith one of the Majors of the Third Battalion. Richard Peters, Tench Francis, Lambert Cadwalader and John Shee were among the Captains. Even before Lexington there had been two companies formed, the Quaker "Blues," and the "Greens," the so-called silk-stocking company. Graydon, in reference to the Greens, says, "Their feathers were so fine that Mifflin called them aristocrats. They were seventy in number, drilled twice a day in John Cadwalader's yard (he was Captain of them), he having the kindness to set out his Madeira for the men to refresh themselves [illegible] drill."

In the midst of all the excitement the meetings of the Society regularly take place. On 17 June, 1775, we find sixteen members present, and William West re-elected President, but Captain Batt is succeeded by Benjamin Fuller as Vice-President; but on 18 September, 1775, we only find fourteen recorded as in attendance, of whom Robert Morris was one. George Henry, a shipping-merchant, was elected a member.

In the interval between the two meetings important events had taken place. The Committee of Safety, with John Dickinson, Anthony Wayne, John Cadwalader, Robert Morris and Francis Johnston (afterwards a Friendly Son of St. Patrick) among its members, had taken the place of the Committee of Correspondence, and the work of [illegible] the offices were [illegible] on, and [illegible] a bill of [illegible] by [illegible] and three of twelve citizen [illegible] by the Committee. Among those [illegible] and Sharp [illegible]

Delany, Lambert Cadwalader, James Mease and John Mease. The defence of the river was provided for by the creation of a Navy, of which John Maxwell Nesbitt was selected as paymaster.

As a consequence of so many of the members being engaged in the public service, the meeting of the Society on 18 December, 1775, was a small one, only fourteen being present, but we find Anthony Wayne and John M. Nesbitt among them. It was large enough, however, to permit of "a motion being made and seconded that Thomas Batt, a member of the Society, should be expelled for taking an active part against the Liberty of America." The determination of the question was postponed until the next meeting, "in order for a more deliberate consideration." At the next meeting, 18 March, 1776, the motion "was unanimously carried in the affirmative." What a glorious record! Only one black sheep in the whole flock. No toryism found a resting place among the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. No wonder that Washington towards the close of the war described them as "a Society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked."

The meeting on 17 March, 1776, was a notable one, for other reasons than the expulsion of Captain Batt. Military titles begin to appear opposite the names of members. Among the members present were Colonel Anthony Wayne, Major Samuel Meredith, Captain William West, and Commodore Andrew Caldwell; and Colonel Stephen Moylan was fined seven shillings and six pence for absence.

The next meeting on 17 June, 1776, records only eleven members present, and then comes the significant note in the minutes, "The State of Pennsylvania having been invaded & the City of Philadelphia taken by the British Army under the command of General Sir William Howe in September, 1777, the Society had no meeting until September, 1778. The minutes of the meetings in September and December, 1776, & in March & June, 1777, are unfortunately lost."

This ends the first chapter in the History of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Though the minutes are lost, we can yet picture to ourselves the constant interruptions to the attendance of members by reason of the demands of the public service, and the assembling of the few who were able to steal away for a few hours to keep alive the memory of St. Patrick at each quarterly meeting until the presence of the enemy compelled them to leave the city.

Though the minutes are silent, the members were not. The history of Philadelphia in the Revolution and of the Revolution itself would be incomplete without a record of the patriotic service rendered by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Whether in the field or upon the

giving freely of their goods, money and time to the Revolutionary cause, we find their names ever prominent.

Among the first vessels equipped for the Continental Navy we find the brig Lexington, commanded by Captain John Barry. Abandoning "the finest ship and the first employ in America," he offered his services to his adopted country, and was the first to put to sea "on a regularly commissioned national vessel for a regular cruise" in December, 1775. Andrew Caldwell was appointed Commodore of the Pennsylvania Navy, and was in command of the fleet which repelled the attack of the British ships Roebuck and Liverpool, which came up the Delaware River on 8 May, 1776. One of the two new battalions added to the associators was commanded by Thomas McKean, afterwards President of the Hibernian Society. Of the four battalions organized for the Continental service, Colonel John Shee and Colonel Anthony Wayne commanded two of them, and Lambert Cadwalader and Francis Johnston were Lieutenant-Colonels. John Maxwell Nesbitt was appointed Paymaster of all the Pennsylvania forces. In the autumn of 1776 the Society contributed its first martyr to the cause—George Fullerton, one of its members, being accidentally killed while on service with the Light Horse. John Dickinson, Thomas McKean and Robert Morris were members of the Continental Congress, and the last two signed the Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration was publicly proclaimed amidst the rejoicings of the people. Colonel John Nixon read the Declaration to the people assembled in the State House yard (Independence Square). Mr. Samuel Hood remarks in his sketch of the Friendly Sons that it was an Irishman, Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress, who first prepared that immortal document for publication from the rough draught of Jefferson; an Irishman's son, John Nixon, who first publicly read it; and another Irishman, Thomas Dunlap, who first printed it and published it to the world.

There was some hard fighting in 1776–77, and the soldiers of Pennsylvania were in nearly every engagement. Colonel Anthony Wayne commanded a regiment in the Canada campaign, Colonel Edward Hand commanded the oldest of the Continental regiments in the army at New York, and Colonel John Shee commanded another Continental regiment. Captain Thomas Proctor (afterwards a member of the Hibernian Society) commanded the first company of Pennsylvania Artillery, and of the Associator Battalions of State Troops who saw actual service outside of the State, three out of six of them were commanded by Colonel John Dickinson, Colonel John



COM. JOHN BARRY.

Cadwalader and Colonel Thomas McKean. The Light Horse, which, as we have seen, numbered in its ranks a great many of the Society members, was in active service under the immediate direction of Washington himself, and in the retreat from Princeton it was ordered to cover the rear of the army, and was the last to cross the Delaware river. On 25 December, 1776, the Troop recrossed the river with Washington at McKonky's Ferry, eight miles above Trenton. "The passage was made difficult and dangerous by storm, darkness and floating ice, and the boats upon which the Troop had embarked not being able to reach the shore, the men were compelled to take the water and force a passage amid the floating ice with their horses." That passage has become historical in print and in painting, and we may well be proud of the presence of so many members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. In all the subsequent operations of that campaign they did their duty as soldiers and men. They continued in active service until 23 January, 1777. They were twenty-five in number, ten of them being Friendly Sons. Washington called them his "aids."

In the Navy Board of the City, eleven in number, were Andrew Caldwell, Thomas Fitzsimons, Thomas Barclay and Paul Cox (afterwards a member of the Hibernian Society).

These statements enable us to form some idea of the patriotism of the Friendly Sons. In the long lists of "disaffected persons" and British sympathizers, there are found none of the members. They had all cast their lot with the Revolutionary cause, and many of them lived for years afterwards to enjoy the blessings of Independence.

THE FRIENDLY SONS AFTER THE BRITISH EVACUATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE meetings of the Society were resumed after the British evacuation, but at the first recorded meeting on 17 September, 1778, at the City Tavern, so many members were absent in the public service that we only find nine present at the meeting, and only thirteen at the ensuing meeting on 17 December, 1778. On the latter date four new members were elected, viz. : Alexander Nesbitt, a brother of John Maxwell Nesbitt, John Donnaldson, brother-in-law of George Campbell, James Caldwell, a relative of Samuel and Andrew Caldwell, and General William Thompson, already a distinguished officer.

"The Secretary having been abroad at last annual meeting, the minutes (if any have been taken) have not come to his hands nor can they be found," is the note concerning the 17 March, 1779; but at the following meeting on 17 June, 1779, though a small one, only fourteen members being present, we find among the number Tench Francis, Andrew Caldwell, Blair McClenachan, J. M. Nesbitt, Sharp Delany and General Anthony Wayne. Colonel Walter Stewart, Colonel John Patton and Captain John Barry, James Crawford and John Dunlap were elected members, and it was ordered "that such members of the Society who are officers in the army shall not be subject to fines for absence while in service in the field." This provision also was extended to naval officers, for we find Captain John Barry exempted from fine at the meeting on 17 September, 1779, being then "beyond sea," which meant that he was on a cruise with his vessel. Colonel Francis Johnston, another gallant officer, was elected at the last named meeting.

Captain John Barry was home again 17 December, 1779, for we find him recorded as present at the meeting, as were also Richard Bache and Samuel Meredith, two of the Honorary Members, but Colonel Stephen Moylan and General Wayne were "at camp," and Matthew Mease was with Paul Jones "beyond sea." John Brown, Secretary of the Board of War of the City, was elected a member.

The annual meeting on 17 March, 1780, could only muster fifteen members, although Colonel John Nixon, Colonel John Shee, and Colonel Walter Stewart are recorded as present. Dr. Hugh Shiell was added to the roll. There were only thirteen members at the meeting



DR. JOHN COCHRAN.

on 17 June, 1780, when Thomas Barclay was elected President and George Campbell Vice-President of the Society. William Erskine and Colonel Ephraim Blaine were elected members. The number thirteen was evidently not deemed unlucky by the Society, for we find that number again present at the meeting on 18 September, 1780, the two new members, William Erskine and Colonel Ephraim Blaine, being included; but at the following meeting on 18 December, 1780, eighteen were mustered, including Captain Alexander Holmes, a new member.

With the beginning of 1781 we find indications of the approaching close of the war, and the consequent return of members and resumption of business avocations, for upon the 17 March we have one of the largest meetings yet recorded, twenty-eight being present, besides some very distinguished visitors in the persons of President Reed (Pennsylvania), the Chevalier Paul Jones, President Huntington, Speaker Muhlenberg, Governor Hawley, Mr. Marbois, Don F. Rendon, Colonel Ternent, Dr. Burke, Captain Nicholson, Mr. Lorrell, M. M. O'Brien and Colonel Richard Butler. The last-named gentleman, together with General William Irvine and five others, were elected to the Society. Among the members present were John Nixon, General Wayne, J. M. Nesbitt, Sharp Delany, Blair McClenachan, Samuel Meredith, Lambert Cadwalader and John Dunlap. This meeting seemed to be the beginning of the flood-time of prosperity for the Society, for afterwards for several years we find quite a number of new names added to the roll, and a record of a large attendance at both the annual and quarterly meetings. The presence of so many distinguished visitors is also an indication of the esteem in which the Society was held and the attention that was being attracted towards it.

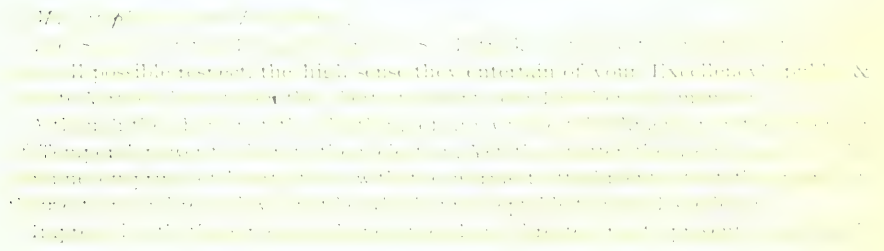
It was a common occurrence to elect military and naval officers to membership, there being so many of their comrades already on the roll; and we accordingly find Colonel Charles Stewart and Captain Isaac Hall elected on 18 June, 1781, and the distinguished Director of Hospitals of the Continental Army, Dr. John Cochran, on 17 September, 1781; and later on General Edward Hand, General Henry Knox, Captain Thomas Read, Colonel Thomas Robinson and Captain Thomas Green. During the latter part of 1781 it was proposed to invite "His Excellency, General Washington, and the Chevalier [illegible] to dinner, but "His Excellency [illegible] engagement could not comply with the [illegible]

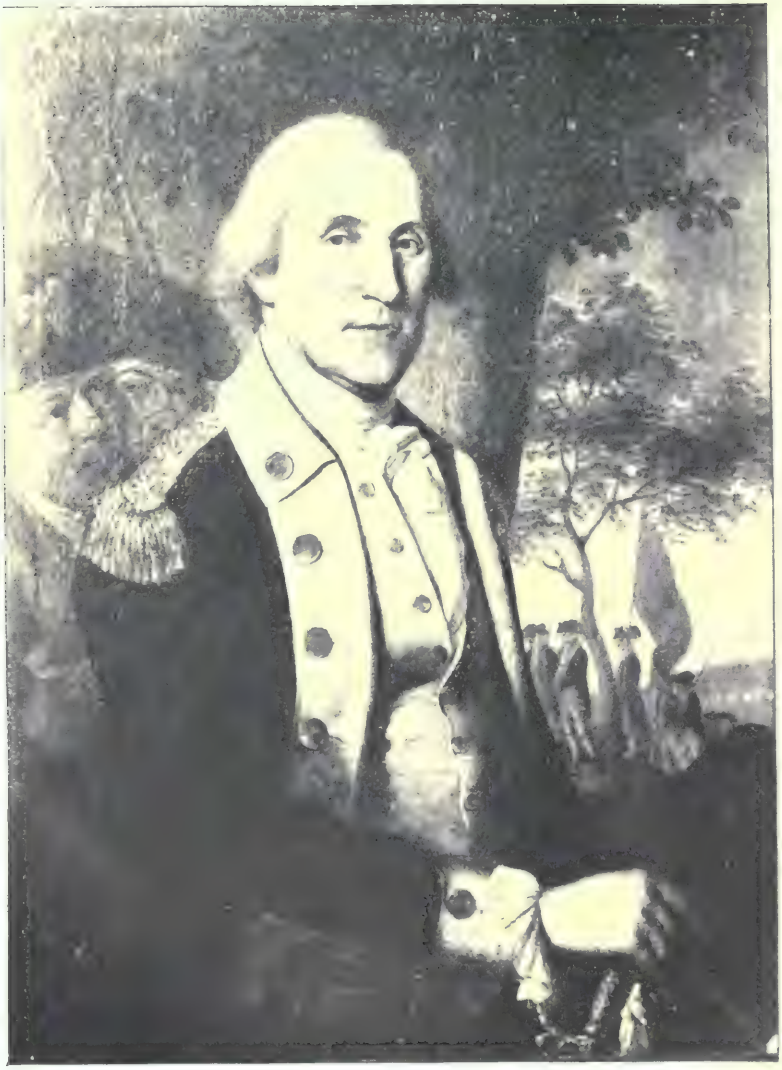
At the meeting, however, on 18 December, the Society [illegible] finally consider[illegible] that the [illegible]

present as a guest but must have his name also added to the roll, and as the list of Honorary Members who were not of Irish birth or descent was full, they "unanimously adopted" General Washington "as a member of this Society," thus making an Irishman out of him as far as it was in their power to do so. Though General Wayne, General Irvine and Colonel Richard Butler were still "at camp," yet there were enough of their friends and associates present at the meeting to hit upon this happy expedient; for we find recorded as present, among others, the names of Dr. John Cochran, Colonel Ephraim Blaine, General Walter Stewart, General Stephen Moylan, Colonel Charles Stewart, Blair McClenachan, Wm. Constable, D. H. Conyngham, George Campbell, John Dunlap, Sharp Delany, Matthew and James Mease and J. M. Nesbitt. We note among the guests General Howe and Major McPherson.

The members must have known that it would be agreeable to Washington to add him to the list of members, and his acceptance of the honor shows that they had knowledge of his sentiments.

After the enthusiasm which no doubt had been created by General Washington's adoption had subsided, it was ordered "That the President, Vice-President and Secretary wait on his Excellency with a Suitable Address on the Occasion & that they present him with a Medal in the name of the Society." James Mease offered his medal for the purpose; it was accepted, and was afterwards presented to General Washington, as will appear by the subsequent correspondence. It was also resolved "That they Invite his Excellency & his Suit to an Entertainment to be prepared and given him at the City Tavern on Thursday the first of January to which the Secretary is directed to invite the Presidents of the State & of Congress, the Minister of France, Mr. Marbois, Mr. Otto, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. Francisco Rendon, Mr. Holker, Count de la Touche, & Count Dillon, with all the General officers that may be in the city." The minutes further record that "in pursuance of the foregoing order, the President and Secretary waited upon His Excellency with the following Address:"





GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

[illegible] with a good medal, the ensign of this Academical Society, which [illegible] must be [illegible] to accept, and long live to wear, is the earnest wish of

Your Excellency's

Most Humble and Respectful Servants

By order & in behalf of the Society

GEO. CAMPBELL, [illegible]

To His Excellency, GENERAL WASHINGTON,
Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army.

"To which his Excellency was pleased to give the following answer, viz:"

SIR:

I accept with singular pleasure, the Ensign of so worthy a Fraternity as that of the Sons of St. Patrick in this city—a Society distinguished for the firm Adherence of its Members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked.

Give me leave to assure you, Sir, that I shall never cast my eyes upon the Badge with which I am Honoured, but with a grateful remembrance of the polite and affectionate manner in which it was presented.

I am with Respect and Esteem,
Sir, your mo. Ob. Servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., President of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in the City of Philadelphia.

Between the date of the British occupation in September, 1778, and the first dinner to Washington upon 1 January, 1782, the members of the Friendly Sons had participated in most of the stirring scenes in this part of the country, which was then the seat of war. At the battle of Germantown, 4 October, 1777, General Wayne commanded one of the divisions, and Colonel Moylan's Light Horse was on the extreme right of the American line, and through the dreary winter camp at Valley Forge members of the Society participated in all the trials and struggles of the American army. After the evacuation in September, 1778, and the return of the Continental troops, we find the names of John Lardner, Nathan Boys, John Boyle, John Mitchell, Sr., Alexander Nesbitt, John Mease, John Donaldson, Paul Cox and Sharp Delany among the anti-Tory Associators, who afterwards formed themselves into "The Patriotic Society." On [illegible] 1779, we find Colonel Proctor's artillery firing a salute to celebrate the arrival of the Ambassador from France. A "Republican Society" was formed for the purpose of urging a revision of the State Constitution, and we find among the members in March, 1[illegible] Bache, *Chairman*, John Cadwalader, John Mease, George Meade, John Patton, John Donaldson, James Crawford, Ephraim Blaine, Samuel Meredith, James C[illegible], John Shee, John Lardner, Robert

Morris, Samuel Caldwell, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Nixon, James Mease, Alexander Nesbitt, John M. Nesbitt, Lambert Cadwalader, John White, Sharp Delany, John Mease, George Campbell and John Brown, all members of the Friendly Sons. On 1 December, 1778, George Bryan, afterwards a member of the Hibernian Society, was elected Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Plunket Fleeson was appointed one of the Commissioners for the City to take affidavits of persons taking the oath of allegiance, and in the various committees of citizens appointed from time to time to regulate the price of provisions, to petition the Executive Council, to raise money for the service of the United States, &c., &c., during 1779 and 1780, we find the names of the Friendly Sons always prominent. Even in the party political squabbles among the Whigs themselves, we find them very active, and in the attack on James Wilson's house ("Fort Wilson") by a mob, there were assembled with Wilson several members of the Society.

At the beginning of 1780 the Continental money had depreciated so much that the State currency was affected by the general distrust, and, in order to maintain its credit, an agreement was entered into and published by the leading men of the city to take the paper money of the issue of March, 1780, as equivalent to gold and silver. This patriotic agreement included the names of Plunket Fleeson, Chief-Justice McKean, George Bryan, James Searle, George Campbell, Robert Morris, J. M. Nesbitt & Co., Blair McClenachan, Hugh Shiell, John Nixon, Mease & Caldwell, John Dunlap, John Donnaldson, Thomas Fitzsimons, George Henry, Ephraim Blaine, George Meade, Sharp Delany, John Mease, Joseph Carson, John Shee and James Crawford.

The patriotic women of the city in 1780, when things looked so gloomy for the American cause, organized committees to obtain subscriptions for a fund to supply destitute soldiers with clothing, and in a few weeks raised upwards of $300,000 currency. Among the ladies on the Committee were Mrs. R. Bache, Mrs. T. Francis, Mrs. J. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Caldwell, Mrs. B. McClenachan, Mrs. S. Caldwell, Mrs. J. Mease, Mrs. T. McKean, Mrs. J. Searle, another Mrs. J. Mease, and Mrs. R. Morris. It is evident that the wives of the members shared the views of their husbands. The money raised was employed, at the suggestion of General Washington, in furnishing shirts for the army.

This movement among the women "was followed by an organized movement among the men for obtaining supplies for the army through the agency of a bank." The "Bank of Pennsylvania"

was accordingly organized for the purpose of supplying "the army of the United States with provisions for two months."

Mr. Samuel Hood, in his sketch of the Friendly Sons, has the following account of the Bank:

"Intimately connected with the glory of the Society of the Sons of St. Patrick is a matter which must be referred to in some detail.

"In the year 1780 a transaction took place in Philadelphia, almost unparalleled in the history of nations and patriotism, which casts a lustre not only on the individuals who were the authors of it, but on the whole community to which they belonged.

"If the glorious examples of the past could influence the conduct of men of the present day, the reputation and good name of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania would soon be firmly fixed on so immovable a pedestal, as to defy the malicious assaults of British libellers, and even the more dangerous folly, selfishness, and cowardice of our own partisan politicians. At the time alluded to, when everything depended on a vigorous prosecution of the war, when the American army was in imminent danger of being compelled to yield to famine, a far more dangerous enemy than the British, when the urgent expostulations of the commander-in-chief, and the strenuous *recommendations* of Congress, had utterly failed to arouse a just sense of the danger of the crisis, the genuine love of country, and most noble self-sacrifices of some individuals in Philadelphia, supplied the place of the slumbering patriotism of the country, and saved her cause from most disgraceful ruin. In this great emergency was conceived and promptly carried into operation, 'the plan of the Bank of Pennsylvania, established for supplying the army of the United States with provisions for two months.'

"On the 17th June, 1780, the following paper, which [illegible] rank as a supplement to the Declaration of Independence, was signed by [illegible] individuals and firms:

"'Whereas, in the present situation of public affairs in the United States, the greatest and most vigorous exertions are required for the successful management of the just and necessary war in which they are engaged with great Britain: We the subscribers, [illegible] with the [illegible] as, in the prosecution of a war, on the event of which our own freedom and that of our posterity, and the [illegible] United States, are all involved, hereby severally pledge our property and credit for the several sums specified and mentioned after our names, in order to support the credit of a bank to be established for furnishing a supply of provisions for the armies of the United States:

And do hereby severally promise and engage to execute to the Directors of the said Bank, bonds of the form hereunto annexed.

"'Witness our hands, this 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1780.'

"Then follow the names of the subscribers with the sums respectively subscribed, amounting to £315,000 Pennsylvania currency, payable in gold or silver.

"Of this amount, twenty-seven members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick subscribed £103,500. The names of these, with the amounts of their subscriptions, are as follow: namely,

Robert Morris,	£	John Mease,	£4,000
Blair M'Clenachan,		Bunner, Murray & Co.,	
William Bingham,	5,000	John Patton,	
J. M. Nesbitt & Co.,	5,000	Benjamin Fuller,	
Richard Peters,	5,000	George Meade & Co.,	
Samuel Meredith,	5,000	John Donnaldson,	
James Moore,	5,000	Henry Hill,	
Thomas Lee Jay,	5,000	Keen & Nichols,	4,000
Hugh Shiell,	5,000	James Caldwell,	
John Dunlap,	4,000	Samuel Caldwell,	
John Nixon,	5,000	John Shee,	
George Campbell,	2,000	Sharp Delany,	1,000

Tench Francis, £5,500.

"There were five inspectors of the Bank, of whom three, Robert Morris, J. M. Nesbitt, and Blair McClenachan, were members of the St. Patrick's. So were the first of the two directors, John Nixon, and the factor, Tench Francis. All these agreed to serve without compensation. The several bonds were executed to the two directors, and were conditioned for the payment of an amount not exceeding the sum subscribed by each obligor, for furnishing a supply of provisions for the armies of the United States. The bank opened July 17, 1780, in Front street, two doors below Walnut. The tenth and last instalment was called in on the 15th Nov., 1780. The bank continued in operation till the establishment of the bank of North America, Jan. 7, 1782, which appears to have sprung from it, and [illegible] the glory which belonged to the old bank of Pennsylvania, of having rendered essential service to the country during the revolution."

In addition to Mr. Hood's list we might add the names of John Mitchell, £[illegible], and of two members of the Hibernian Society,

[illegible]

[illegible]



ROBERT MORRIS

Joseph Carson, £4,000, and Thomas McKean, £2,500, making a total subscription by members of the two societies of £112,000 out of £315,000, the full amount subscribed.

A meeting of citizens was held at the State House in November, 1780, to sustain the credit of the Continental money, and a committee was appointed to draw up articles of association. Of the thirteen members of this committee we find on the list John Dunlap, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Shee, Blair McClenachan and Samuel Caldwell.

The Tories having again become active about this time, a "Whig Association" was formed for the purpose of preventing all intercourse with Tories and suspected persons, and in the list of the Executive Committee we find Colonel John Shee, John Dunlap, Dr. Hugh Shiell and Blair McClenachan.

The members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, many of whom, as we have seen, were among the most prominent and wealthy merchants of the city, in all the dark period of 1780–81, never lost faith in the Revolutionary cause. Ready to take the field when occasion demanded it—several of them occupying distinguished military positions throughout the war—they were just as ready to contribute their means to sustain the cause or to uphold public opinion when needful. Philadelphia, unfortunately, contained among its population a number of Tories or British sympathizers. None of this class were found among the Friendly Sons. We read through the long lists of suspected and disaffected persons, and we examine the proceedings taken by the authorities against these same persons, and to the credit of the Society not one of its members is found on the lists, and we may be sure that when the news of Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown reached the city on 22 October, 1781, none of its inhabitants rejoiced more heartily than the members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

THE WASHINGTON DINNERS AND AFTERWARDS.

THE period from 1781 to 1790 was the most prosperous in the history of the Society. The attendance at the meetings was more numerous, the number of guests greatly increased, and the applications to be enrolled were more frequent. We have seen in the last chapter how the increasing prosperity was manifested in the meetings, and how General Washington was adopted as a member. Now we have to tell of the noted dinner given to Washington upon January 1, 1782. The minutes relate that—

"The President (by a card) having requested the honour of his Excellency's Company together with the Gentlemen of his Suit at Dinner at the City Tavern on Tuesday, the 1st. Jan'ry, he was pleased to accept of the Invitation, and according to the Order of last meeting the Secretary sent Cards to all the Persons therein specified requesting the pleasure of their Company at the same place & time, viz. : 4 o'clock." They further record that—

"At an extra meeting at George Evans's on Tuesday, the first of January, 1782, the following Gentlemen were present :"

His Excell'y GEN. WASHINGTON,
GEN. LINCOLN,
GEN. STEUBEN,
GEN. HOWE,
GEN. M[illegible],
GEN. KNOX,
GEN. HAND,
GEN. McINTOSH,
His Excell'y MR. LUZERNE,
MR. RENDON,
His Excell'y MR. HENSON,
His Excell'y MR. WM. MOORE,
MR. MICHLENBURGH,
COLONEL TENCH TILGHMAN,
COLONEL SMITH,
MAJOR WASHINGTON,
[illegible],
[illegible] DE LA TOUCHE,
MR. MARBOIS,
[illegible],
MR. HOLKER,
[illegible],
GEORGE CAMPBELL, [illegible],
MR. THOS. FITZSIMONS, [illegible],
MR. WILLIAM WEST,
MR. MATTHEW MEASE,
MR. JOHN MEASE,
MR. JOHN MITCHELL,
MR. J. M'KNIGHT,
MR. JOHN NIXON,
MR. SAMUEL CALDWELL,
MR. ANDREW CALDWELL,
MR. JAMES MEASE,
SHARP DELANY, Esq.,
MR. D. H. CONYNGHAM,
MR. GEORGE [illegible],
MR. BLAIR M'CLENACHAN,
MR. ALLEN'S,
MR. JOHN [illegible],
MR. JOHN [illegible],
MR. JAMES CRA[illegible],
MR. JOHN PAGAN,
MR. [illegible],
MR. [illegible],
MR. HUGH SHEE[illegible],
MR. GEORGE H[illegible],
MR. M. M. O'BRIEN,
JASPER MOO[illegible],
[illegible],
COLONEL CHAL[illegible] STEWART,



GEN. EDWARD HAND.

COLONEL WALTER STEWART.
COLONEL FRANCIS JOHNSTON.
DR. JOHN COCHRAN.
MR. WILLIAM CONSTABLE.
HENRY HILL, Esq.
ROBERT MORRIS, Esq.
SAMUEL M[illegible], Esq.
[illegible] Members.

That was a distinguished gathering, although Wayne, Irvine, Butler and others were still "at camp." Generals Lincoln, Steuben, Howe, Moultrie, Knox, Hand and McIntosh were all distinguished officers, and two of them, Knox and Hand, were elected members of the Society at the following quarterly meeting.

The city was given up to rejoicing for some months after the news of the capture of Cornwallis arrived, and many noted entertainments and dinners were given during the winter of 1781–82. The dinners of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick upon 1 January, 1782, and 18 March, 1782, while not so large or so pretentious as some of them, compared favorably with all the others in the number and quality of the distinguished members and guests.

The Anniversary Dinner on 18 March, 1782, was held at "George Evans's," and exceeded in brilliancy even the preceding dinner on the first of January. General Washington was again present, but this time he was recorded as a member and not a guest, and we judge that it was upon this occasion that he signed the "Rules," as General Edward Hand, who signed along with him, was elected a member at the meeting. The full record of the dinner is found in the [illegible] Books:

PRESENT.

[illegible]
[illegible] CAMPBELL, *President*,
[illegible] JOHNSTON, *Vice President*,
[illegible] BINGHAM,
[illegible] CALDWELL,
[illegible] NESBITT,
[illegible] BARCLAY,
[illegible] HAY,
[illegible] HILL,
[illegible] HILL,
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],

GENERAL DICKINSON,
GENERAL MOLLERE,
GENERAL STUBEN,
MR. MUHLENBURGH,
COL. TILGHMAN,
COL. HUMPHREYS,
MAJOR THOMAS MOORE,
MAJOR WALKER,
MAJOR MCPHERSON,
CAPTAIN COLEMAN,
CAPTAIN TOWNSON,
MR. CARROLL,
MR. COLLINS,
MR. DANIEL CLARK,
MR. DAVID HOPS,
DOCTOR HAGEN.

ABSENT.

Honorary Members.

HENRY HILL,
JOHN CADWALLADER,
LAMBERT CADWALLADER,
JAMES SLAKER,
RICHARD PENN,
WM. HAMILTON.

[illegible] the State.

R. MITCHELL,
[illegible]WILSON,
G. DAVIS.

[illegible] Navy.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
WM. WISE, JR.,
[illegible]PATTERSON,
[illegible]MORGAN,
J. BARRY.

J. MITCHELL, JR.,
I. ALL.

Sick.

J. BOYLE.

At Camp.

ANTHONY WAYNE,
RICHARD BUTLER,
J. COCHRAN,
W. IRWINE.

Fitting Out.

JOHN NIXON,
TENCH FRANCIS,
JOHN MURRAY,
B. MCCLENACHAN,
JOHN D[illegible]SON,
JOHN PAUL,
JOHN BROWN,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON.

From the full entries made by the Secretary the membership of the Society upon 18 March, 1782, appears to have been fifty-six regular and ten honorary members—total, sixty-six.

From 17 March, 1782, until 17 March, 1784, the minutes are complete, but after the latter date there are serious breaks in them. During the period mentioned, we find indications of the approach of the end of the war in the frequent entries of "beyond sea" opposite to the names of members, showing that they were returning to their commands or to Europe, although the entry must [illegible] some of the members, like Captain John Barry, were still in [illegible] country, residing at [illegible] Wharton, Richard Butler, Cochran, Hand, [illegible] Knox, and Wayne [illegible] "at camp" in most of the meetings [illegible] the last meeting in October, 1784, [illegible] Society [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

John Maxwell Nesbitt was elected President upon 17 June, 17[illegible], and we find that William Hamilton upon 17 September, 17[illegible] was dropped as an Honorary Member, and John Lardner elected in his place at the following meeting upon 17 December, 17[illegible]. During this period Col. Thomas Robinson, Francis West, John Connor, Hugh Moore, Charles Heatly, Oliver Pollock, Captain John Green, James Collins and William Bourke were added to the rolls. At the meeting on 17 June, 1782, "upon motion made and seconded it was carry'd by vote, the Fines for Non-attendance shall be doubled hereafter."

The annual meeting on 17 March, 1783, was largely attended, and we find the following distinguished guests present at the dinner:

"Colonel Mercer, Doct'r Draper, Oliver Pollock, Esqr., Mr. Wm. Hunter, General McDougall, General Baron Steuben, Vice-President Ewing, Hon'ble E. Boudinot, President of Congress, Hon'ble Thos. McKean, Chief-Justice, General Lincoln, Mr. Marbois and Mr. Livingston." Among the members present were John Maxwell Nesbitt, General John Shee, Sharp Delany, Archibald Gamble, Captain Thomas Read, Colonel Thomas Robinson, Colonel John Nixon, George Meade, Blair McClenachan, Thomas Fitzsimons, Colonel Charles Stewart, John Dunlap, Colonel John Patton, Colonel Ephraim Blaine, Tench Francis, Colonel Lambert Cadwalader, General John Cadwalader, Samuel Meredith, Richard Bache and Henry Hill. Captain John Barry was still "beyond sea."

At the meeting upon 17 June, 1783, the following minute appears: "Whereas the war hath Interrupted the Intercourse with Great Britain & thereby put it out of the Power of the Members who have been Elected since its Commencement of providing themselves with Medals agreeable to the Original Rules of the Society, therefore

"Order'd That the Secretary shall write to Mr William W[illegible] for as many as may be wanted by the members who are requested to signify their [illegible] of being Supplyed and to put into [illegible] Guineas & an half besides thirty Shillings [illegible] remitted to Mr. West to enable him to comply with the Order.

"And as Mr. James Moss supplied the Society with Medals to present to George Washington [illegible] they are bound to replace, the Society [illegible] for that purpose."

[illegible] upon 17 September, [illegible] along with Captain Adam Hoops, [illegible] Clerk. [illegible]

pearance. Mr. Galloway, Mr. Boyle and Mr. Ryan were the guests at the meeting on 17 December, 1783, which was also a small one.

The Annual Dinner on 17 March, 1784, was a noteworthy one by reason of the large number of members present, and the numerous guests. These latter included Mr. Van Berkel, George Gray, Judge McKean, Judge Hopkinson, the "Imperial Resident," Mr. Readon, Governor Morris, Mr. Folliott, Mr. Jones, Doct'r Draper, Mr. Gold, Mr. Kingston, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Campbell, Colonel Smith, Mr. Marlois, Mr. Golway, Captain Simpson, Doct'r B. Duffield, Mr. Lynch and Mr. Crugar. Among the members present were Generals Moylan, Hand, Wayne and Shee, Captain Barry, Thomas Fitzsimons, Tench Francis, John Dickinson and Robert Morris.

After this meeting the gaps in the minutes begin, although we find the records of the election of James Campbell, Daniel Clark and Colonel Francis Nichols, during 1784. Fortunately we have the rough notes of the annual meeting upon 17 March, 1785, and we find General Armstrong, Chief-Justice McKean, Captain Clark, Captain Cain and Judge Hopkinson among the guests, and a numerous attendance of members, including John Nixon, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Maxwell Nesbitt, President, Ephraim Blaine, Generals Irvine and Wayne, Captain Barry and John Dunlap.

It might be interesting to note here that the St. Tammany Society, which existed at this date, maintained the most friendly relations with the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. At the celebration of its anniversary in 1784, one of the toasts was to "the friends of liberty in Ireland and the tuning of the harp of Independence," and when the toast was proposed, three cheers were given and the band struck up "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

There were only twelve members present at the meeting on 17 June, 1785, and it is recorded that "a sufficient number of members not being met before dinner was served up no Business could be done. It was therefore Agreed that the Officers of last shall serve the ensuing year." On 17 December, 1785, there were fourteen present, one of whom was General Wayne. Notwithstanding the small attendance "Major James Moore and Mr. Thos. Lea were balloted for and unanimously chosen" members, and "Mr. Blair, Capt. Ramsay, Josh. Nesbitt, Capt. Pinkerton, Hall Stewart and Robt. Stewart" were present as guests, or, as the minutes quaintly designate them, "Visitors."

The [illegible] meeting on 17 March, 1786, at which [illegible] John Nixon, President, General Moylan, D. H. Conyngham, James Cranwell, John Barclay and Samuel Calwell.



THOMAS LEE.

It was "Ordered that the Secre'ty be directed to Issue the notices to all the members to meet on Friday, the 17th Inst. at Edward Moyst[illegible]'s at ½ past 4 o'clock, 20 dinners to be bespoke, Gen'l Moylan to speak for the Dinners and examine the liquors." The meeting on the "17th Inst." (17 March, 1786) was evidently a successful one, as twenty-six members were present, including General Moylan, John Nixon, Commodore Barry, Thomas Fitzsimons, Archibald Gamble, General Wayne and others. The guests were: "Chas. Biddle, Wm. Smith, Gen'l Armstrong, Gen'l Mifflin, John Shaw, Judge McKean, Col. Howard, Mr. Fernie and Judge Hopkinson."

We have no records of meetings after this until 18 June, 1787, when we have the interesting record by the Secretary of the meeting of that date. Among the members present we find General Washington recorded. At that time he was in Philadelphia attending to his duties in the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution for the United States, and he doubtless felt that a little relaxation among his associates of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick would not interfere with the performance of those duties.

Of the meeting on 17 December, 1787, there are short records. Hugh [illegible]e, Wm. Brown and John Caldwell were elected members, and Richard Peters "an Honorary member." A motion was made to change the times of meeting from "quarterly to half-yearly," and it was left to the next meeting to determine. There is no note of its subsequent adoption, but it must have been carried, as the meetings later on were held half-yearly. At the meeting on 17 March, 1788, Justices McKean and Hopkinson were among the guests, and twenty-one members gathered to celebrate the anniversary. Among these were Generals Walter Stewart and Richard Butler, Colonel John Nixon, John Maxwell Nesbitt and Richard Bache.

From this time on there are no records until 17 September, 1792, with the exception of a memorandum by the Secretary of the election of Hugh Holmes and Robert Rainey as members, and the proposal for membership of George Latimer.

In the interval the meetings were no doubt held with varying [illegible] twice a year on the 17th of March and [illegible] [illegible] through the Secretary's celebrated [illegible] [illegible] missing from the Society's minutes, were [illegible] [illegible] Robert Morris and Thomas Fitzsimons [illegible] [illegible] Federal Convention of 1787, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, George Latimer and Thomas McKean were two.

On the 17th [illegible]

to celebrate the Ratification of the Federal Constitution by the requisite number of States. It was an elaborate affair and attracted universal attention. The procession contained some 5000 men and was a "mile and a half in length." The State Officials, Judges, members of the professions and trades, workingmen's assemblies, soldiers, etc., etc.,—all classes of the people—turned out to celebrate the advent of a stable government. In the procession the members of the Friendly Sons took some of the leading and most prominent parts, as the following list will show:

General Walter Stewart, Major James Moore and Colonel Thomas Proctor (Hibernian Society) were three out of the nine gentlemen who acted as Superintendents of the Procession. The First City Troop, which numbered very many of the Friendly Sons in its ranks, had a leading place in line. John Nixon, Esq., on horseback, represented "Independence;" Thomas Fitzsimons, Esq., on horseback, represented "The French Alliance;" Richard Bache, Esq., on horseback, represented a herald proclaiming "The New Era," and Colonel John Shee, on horseback, bore a banner, on which was portrayed a likeness of Washington. The City Troop of Light Dragoons was commanded by Captain Wm. Bingham, and in a carriage Chief-Justice McKean (afterwards President of the Hibernian Society) represented with the other judges "The New Constitution." Ten gentlemen represented the ten States which had ratified the Constitution, and of these George Meade represented Georgia, and Colonel Thomas Robinson, Delaware. Thomas Barclay carried the "Flag of Morocco" among the representatives of Foreign Powers. A float, designated "The New Roof or Grand Federal Edifice," contained ten chairs, and among their occupants were Lieutenant-Colonel George Latimer, John Maxwell Nesbitt, John Brown, Tench Francis and Benjamin Fuller, and no doubt among the Society of the Cincinnati appeared several others of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The division representing the Farmers was led by several gentlemen, including Richard Peters, Samuel Meredith and George Gray, and a float, after the design of a ship, was called the "Federal Ship Union," with Captain John Green as its commander.

During the fall of 1788 political agitation was widespread in Pennsylvania. Members of the first Federal Congress and Presidential Electors had to be chosen, and considerable bitterness of feeling was developed. In all the discussions and proceedings of the time members of the Friendly Sons were prominent. Blair McClenachan was Chairman of the Anti-Federal Convention which met in Harrisburg in September, 1788. At a town meeting of the Federalists held



GEN. JOHN SHEE

25 October, 1788, in the State House, Thomas Fitzsimons, Henry Hill, William Bingham and John Maxwell Nesbitt were four of the six suggested for members of Congress, out of whom two were to be nominated, and Thomas Fitzsimons was one of those chosen and elected by the people. Walter Stewart and Thomas McKean were two of those suggested for electors.

In the affairs of the city we find in October, 1788, Samuel Caldwell and Elias Boys (Hibernian Society) two of the new Board of Port Wardens, seven in number. Of the fifteen Aldermen under the new City Charter in 1789 we find John Barclay, John Nixon and John Maxwell Nesbitt; and of the thirty Councilmen, George Latimer, George Meade and John Dunlap. Upon the inauguration of Washington as President, in 1789, he appointed Sharp Delany Collector of the Port, and Robert Patton Postmaster of Philadelphia.

We might continue the list down until the last days of the Society, but we have extended it enough to show that the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, as they had been patriots in the Revolution, continued to be valuable citizens after its glorious termination.

It was during the time covered by the gap in the minutes that the "Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland" was organized in March, 1790, and most of the Friendly Sons became members of that body. The transfer of their activity no doubt was the real cause of the decadence of the Society of the Friendly Sons.

Upon the resignation of Samuel Caldwell as Secretary in 1792 a new Secretary, John Brown, was chosen, and the regular keeping of the minutes is recommenced. At the half-yearly meeting at the City Tavern on 17 September, 1792, we find only nine members recorded as present. John Maxwell Nesbitt was still the President, and his companions were Jasper Moylan, George Hughes, General William Irvine, Walter Stewart, Thomas L. Moore (one of the new Honorary Members), John Donnaldson, John Brown and Thomas Fitzsimons. "The members proceeded to ballot for Officers of the Society for the next Twelve Months, when John M. Nesbitt was chosen President, Jasper Moylan, Vice-President, and John Brown, Secretary. The thanks of the Society were given to Mr. Samuel Caldwell, late Secretary, "for the attention he had shewn during [illegible]"

The new Secretary quaintly records that"

"The Company not having paid the [illegible] of Absentees. Order'd, That the members present be remembered again from the fines to be collected."

At the annual meeting on 18 March, 1793, "Mr. J. M. Nesbitt, the President of the Society, [illegible]

the members requested Mr. Thomas Fitzsimons to take the chair, which he did." Mr. John Bleakley was proposed as a candidate by Mr. John Caldwell, and Mr. David Caldwell was proposed by Mr. Samuel Caldwell, "of which the Secretary is to give due notice." Twenty-one members and thirteen guests sat down to dinner. The Company was a distinguished one, for among the members were Captain John Barry, John Dunlap, Thomas Fitzsimons, Colonel Ephraim Blaine, Lieutenant-Colonel George Latimer, George Meade, Oliver Pollock, John Barclay and others; and the guests included Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; General Henry Knox, Secretary of War; James Wilson, Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court; Governor Thomas Mifflin, Mr. Butler, and "two Spanish gentlemen."

It was at this date that the meetings were changed from semi-annual to annual meetings, which rule obtained thereafter until the end.

There are no minutes for 17 March, 1794, beyond a record that the anniversary meeting was held at "Mostan's Tavern," and of the election of John Bleakley and David Caldwell, "proposed at last meeting." The meeting on the following anniversary, 17 March, 1795, was held at the same place, and the only entry we find is the proposal of Mr. Alexander Foster for membership.

Then follows the last entry — the meeting on 17 March, 1796, which was held "at the house of Samuel Richards." Twenty of the members gathered to celebrate the occasion, and we find many of the familiar names missing, although General Stephen Moylan, Thomas Fitzsimons, Commodore John Barry, John Dunlap, John Barclay and Thomas Robinson were among the faithful. No names of guests appear, but Thomas L. Moore and William Bingham, two Honorary members, were of the Company. "The place of President and Vice-President, being vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Maxwell Nesbitt and Mr. Jasper Moylan, the members proceeded to the election of a President and Vice-President, when General Stephen Moylan was unanimously elected President and Thomas Fitzsimons, Esq., was elected Vice-President."

Thus end the minutes of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The Society had been gradually declining with the deaths and changes of residence of the members. First the quarterly meetings are succeeded by semi-annual ones; these in turn by annual ones, and the anniversary gatherings gradually became less and less numerous, until the Society gradually faded out of existence. The organization of the Hibernian Society, in 1799, transferred the ac-

tivity of most of the surviving Friendly Sons to that body, and the importance and great prominence of the new organization caused its predecessor to be gradually forgotten. In many respects, as we will show in the next chapter, the Hibernian Society was the successor of the Friendly Sons, and though the latter, as a distinct society, existed for some years after 1790, its activity was merged into the larger body.

At what date the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick went out of existence we can only conjecture. We find in the newspapers a few notices of the anniversary meetings signed by John Brown, Secretary. These continue as late as March, 1802. And in the will of Michael Morgan O'Brien, made on 2 September, 1803, he bequeaths to his nephew, James Boland, "now residing at the Island of Dominica in the West Indies," a gold watch "and a gold medal which was struck for the members of a Society known by the name of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and of which Society General Morgan is President for the present year."

The Society, at that date, 2 September, 1803, was probably but a shadow of its former self, kept alive, no doubt, by General Mowlan and a few of his old companions for association sake. We can fancy them seated at dinner on St. Patrick's Day, talking over the golden days of the Society—how General Washington was made an Irishman by adoption, and how he signed the constitution—how Mad Anthony Wayne captured Stony Point—how Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Paul Jones and other distinguished men honored the patron Saint of Ireland—how John Nixon, Thomas Fitzsimons and others were fined for not wearing their Society medals at dinner—how glorious and patriotic a part the members took in achieving American Independence.

It was a Society of heroes—some distinguished, some humble—but all animated with that spirit of resistance to oppression which made them such stern foes of British tyranny. The Story of the American Revolution contains many bright pages, and among the brightest are those relating the history of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and it is a pleasing thought that the spirit which animated them has continued in full vigor and exists at the present day in their worthy descendants of the Hibernian Society, whose history, told in this same volume, is rivalled only by that of its patriotic predecessor.

THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK
AND THE
HIBERNIAN SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF EMIGRANTS.

After the close of the Revolutionary War, intercourse with Europe was resumed, and almost immediately emigrants from Ireland began to arrive at Philadelphia in considerable numbers. Many of these emigrants were poor, and needed the assistance of their fortunate countrymen who had successfully established themselves in this country, and it was the better to relieve their wants and look after their interests upon their arrival that a meeting was called upon 3 March, 1790, to organize a Society for the purposes mentioned. This "select meeting of Irishmen," as it was designated in the *Pennsylvania Packet* of the next day, numbered twelve persons, who may be called the Founders of the "Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants." John Maxwell Nesbitt, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and his fellow-members of that organization, James Crawford, Patrick Moore, Thomas Lea, John Brown and Hugh Holmes were among the twelve present at the meeting. It was resolved to circulate a subscription paper among "the natives of Ireland or descendants of Irishmen" in the city. Such was the success of the movement that later on in the same year, when the Society was fully established, the names of 219 members appear on the first printed roll published by Carey, Stewart & Co. Besides the members of the Friendly Sons already mentioned, the names of the following appear in the list:

JOHN BARCLAY,
CAPT. JOHN BARRY,
HUGH BOGLE,
JOHN BRADFORD,
GEORGE CAMPBELL,
SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
JOHN CALDWELL,
JAMES CRAIG,
MATTHEW CAMPBELL,
STEPHEN DUNCAN,
JOHN DUNLAP,
JOHN FINNIESON,
GEORGE FRANKLIN,
ROBERT GRAY,
SAMUEL HODGE,

GEN. EDWARD HAND, LL.D.,
JAMES HAWTHORN,
JOHN LEAMY,
LT.-COL. GEORGE LATIMER,
GEORGE MEADE,
JASPER MOYLAN,
LEAS MACKENACHAN,
JOHN MCALLISTER,
ALEXANDER NESBITT,
FRANCIS NICHOLS,
MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN,
COL. JOHN PATTON,
ROBERT RUTHERFORD,
COL. CHARLES STEWART,
GEN. WALTER STEWART,
JOHN WILSON,



TENCH FRANCIS

making a total of thirty-seven, or nearly all the remaining active members of the old organization.

Among the officers of the new Society General Walter Stewart was Vice President, Charles Heatly and Jasper Moylan were the Counsellors, Blair McClenachan, John Maxwell Nesbitt and Hugh Boyle were the Committee on Correspondence, and John Leamy, Patrick Moore, Thomas Lea, Alexander Nesbitt, Robert Rainey and John Brown were on the Acting or Relief Committee, which consisted of twelve members.

The Hibernian Society can therefore boast, as Mr. Hood says, of being the offspring of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. That it was so regarded is evidenced by the enrolment of nearly all the Friendly Sons in its ranks, and the transfer of their activity to the new Society, resulting in the gradual decline and ultimate extinction of the old organization.

Not only did the Friendly Sons themselves join the Hibernian Society, but their children, relatives and business connections followed their example, and we find on the rolls of the latter organization many descendants of the members of the former. For instance, George Campbell, who lived to a ripe old age, was succeeded by his son, George Campbell, in 1843. While General William Irvine did not join the new Society, probably by reason of his residence in Carlisle, Pa., yet two of his sons, General Callender Irvine and James Irvine, became members in 1821. Commodore Barry had no children, but Patrick Hayes, who married his adopted daughter, was a member (1814). General Stephen Moylan left no sons, but Edward Fox, the husband of one of his two daughters, was an active member and Secretary of the Society for several years. And so, in many other instances, all going to show that the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and their descendants regarded the Hibernian Society as the worthy successor of the old organization. Perhaps the most striking instance of all is the family of Tench Francis. His son, Thomas Willing Francis, joined in 1804, and the latter's son was also a member. His sister married Tench Coxe, who joined in 1790. Charles S. Coxe and Alexander S. Coxe, sons of Tench Coxe, joined respectively in 1816 and 1817; and the son of Charles S. Coxe, ex-Senator Eckley B. Coxe, of Luzerne county, is at present a member of the Society. From 1771 to 1892 the family has been continuously represented, not only by direct descendants of the original member, Tench Francis, but by numerous relatives and business connections. Henry K. Nichols (1867) is a direct descendant of Colonel Francis Nichols; John Cadwalader (1885) is a great-grandson

of General John Cadwalader, and General Anthony Wayne is represented at the present time by William Wayne, of Paoli, Pa.

For a period of one hundred and twenty-one years, from March 17, 1771, to March 17, 1892, the two societies—parent and offspring—have continued to keep alive the memory of old Ireland, and to gather in annual meeting on St. Patrick's Day to testify their devotion to the mother country—a devotion only equalled by "their firm adherence to the glorious cause" of American Liberty. May the heroes of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick never be forgotten while republican institutions, which they helped so much to establish, exist on American soil!

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES

OF

THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK

Rules to be Observed by the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

First. That the Society shall meet four times in the year, viz: the 17th of March, the 17th of June, the 17th of September, & the 17th of December. That Public Notice shall be given by the Secretary a week before the day of each meeting, and that the Annual meeting shall be on the 17th of March.

Second. That the meeting on the 17th of June shall be always considered a meeting of Business. That no Strangers can be admitted on that day. That the President and Vice: President for the ensuing year be then Elected by Ballot, and that the President so Elected shall at any time before the next Quarterly meeting call a Council to consist of Eight Members, including the Vice: President, Treasurer & Secretary.

Third. That each Member shall furnish himself with a Gold Medal of the Value of three Guineas, agreeable to the following description: On the right Hibernia; on the left America. In the centre Liberty Joining the Hands of Hibernia & America, to be represented by the usual Figures of a Female supported by a Harp for Hibernia. An Indian with his Quiver on his back & a Bow sling for America.

Underneath: Unity.

On the reverse: St. Patrick trampling on a Snake, a Cross in his hand, dressed in his Pontificalibus.

The Motto: Hier.

Fourth. That any Member residing in the [illegible] appear with his Medal at the meeting on the [illegible] Shall forfeit the Sum of [illegible] & for [illegible] meeting the Sum of [illegible] [illegible] Shall [illegible] Fines, shall be paid [illegible]

Fifth.—That a Number of Honorary Members not exceeding Ten may be admitted.

Sixth.—That the Descendants of Irish Parents by either side in the first degree & the Descendants of every Member ad infinitum (Honorary Members excepted) shall have a natural right of application to be admitted Members of this Society.

Seventh.—That the Honorary Members shall not have a Privilege of Voting on any Occasion, neither shall they be subject to any Fines whatsoever.

Eighth.—That any Person desirous of becoming a Member shall signify his desire to the Secretary, who is to give notice to each Member ten days before the next Quarterly meeting, mentioning the name of the Person proposed, & that the said Person so proposed shall be ballotted for at the said meeting, and that at all such Elections three Black Balls shall exclude any Candidate, and that there can be no Election unless at a Meeting of twelve or more Members.

Ninth.—That all Fines shall be disposed of at the meeting the 17th of June.

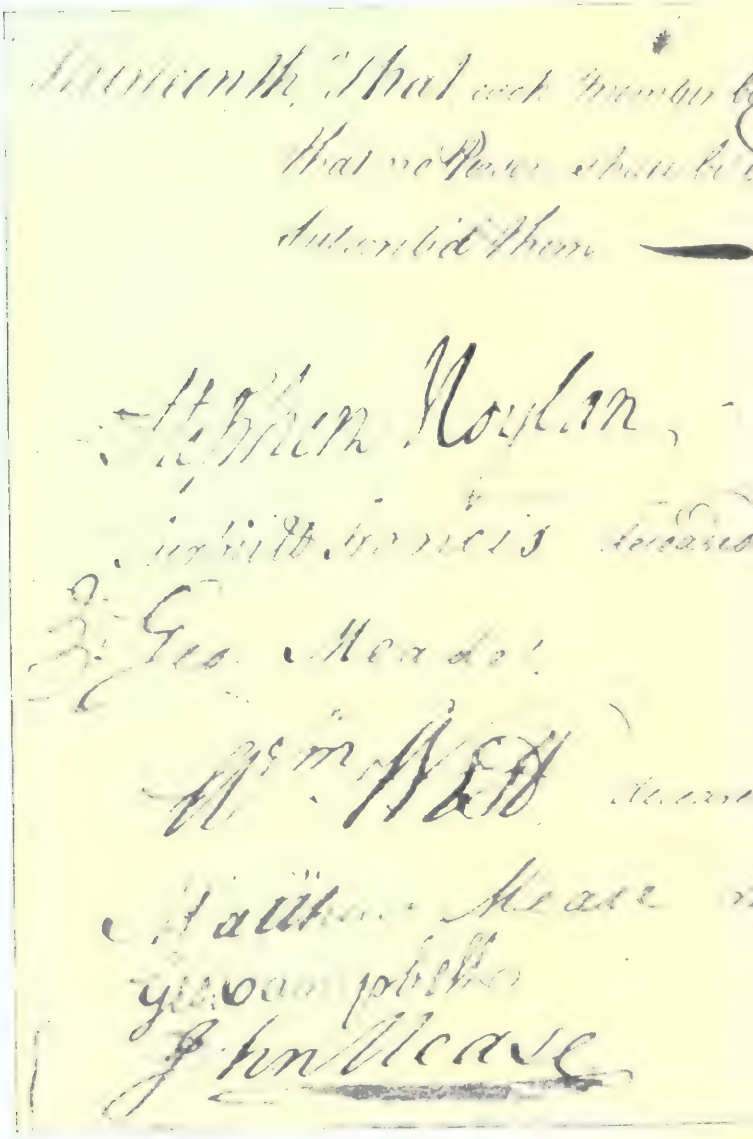
Tenth.—That each Member shall have Privilege of asking a stranger at his own Expence. That at the annual Meetings the President shall have the Privilege of asking any number of Strangers he may think proper, in the name of the Soc'y, at the Expence of the Members there met, but the Strangers introduced by him at any other Meeting (the Governor for the time being excepted) shall be at his own Expence.

Eleventh.—That any Member refusing to pay his Fine, on or before the first Meeting after such Fine shall be imposed, shall be no longer considered a Member, unless being again Ballotted for in the usual Form.

Twelfth.—That a Book shall be kept by the Secretary Containing fair Minutes of the Proceedings, subject to the Inspection of every Member.

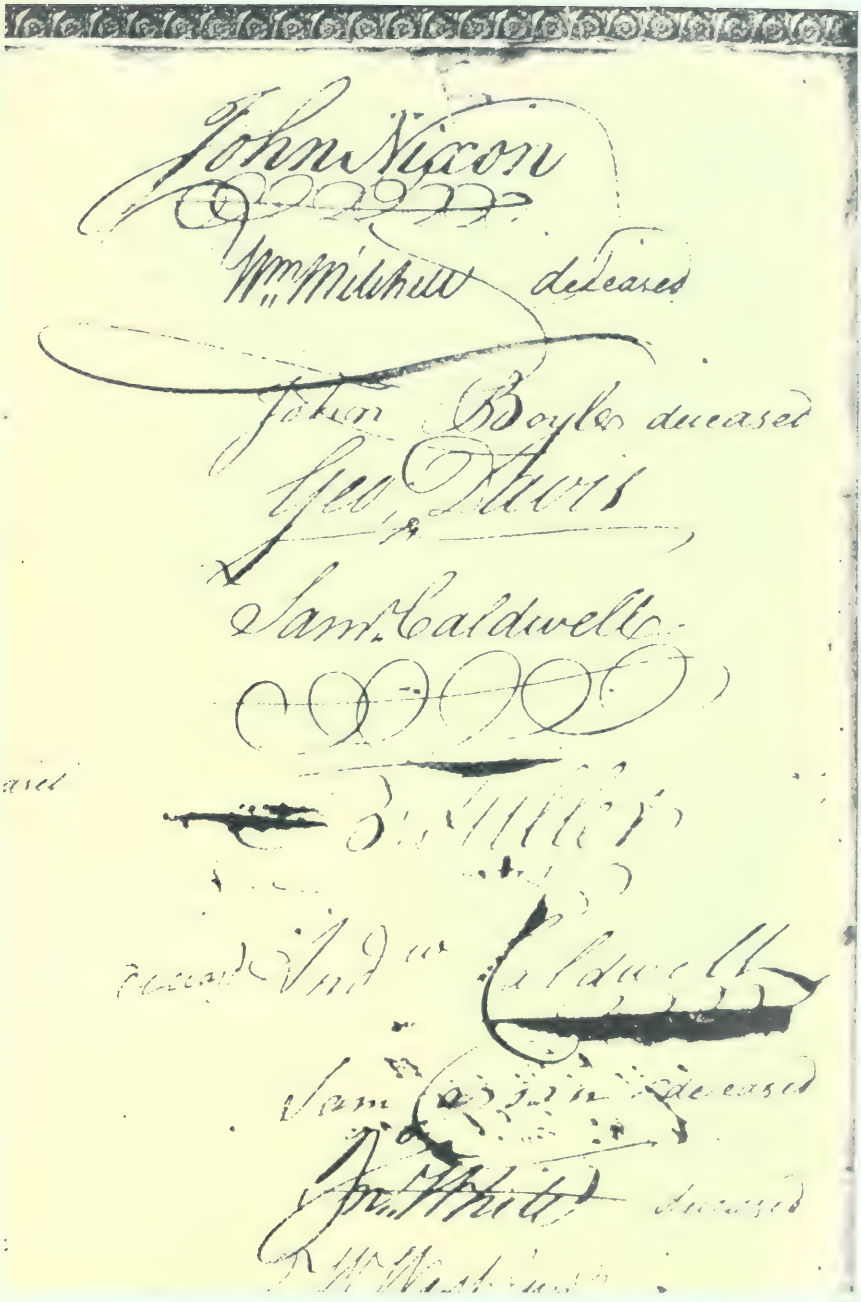
Thirteenth.—That each Member be furnished with a Copy of these Rules, & that no Person shall be considered a Member untill he has subscribed them.

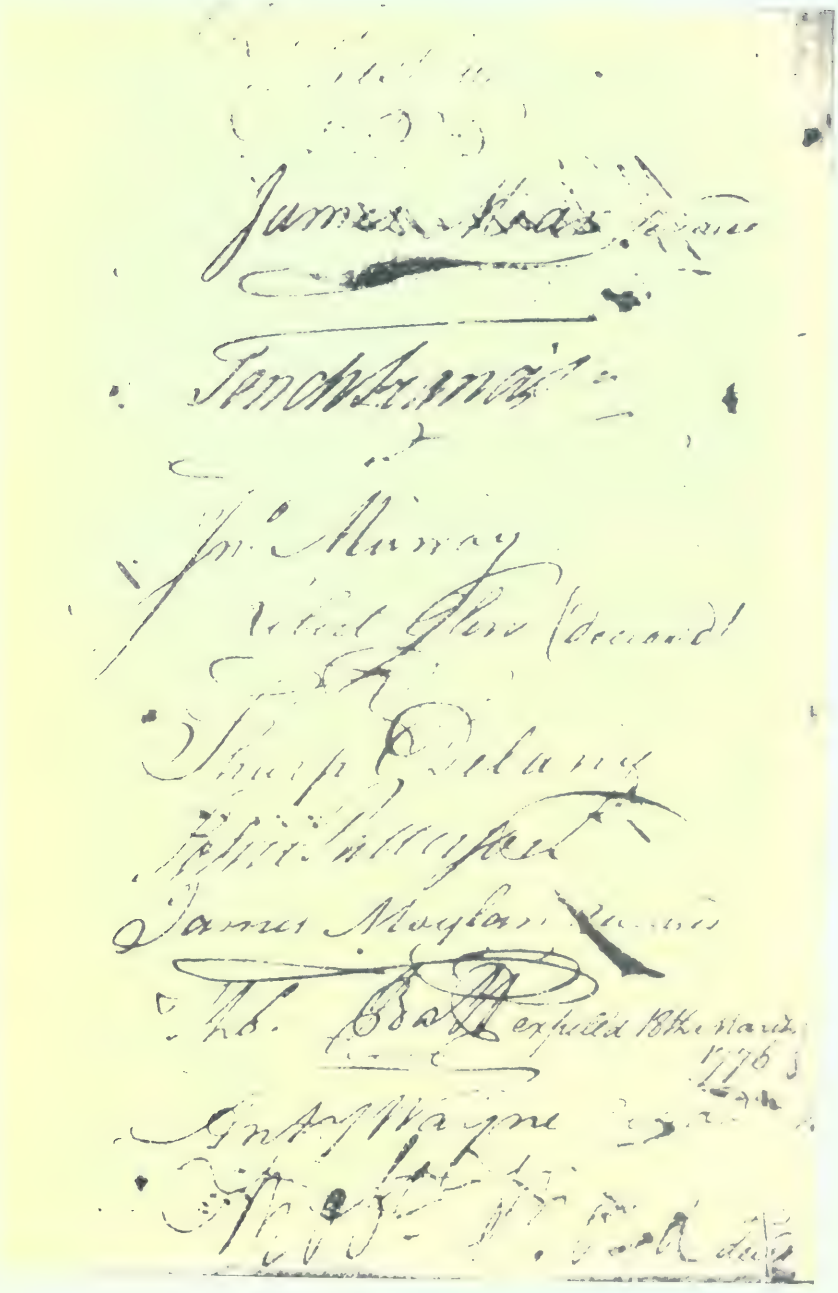
[illegible] the members. Scott Smith

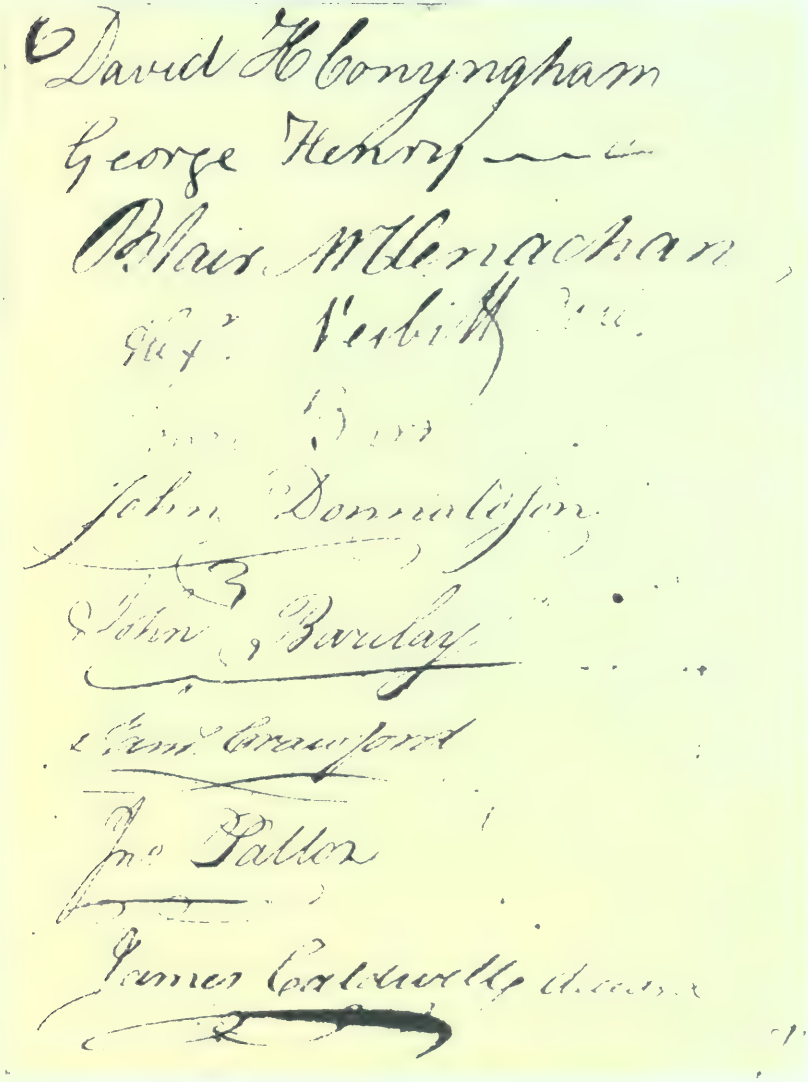


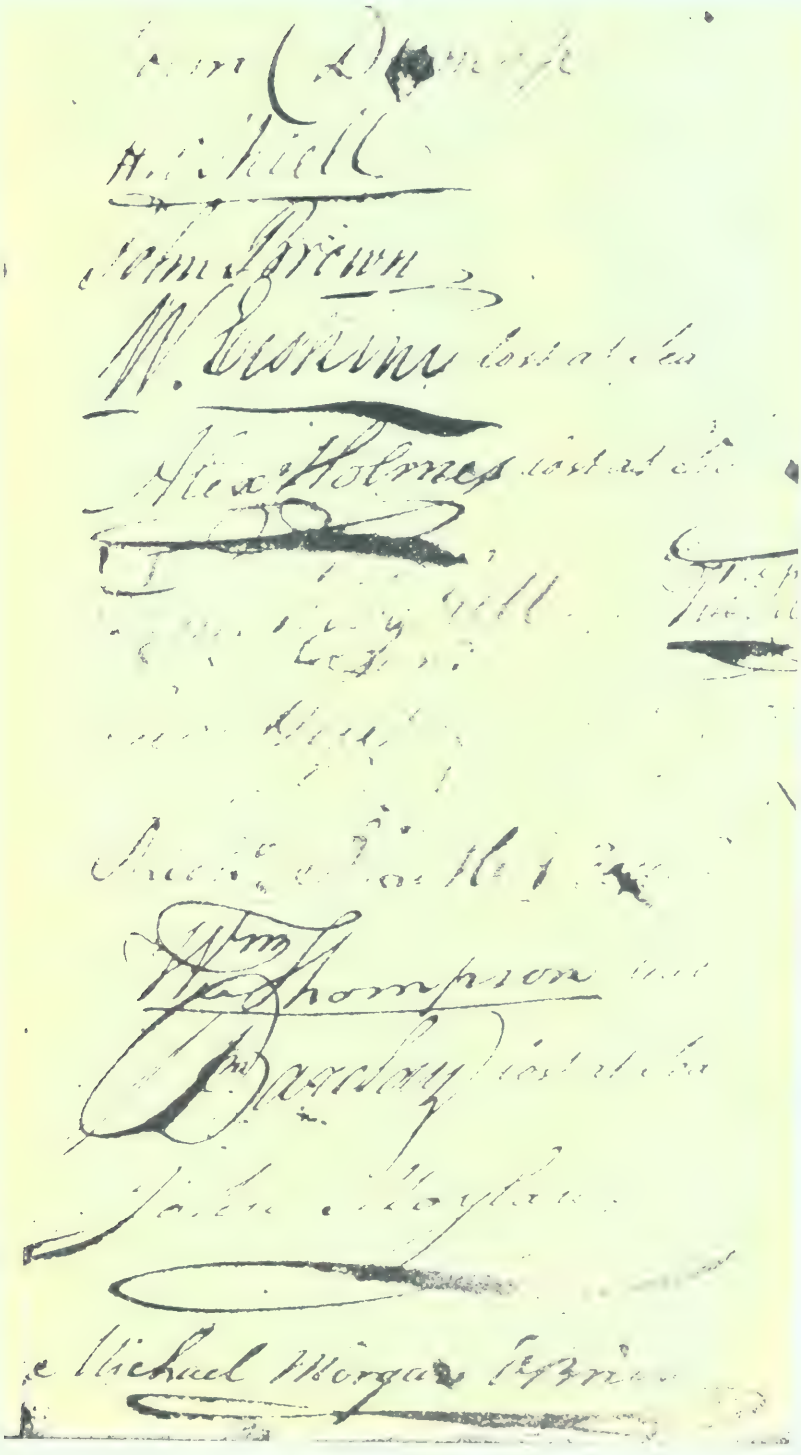
[illegible] with a Copy of these Rules, &
[illegible] a Member will be had

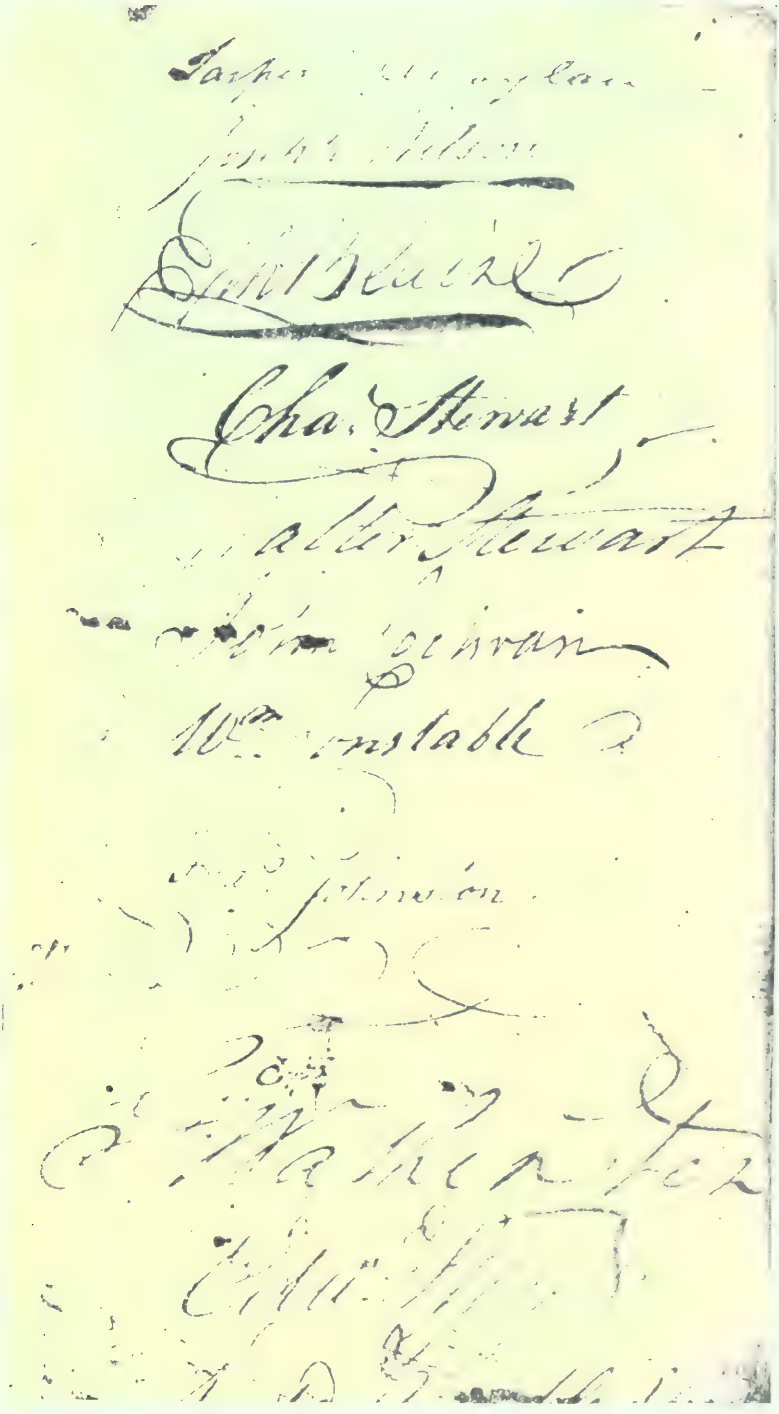
Thos. Fitzsimons
Jno. Mitchell
Wm. Rush
Chas. Stedman
Jno. Shee
Thos. Burdon
Geo: Fullerton

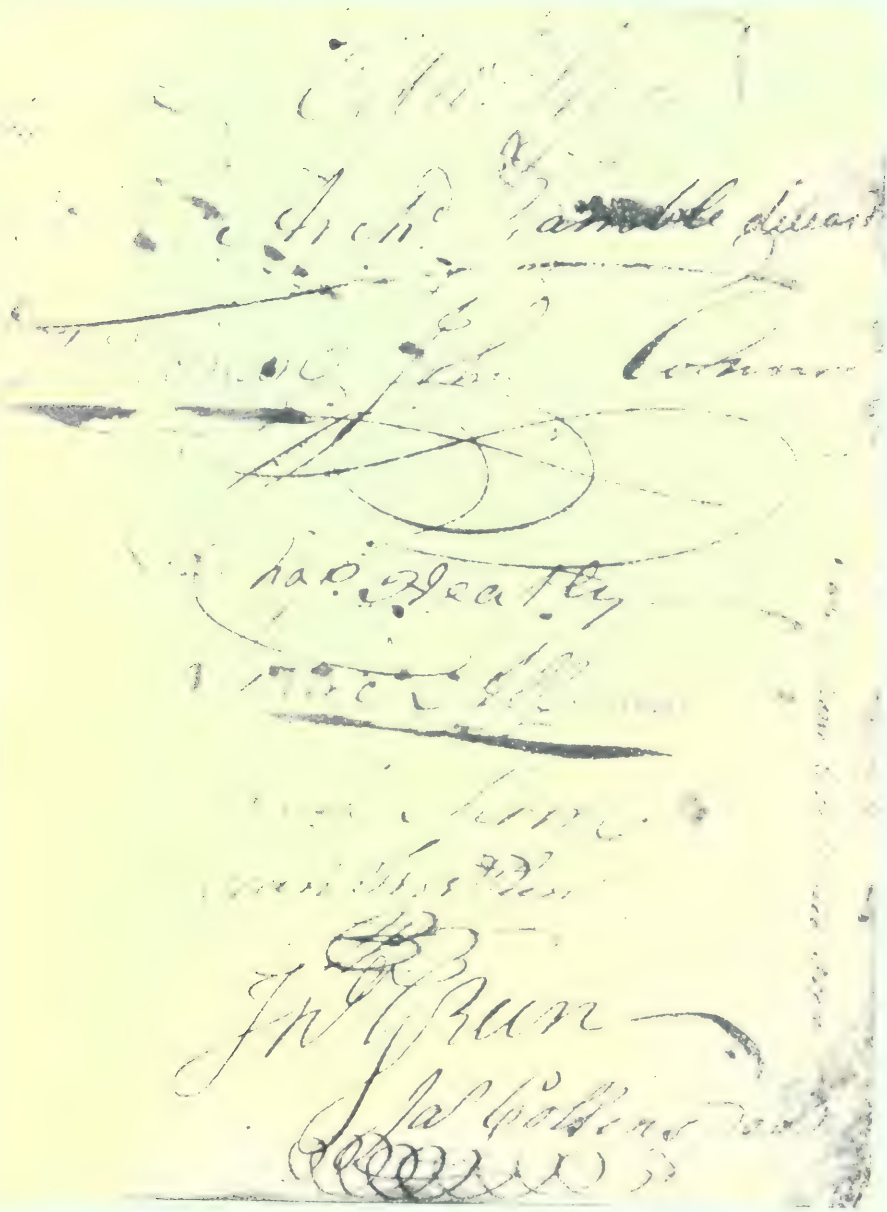

John Nixon
Wm Mitchell deceased
John Boyle deceased
Jos. Ellis
Sam. Caldwell
Edward Shippen deceased
Jno. White deceased

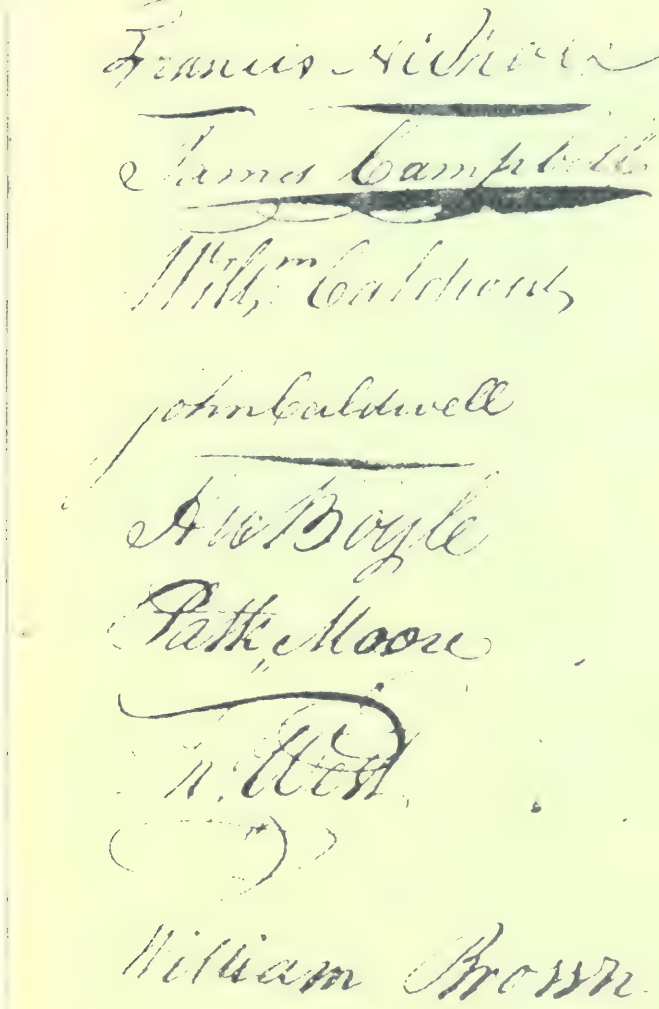


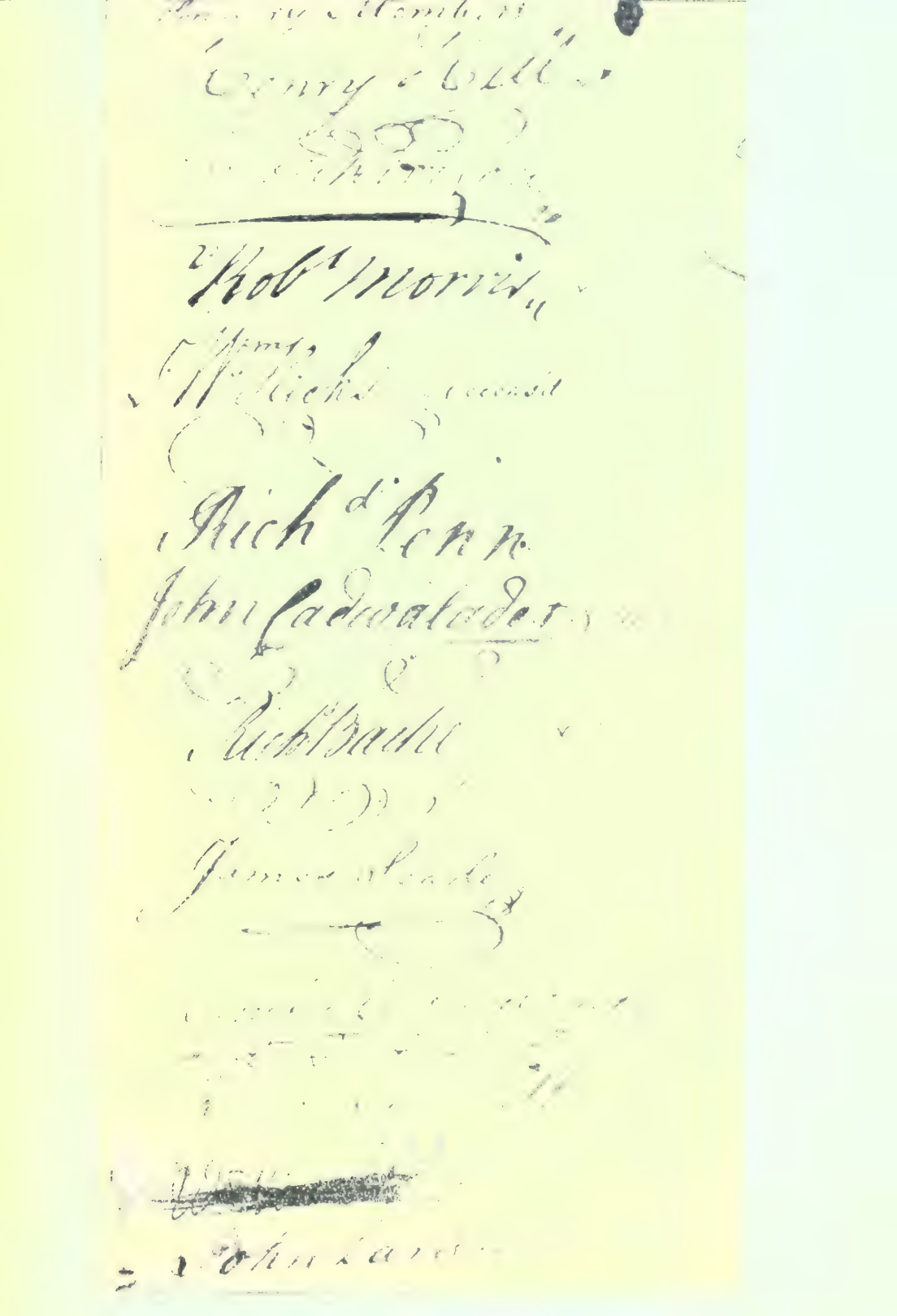

David Hconyngham
George Henry
Alex. McMeachan
Geo. Veitch
John Donnelson
John Barclay
Jam.s Crawford
Jno Patton
James Caldwell








Francis Asbury
James Campbell
Wm. Coldwell
John Caldwell
A. W. Boyle
Patk. Moore
R. Reed
William Brown



MINUTES.

At a meeting at Burns's on Tuesday, the 17th of September, 1771—

PRESENT:

STEPHEN MOYLAN, *Dict'r.*
JOHN M. NESBITT, *V. Dr.*
WM. MITCHELL, *Treas. & Sec'y.*
WM. WEST,
JOHN SHEE,
THOMAS BARCLAY,
JOHN MEASE,
[illegible] MEASE,
[illegible] MITCHELL,
JOHN MITCHELL,
[illegible] FRANCIS,
JOHN NIXON,
THOMAS FITZSIMMONS
GEO. MEADE,
GEO. CAMPBELL,
CLEMENT LYNCH,
GEO. FOLLERTON,

Honorary Members.

HENRY HILL,
JAMES SEARLE.

Mr. Moylan proposed John Cadwalader, Esq., as an Honorary Member to be Balloted for next Meeting, of which the Members met were desired to take notice.

Mr. President appointed his Council, Treasurer & Secretary, Consisting of the Following Gentlemen :

J. M. NESBITT, *V. Dr't.*
W. MITCHELL, *Treas. & Sec'y.*
BENJAMIN FULLER,
COL. FRANCIS,
THOMAS BARCLAY,
GEORGE CAMPBELL,
JAMES MEASE,
JOHN SHEE.

At a meeting at Mullan's on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1771—

PRESENT,

M. MOYLAN, *Dict'r.*
M. NESBITT, *V. Dict'r.*
W. MITCHELL, *Treas. & Sec'y.*
[illegible] CAMPBELL,
[illegible] CAMPBELL,
WM. WEST,
[illegible] MEASE,
[illegible] FOLLERTON,
[illegible] FRANCIS,
[illegible] MEASE,
[illegible] FITZSIMMONS,
[illegible] SHEE,
[illegible] SHEE,
[illegible] MEASE,
[illegible] BARCLAY,

Visitors.

HIS HONOUR THE GOVERNOR
MR. [illegible] MOYLAN,
MR. [illegible] NIXON,

Honorary Members present.

[illegible] SEARLE,
[illegible] HILL,
MAJOR MEASE,
JOHN NIXON,
COL. FRANCIS,
[illegible] DAVIS,
GEO. DAVIS.

Mr President having at the last meeting proposed [illegible] Cadwalader, Esq., as an Honorary Member, he was Unanimously Elected [illegible] Knight, & [illegible] Honorable.

At a Quarterly Meeting (at Burnes's Tavern) on Wednesday, the 17th June, 1772.

PRESENT.

MR. STEPHEN MOYLAN, *President*,
JNO. M. NESBITT, *Vice-President*,
BENJN. FULLER, *Treasurer & Secretary*,
WILL'M WEST,
SAMUEL CARSAN,
GEO'E CAMPBELL,
JOHN WHITE,
RANDLE MITCHELL,
JOHN MITCHELL,
GEO'E EDMONDS,
THOMAS BARCLAY,
MATW. MEASE,
GEO'E DAVIS,
Visitor, HIS HONOR [illegible] OR
Honorary Member, JNO. [illegible]

ABSENT.

MR. TURBUTT FRANCIS,	Fine,	paid, 5s	ULYSSES LYNCH,		
GEORGE MEADE,	"	paid, 5s	WILL'M MITCHELL,		
JOHN MEASE,	"	paid, 5s	JAMES MEASE,		
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,	"	paid, 5s	HENRY HILL,		
JOHN SHEE,	"	paid, 5s	JOHN DICKINSON,		
JOHN NIXON,	"	paid, 5s	ROBERT MORRIS,		
JOHN BOYLE,	"	paid, 5s	JAMES SEARLE,		
SAMUEL CALDWELL,	"	paid, 5s	WILLIAM HAMILTON,		
ANDREW CALDWELL,	"	paid, 5s			
TENCH FRANCIS,	"	paid, 5s			

Mr. Will'm West, Jr., was this day balloted for and Elected.
Nem. Con.

Elected Mr. Stephen Moylan *President* } for the ensuing Year.
" John M. Nesbitt *Vice-President* }

All the Stock that may be in the Treasurer's hands on the 17th March, next to be apply'd towards that day's expence.

Mr. Samuel Meredith proposed as an Honorary Member [illegible]
Daniel Roche [illegible]
Lambert Cadwalader [illegible]
John Mease by Mr. Jno. Mitchell [illegible]

Mr. John White having reported to the President and Company that Mr. James Mease desired him (in London) to acquaint the Society that he had made enquiry what a Set of Dies for striking Medals (agreeable to the Rules) would cost, & found that they could be [illegible] Pounds or Sixty pounds. It is therefore the opinion of the Company that they ought to be procured. And therefore do order the Secretary to call upon each Member of the Society for Fifty Shillings Currency, and to purchase a Set of Dies for the Medals, which he is immediately to convey to Mr. James Mease, and to advise Mr. Will'm Mitchell, [illegible] the purchase of the same, & compleating a Set of Dies, to be [illegible] for the first opportunity.

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

MR. JAMES MOYES, [illegible]

SIR,

I have pleasure to inform you, that the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick [illegible] Resolve, at their Quarterly meeting of the 17th Inst.

Here is inserted the above Resolve

[illegible] with our mutual friend, Mr. Barclay, who is not [illegible] may [illegible] before this reaches you, have concluded to [illegible] Mr. [illegible] this Letter open, that in case you have been so good as to have [illegible] at your own cost, he might apply the Bill to your Credit. The under Note [illegible] is only meant, that in case you have left Europe without the Dr. [illegible] the Bill & apply it to the design proposed. I take the liberty to [illegible] the intended Medal.

Here follow the description of the Medal.

[illegible] will cost more than the Sum sent, the Society will chearfully [illegible] you will thank.

I am very respectfully, D'r Sir,

Your most Obed't humble Servant,

B. FULLER.

Under the foregoing.

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

MR. [illegible]

SIR,

I have the pleasure of acquainting you that the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. [illegible] have entrusted me the honor of executing what's contained in the foregoing [illegible] Dr. Fuller informs me that Gentleman has left Europe before this reaches you [illegible] Mr. Fuller will have Mr. Barclay's directions to deliver the Bill [illegible]

I am, &c.,

B. FULLER.

[illegible], 1772. Mr. President appointed his Council, Treas'r & Sec'ry, as follows:

[illegible], *President*,	JAMES MOYES,
B. FULLER, *Treas'r and Secretary*,	WILLIAM MITCHELL,
[illegible]	WILLIAM WEST,
[illegible]	SAMUEL CALDWELL.

At a Meeting of the Presid't & Council at Dan'l Tucker's Tavern the 3d December, 1772.

PRESENT,

JAMES MOYES, *President*,	[illegible]
[illegible]	WILLIAM MITCHELL,
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Will'm Mitchell, reported to the Presid't & Council, That he had (while in London) received the Fifty Pounds St'l. Bill forwarded him by the Secretary & that he had bespoke a complete set of Dies, w'ch cou'd not be got ready under Two or Three months.—Tha the was inform'd they might receive injury at Sea, and if they were the least rusted, they would be rendered useless; And also that in case they came safe to hand, it was more than probable, that a person could not be found to make proper use of them; for the least Error in executing wou'd totally spoil them, and that Machinery to fix them for striking Medals would cost a considerable Sum. On these considerations he had ordered them to be lodg'd with Mr. William Moore, Goldsmith, in Pater Noster Row, No. 4, untiil the sentiments of the Society were taken.

The Presid't & Council having taken the above report into consideration, do submit their opinion thereon, to the Quarterly Meeting, on the 17th Inst., w'ch is,—That the Dies do remain in London with Mr. William Moore. That every new Member on their Admittance do pay unto the Secretary for the time being the Sum of Thirty Shillings, towards reembursing the present Members (who have advanced for the payment of the Dies), the Sum they have subscribed more than Thirty Shillings, and that after the Advance is fully paid up, the said Sum of Thirty Shillings shall be still collected from new Members and become part of the Societies Stock to be dispos'd of at every June meeting, as the Fines are

That each subscribing Member may write to Mr. Will'm Moore for his Medal—or lodge money with Mr. Will'm Mitchell, who has kindly offer'd to take the trouble of writing for any Number that may be ordered.

At the Anniversary Meeting (at Little's Tavern the 17th March, 1773 —

PRESENT.

Mr. John M. [illegible]	Samuel Campbell
Benj'n Fuller [illegible]	Samuel Carson
Geo'e Mease	John White
William West	James M[illegible]
M[illegible] Mease	John [illegible]
G[illegible] Campbell	Patrick Gill
John M[illegible]	[illegible]
John M[illegible]	John [illegible]
John Shee	Hugh [illegible]
Thomas [illegible]	John [illegible]
John [illegible]	[illegible]
William M[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] CADWALADER,
Mr. WILLIAM HAMILTON,
SAMUEL MEREDITH,
JAMES MOYLAN,
[illegible] His Honour the GOVERNOR.
JOHN ROSS, Esq'r,
JAMES DELANY, Esq'r,

[illegible], Esq'r,
[illegible],
Col. Nich. Fitz.
Mr. Nath'l [illegible],
Philip [illegible],
[illegible],

ABSENT.

STEPHEN MOYLAN,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
ULYSSES LYNCH,
JOHN BOYLE,
ROB'T MORRIS,
JAMES SEARLE,
TURBETT FRANCIS,
} Excused Neg.
} Excused Absence.
paid, 7s. 6d.

RANDLE MITCHELL,
GEO'E FITZHUGH,
GEO'E DAVIS,
ANDREW CALDWELL,
WILL'M WEST, Jun'R,
TENCH FRANCIS,
[illegible]

At a Quarterly meeting (at Burns's Tavern) on Thursday, the 17th June, 1773

Elected { Mr. Jno. Maxwell Nesbitt, *President*, } for the ensuing year.
{ Mr. William West, *Vice President*, }

Order'd—All the Stock that may be in the Treasurer's hands on the 17th March next to be apply'd toward that days Expence.

PRES'T.

Mr. Jno. Maxwell Nesbitt, *President*,
William West, *Vice-President*,
Benj'n Fuller, *Treas'r & Secretary*,
Stephen Moylan,
Matthew Measl.
Geo'e Campbell,
Thom's Fitzsimons,
John Mitchell,
Thomas Barclay,
Geo'e Fullerton,
Geo'e Davis,
Sam'l Caldwell,
Andrew Caldwell,
John White,
James Measl.
Robert Glen,
Sharp Delany,
John Patterson,
James Moylan,
H. H. John Dickinson,
[illegible],
[illegible] His Honour the Gov.

ABSENT.

[illegible] Langdon } Excused Neg.
[illegible] Mitchell
[illegible] Hall
[illegible] Moylan
[illegible] Francis } Excused Absence.
[illegible] Mitchell
William Hamilton,
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Mitchell,
Randle Mitchell,
[illegible],
John Nixon,
John Boyle,
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],

[illegible] Mr. President appointed his Council, Treas'r & Secretary as [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

JAMES MEASE,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
JOHN NIXON.

At the Anniversary Meeting at Smith's Tavern the 17th March, 1773

PRESENT.

[illegible] M. Nesbitt, *President*,
[illegible] Wilson, *Vice-Pres't*,
[illegible] Penn, *Vice-Pres't*,
[illegible] Morgan,
[illegible] Campbell,
[illegible] Mease,
[illegible] Hutchinson,
[illegible] Mitchell,
[illegible] Wister,
[illegible] Wilson, Jun'r,
[illegible] Mease,
[illegible] Morgan,
[illegible] Francis,
[illegible] Hutchinson,
[illegible],
Hon'ble Rich'd Penn,
[illegible]
[illegible] Cadwalader,
[illegible] Moore,
[illegible]

LAMBERT CADWALADER,
SAMUEL MEREDITH,
WILLIAM HAMILTON,
Visitors, HIS HONOR THE GOVERNOR,
MR. SOBER,
GRIFFIN,
LLOYD,
MR. JUNIFOR,
YATES,
HYDE,
CAMPBELL,
MR. JOHN SHLE,
THOMAS BARCLAY,
GEORGE FULLERTON,
JOHN NIXON,
JOHN BOYLE,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
ANDREW CALDWELL,
SAMUEL CARSAN.

ABSENT.

[illegible] Moylan,
[illegible] Moore,
[illegible] Jones,
[illegible] Mitchell,
[illegible] Hall,
[illegible],
[illegible]

TURBUTT FRANCIS, paid. 7 : 6*d*.
RANDLE MITCHELL, paid. 7 : 6*d*.
GEORGE EVANS, paid 7 : 6*d*
TENCH FRANCIS, paid 7 : 6*d*
ROBERT GLEN, paid 7 : 6
JAMES MOYLAN, paid. 7 : 6

At a Meeting of Council, 7th December, 1773 —

PRESENT

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

GEORGE CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
[illegible]

[illegible] meeting at the City Tavern on Saturday, [illegible]

That an Invitation be given to the Governor.

That Mr. John M. Nesbitt & Mr. James Mease order a good plain Dinner for twenty, and choose the Liquors.

Dr. Robert Boyd pr. Tho's Barclay
Mr. Anthony Wayne pr. Sharp Delany } have apply'd to be admitted Members.

The Secretary to give notice thereof to each Member.

At a Meeting of Council . . . . . 6th March, 1775—

Present.

Mr. William West, *Presid't*,
Samuel Caldwell,
John M. Nesbitt,
Thomas Barclay,
James Mease,
William Mitchell,
Benjamin Fuller.

Order'd—That the Anniversary meeting on the 17th Inst. be at the City Tavern, & dinner on Table at 3 o'Clock.

That Messrs. James Mease, John M. Nesbitt & Thom's Barclay wait on Mr. Smith and agree with him for a Dinner for thirty persons at 3*s.* 9*d.* pr. head, & make choice of the Wines & other Liquors for the occasion.

That the Governor & all strange Gentlemen, that may be in Town at the time, have an invitation Card sent them by the Secretary.

At the Anniversary Meeting (at Smith's Tavern) the 17th March, 1775—

Present.

William West, *President*,
Benjamin Fuller, *Vice-President*,
George Meade,
George Campbell,
John Mease,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
John M. Nesbitt,
Thomas Barclay,
[illegible] Fullerton,
[illegible] Nixon,
[illegible] Mitchell,
[illegible],
[illegible] West, Jun'r,
[illegible] Mease,
[illegible],
[illegible] Delany,
John Patterson,
Anthony Wayne,
Robert Boyd,
H. M. The Hon'ble Richard [illegible], Esq'r,
John Dickinson, [illegible],
Henry Hill,
John [illegible],
[illegible],
Lambert Cadwalader,
[illegible],
[illegible]

Absent.

Robert Morris,	*Honorary Members.*	Randle Mitchell,	resides out of the province.
James S[illegible]		John Shee,	7s. 6d.
Will[illegible] Hamilton,		John Boyle,	paid, 7s. 6d.
Ma[illegible] Mease,		George Davis,	paid, 7s. 6d.
[illegible] Lynch,	*Resid[illegible] Sea.*	Samuel Caldwell,	paid, 7s. 6d.
John Wh[illegible]		Andrew Caldwell,	paid, 7s. 6d.
James Moylan,		Tench Francis,	paid, 7s. 6d.
S[illegible]s Moylan,	7s. 6d.	Thomas Batt,	7s. 6d.
T[illegible] Francis,	7s. 6d.		£3 15s. 0d.
John Mitchell,	paid, 7s. 6d.		

Mr. James Logan & Mr. David Hayfield Conyngham were this day ballotted for & admitted Members.

At a Meeting of Council . . . . . 7th June, 1775—

Present.

Mr. William West, *Presid't*, John M. Nesbitt, George Campbell, James Mease, Benjamin Fuller.

Ordered—That the Quarterly meeting on the 17th Inst. be at the City Tavern—Dinner on Table at 3 o'Clock—but that the Members be summon'd to meet at 2 on the business of the day.

That the Secretary direct Mr. Smith to provide for twenty persons at 3s. 9d. pr. head.

That an Invitation be given to the Governor.

At a meeting by Order of the President at his House, 8th Sep't'r, 1775, the following—

Present.

Wm. W[illegible], *President*, [illegible], J. M. Nesbitt, S. Caldwell.

Absent.

[illegible], George Campbell, Esq'r

were appointed Councillors by the President for the Ensuing Year, [illegible] Caldwell Secretary.

Ordered—That Messrs. J. M. Nesbitt & S. Caldwell bespeake a dinner to be prepared at the City Tavern for 18 Gentlemen on Monday the 18th Inst. at 3s. 9d. ea to be on Table a quarter past three o'Clock.

That [illegible] to meet upon Business at the [illegible] o'Clock.



Mr. George Henry having apply'd to be admitted a member The Secretary is directed to give notice thereof to each member.

At a Meeting of the Council at the President's House the 8th Dec'r, 1775—

PRESENT

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	

Agreed that the next Quarterly meeting shall be held at the City Tavern on Monday the 18th Inst. of which the Secretary is directed to Notifie the Members.

Ordered—That J. M. Nesbitt & James Mease give directions for a dinner for 16 Gentlemen to be upon Table at 3 o'Clock and to make Choice of the Wines for the Company.

At a Quarterly meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at the City Tavern, on Monday, the 18th Dec'r, 1775:

A motion being made & seconded, that Thomas Batt, a member of this Society, should be expell'd for taking an active part against the Liberties of America, the Determination was Postponed till the next meeting, in order for a more deliberate Consideration.

At a meeting of the Councill, held at Mr. J. M. Nesbitt's, the 11th March, 1776:

PRESENT

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Order'd—That Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Mease, speak for Dinners at Smith's Tavern, for thirty Gentlemen, to be on table at four o'Clock [illegible] the 17th Inst., and that they [illegible] the Wines and [illegible] Liquors for the Occasion.

At an Annual meeting of Sam'l Thompson [illegible] March, 1776

PRESENT

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	

Capt. Wm. West,	Jas. Measl,
Com'r Andrew Caldwell,	Jno. Merkray,
Doct'r Robt Boyd,	Geo. Davis,
Mr. Sam'l Carsan,	Shard Delany,
Jno. Mitchell,	Geo. Campbell,
Thos Barclay,	J. M. Nesbitt.
Jno. Measl,	

Absent.

Coll. Stephen Moylan,	7s. 6d.	Matt. Measl,	} Beyond Sea.
Turbutt Francis,	7s. 6d.	James Moylan,	
Geo. Meale,	7s. 6d.	D. H. Conyngham,	
Wm. Wyss,	7s. 6d.	John White,	
Thos Fitzsimons,	p'd. 7s. 6d.	*Hon'y Members.*	Henry Hill,
Ranell Mitchell,	excused		Jno. Dickinson,
John Bovel,	7s. 6d.		Rob't Morris,
Sam'l Caldwell,	p'd. 7s. 6d.		Rich'd Penn,
Tench Francis,	p'd. 7s. 6d.		Jno. Cadwallader,
John Patterson,	7s. 6d.		Jas. Searle,
Geo. Henry,	7s. 6d.		Wm. Hamilton.

The Question being put upon the motion made at last meeting, whether Capt. Thomas Batt shall be expell'd this Society, It was unanimously carried in the Affirmative.

Note.—The State of Pennsylvania having been invaded, & the City of Philadelphia taken by the British Army under the Command of Gen'l Sir William Howe in September, 1777, the Society had no meeting till Sept'r, 1778, the minutes of the meet'gs of Sept'r & Dec'r, 1776, & of March & June, 1777, are unfortunately lost.

At a quarterly meeting of the Society at the City Tavern the 17th Sept'r, 1778

Present.

[illegible], *President*,	*H. M. Head.*	John Dickenson,
[illegible],		Robert Morris,
James Measl,		Richard Penn,
[illegible],		John Cadwallader,
[illegible],		Richard Bache,
[illegible],		James Searle,
[illegible],		Lamb't Cadwallader,
[illegible],		Sam'l Meredith
[illegible] Hill, *H. M.*		Wm. Hamilton.

Absent

[illegible]	[illegible]	Geo. Meale,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],	[illegible]

THO'S BARCLAY. [illegible]
GEORGE DAVIS [illegible]
JOHN NIXON. [illegible]
T. SCOTT FRANCIS. [illegible]
STEPHEN MORGAN.

ANDR. W. [illegible]
RANDLE MEARS
MATTHEW MEASE
DAN'L CONYNGHAM [illegible]

Mr. Alexander Nesbitt, Mr. John Donaldson, Mr. James Caldwell and Gen'l William Thompson, have applied by Mr. John Mitchell to become Members of this Society, of which the Secretary is to give Notice.

At a Quarterly meeting at George Evans's the 17th June, 1777—

COLL. WALTER STEWART.
GEN. JOHN PATTON
CAPT. JOHN BARRY.

MR. [illegible]
" JOHN D[illegible]
" JOHN B[illegible]

having been Proposed were unanimously elected.

Thomas Barclay, Esq'r, was elected President, & George Campbell, Esq'r, Vice-President for the ensuing Year.

Agreed that such Members of this Society who are Officers in the Army shall not be subject to fines for absence while in Service in the field.

Coll. Francis Johnston is proposed as a Candidate by Gen'l Wayne to be balloted for at next meeting, of which the Secretary is to give Notice.

N. B. -The Secretary having been absent at last annual meeting the minutes (if any were taken) have not come to his hands, nor can they be found.

At the Annual meeting at George Evans's the 17th March, 1780—

PRESENT.

THOMAS BARCLAY, [illegible]
[illegible] MEASE
[illegible] MEASE
[illegible] BARCLAY
[illegible] NIXON
[illegible] MORGAN
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
WILLIAM SHIPPEN
[illegible]
[illegible]
WILLIAM WISE.

[illegible] JOHNSTON
[illegible]
THOMAS [illegible]
JOHN PATTON
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
RICHD. PENN,
[illegible]

LAMBT. CADWALLADER,
SAML. MERCER,
WILLIAM HAMILTON.

MESNE.

STEPHEN MOYLAN,
ANDW. MOYLAN,
MATTHEW MOYLAN,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

LEWIS FULLER,
ANDW. CALDWELL,
GEORGE HENRY,
JOHN DUNLAP,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON,
RANDEL MITCHELL,
GEORGE DAVIS,

Doct'r. Hugh Shiell was unanimously Elected a member of this Society.

[illegible] are proposed as Candidates to be Ballotted for at the next meeting of which the Secretary is to give notice.

At the Anniversary Meeting at the City Tavern the 17th March, 1784

PRESENT.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS, *President*,
[illegible]
[illegible]
JAMES FULLER,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]



GEN. RICHARD BUTLER

ABSENT.

STEPHEN MOYLAN,	WM. WILSON,
RANDAL MACHEL,	JAMES MEASE,
JOHN DOYLE,	TENCH FRANCIS,
JOHN PATTERSON,	ALEX'R NESBITT,
JAMES MOYLAN,	JOHN PATTON,
JOHN BARRY,	LEHMAN EVANS,
JAMES CRAWFORD,	FRANCIS JOHNSON,
GEORGE MEADE,	
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,	WALTER STEWART,
JOHN SHEE,	

MR. GEORGE HUGHS,	GEN'L WILLIAM IRVINE,	were severally
MR. JOHN MITCHELL, JR.,	COLL. RICHARD BUTLER, &	elected, & on the
MR. WILLIAM BARCLAY,	MR. ROBERT GRAY,	books of the Society
MR. JOSEPH WILSON,		

December, 1781. The President having appointed his Council, they met on the 7th inst., Viz.:

THOMAS FITZSIMONS, *V.P.*,	JOHN MITCHELL,
J. M. NESBITT,	JOHN DONNALDSON,
JAMES MOYLAN,	JOHN BARCLAY, &
JAMES CRAWFORD,	SAM'L CALDWELL,

who, together with the President, agreed and Ordered the Secretary to Invite His Excellency General Washington & the Gentlemen of his Suit in the Name of the Society to Dinner on Monday, the 17th Inst., at the City Tavern, but that this deviation from the Rules of the Society should never be deem'd a precedent hereafter.

N. B. His Excellency, having been previously engaged, could not comply with the above request.

At a Quarterly Meeting at George Evans's, Monday 17th Dec'r. 1781 —

PRESENT.

GEO. CAMPBELL, Esqr., *President*	ALEX'R NESBITT,
JOHN MITCHELL	CHARLES STEWART,
JOHN DONALDSON,	STEPHEN MOYLAN,
GEO. HUGHS,	JAMES MOYLAN,
HUGH SHEE,	J. M. NESBITT,
EDWARD MORGAN,	JOHN MACPHERSON,
JOHN CONNERAN,	WM. CONNARD,
B. MACCARAHAN,	SAM'L CALDWELL,
EDWARD EVANS,	
WALTER STEWART,	
MATT. MEASE,	GEO. [illegible]
SAM'L EVANS,	MICH'L [illegible]
WM. BINGHAM,	MARK [illegible]

Absent.

Anthy Wayne,	*at Camp.*	George Henry,	5s.
Richd Butler,		John Donnaldson,	5
William Irwine,		John Barclay,	5
R. Mitchell,	*at the State.*	John Patton,	5
C. Davis,		John Brown,	5
[illegible] Ewing,		John Moylan,	5
[illegible] Wilson,	*at the State*	M. M. O'Brien,	5
George Meade,	5s.	Francis Johnston,	5
[illegible] Measa,	5s.	Thomas Barclay,	
Thomas Fitzsimons,	5s.	William West, Jun'r,	
John Steel,	5	John Patterson,	
John Nixon,	5s.	James Moylan,	*beyond Sea.*
[illegible] Fletcher,	5	John Barry,	
Andrew Caldwell,	5	James Crawford,	
[illegible] Gallatin,	5s.	John Mitchell, Jr.,	
Thos. Leiper,	5	Isaac All,	
John Morgan,	5	John Cochran, *at Camp.*	

N. B.—All the Honorary Members were absent.

Mr. Wm. Constable having been duly proposed, was unanimously elected a Member of the Society.

Mr. Wm. Bourke having also been proposed, Doct'r Shiell thought proper to decline proceeding on his Election for the present on acc't of Mr. Bourke's absence, he being gone to the West Indias.

Mr. [illegible] Caldwell, } Mr. Mark Measa,
General [illegible] Hand, } Mr. John Mitchell,
[illegible] Hamilton, } Mr. John Barclay,
} were proposed as Candidates to be balloted for at next meeting.

of which the Secretary is order'd to give proper notice to the Members.

His Excellency General Washington was unanimously Adopted a member of this Society.

Ordered, That the President, Vice-President & Secretary wait on His Excellency with a Suitable Address on the Occasion, & that the President present him with a Medal in the name of the Society.

Ordered, That the Chair invite His Excellency & his Suit to our Entertainment to be provided & held at the City Tavern on Tuesday, the [illegible] & that the Secretary is directed to invite the President of the United States, Congress, the Minister of France, Mr. Morris, Mr. Otto, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. Hamilton, Rawdon, Mr. Hollker, Count De La Touche & Count D'Estaing, [illegible] the General Officers that may be in the City.

Ordered, That the number of Honorary members shall be encreased to fifteen, to be determined at next meeting.

At an extra Meeting at George Evans's, on Tuesday, the first of January, 1782, the following Gentlemen were present:

His Excel'y Gen'l Washington,
Gen'l Lincoln,
Gen'l Steuben,
Gen'l Howe,
Gen'l Moultrie,
Gen'l Knox,
Gen'l Hand,
Gen'l McIntosh,
His Excell'y Mr. Luzerne,
Mr. Rendon,
His Excell'y Mr. Hanson,
His Excell'y Mr. Wm. Moore,
Mr. Muhlenburgh,
Colo. Tench Tilghman,
Colo. Smith,
Major Washington,
Count Dillon,
Count De La Touche,
Mr. Marbois,
Mr. Otto,
Mr. Holker,

Members.

George Campbell, Esq., *Pres.*,
Mr. Thomas Fitzsimons, *V.-P.*,
" William West,
" Matthew Mease,
" John Mease,
" John Mitchell,
" J. M. Nesbitt,
Mr. John Nixon,
" Samuel Caldwell,
" Andrew Caldwell,
" James Mease,
Shake DeLany, Esq.
Mr. D. H. Conyngham,
" George Henry,
" Blair McClenachan,
" Allen H. Newell,
" John Donnaldson,
" John Barclay,
" James Campbell,
" John Patton,
" James Campbell, Jr.,
" John Dunlap,
" Hugh Shiell,
" George Hughes,
" M. M. O'Brien,
Jasper Moylan, Esq.,
Colo. Ephraim Blaine,
" Charles Stewart,
" Walter Stewart,
" Francis Johnston,
Doct'r John Cochran,
Mr. William Constable,
Henry Hill, Esq.,
Robert Morris, Esq.,
Samuel Meredith, Esq.

25 Members.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at George Evans's on Monday, 17th March.

Present.

George Campbell, Esq., *President*,
Thomas Fitzsimons, *V. P.*,
Gen'l Washington,
Andrew Caldwell,
M. Nesbitt,
Samuel Meredith,
Dunlap,
Barclay,
Caldwell,
Hughes,
Henry,
O'Brien,
Crawford,
Shaw,
Colo. Cochran,
Hughes,
John Mease,
Wilson,
Samuel Mease,
Nixon,
Ewing,
Constable,
Hill,
Morris,
Moylan,
Stewart,
Johnston,
Blaine,
Mease,
Patton,
Donnaldson,
Hand,
Knox,
Steuben,
Howe,
Moultrie,
Lincoln,
Luzerne,
Rendon,
Hanson,
Otto,
Marbois,
Dillon,
De La Touche,
Holker,
Tilghman,
Smith,
Washington,
Muhlenburgh,
Moore,
Members.

[illegible] MEASE,
WM. CONSTABLE,
GEN'L HAND,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
[illegible] SHIELL,
GEORGE MEADE,
[illegible] MORGAN.

Hon'ble Members.

GOV'R DICKINSON,
ROBERT MORRIS,
RICH'D BACHE,
SAMUEL MEREDITH,
HENRY HILL.

ABSENT.

[illegible] CADWALLADER,
[illegible] CADWALLADER,
[illegible] SMITH,
[illegible] PENN,
[illegible] HAMILTON,
[illegible] MITCHELL,
[illegible] DAVIS,
[illegible] WILSON,
[illegible] BARCLAY,
[illegible] WISE, JR.
[illegible] PATTERSON,
[illegible] MORGAN,
[illegible] CAREY,
[illegible] MITCHELL, JR.,
[illegible] ALL,

with the State.

and sea.

J. BOYLE, *sick*,
ANTH'Y WAYNE,
RICH'D BUTLER,
J. COCHRAN,
W. IRWINE,

at Camp.

JOHN NIXON, 7*s.* 6*d.*
TENCH FRANCIS, 7*s.* 6*d.*
JOHN MURRAY, 7*s.* 6*d.*
B. M'CLENACHAN, 7*s.* 6*d.*
JOHN DONNALDSON, 7*s.* 6*d.*
JOHN PATTON, 7*s.* 6*d.*
JOHN BROWN, 7*s.* 6*d.*
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, 7*s.* 6*d.*
£3 0*s.* 0*d.*

Guests.

[illegible] MOORE,
[illegible] HANSON,
[illegible] LINCOLN,
[illegible] DICKINSON,
[illegible] MCLEAN,
[illegible] SCHEIN,
[illegible] MUHLENBERG,
[illegible] TILGHMAN
[illegible] HUGHES,
[illegible] THOS. MEASE,

MAJOR WALKER,
" MCPHERSON,
CAPT. COLEFAX,
" TRENTON,
MR. CARROLL,
" COLLINS,
" DAN'L CLARK,
" DAVID HOOPS,
DOCT'R HAGEN.

Mr. Archibald Gamble, Gen'l Edw'd Hand, Gen'l Knox and Capt. Thomas Read were severally ballotted for, & unanimously elected members of the Society.

At a [illegible] meeting at George Evans's on Monday, the 15th [illegible]

PRESENT.

[illegible] *President*

GEORGE HUGHES,
HUGH SHIELL,
JAMES MEASE,
ARCH'D GAMBLE,
JOHN PARCLAY,



GEN. HENRY KNOX.

JASPER MOYLAN,
WALTER STEWART,
W. H. CONYNGHAM,

JOHN MOYLAN
SAMUEL CALDWELL

ABSENT.

HENRY HILL,
JOHN DICKINSON,
ROBERT MORRIS,
RICHARD PENN,
JOHN CADWALLADER,
LAMBERT CADWALLADER,
JAMES STARR,
RICHARD BACHE,
SAMUEL MEREDITH,
WILLIAM HAMILTON,

RANDLE MITCHELL,
GEORGE DAVIS,
JOSEPH WILSON
CHARLES STEWART
GEORGE MEADE,
MATT'W M'CAY,
JOHN MEASE,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
J. M. NESBITT,
JOHN SHEE,
JOHN NIXON,
BENJAMIN FULLER,
ANDREW CALDWELL,
TENCH FRANCIS
JOHN MURRAY,
SHARP DELANY,
GEORGE HENRY,
ALEX'R NESBITT,
J. M. NESBITT,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
JOHN PATTON,
JAMES CALDWELL,
JOHN DENLAP,
M'L M. O'BRIEN,
EPHRAIM BLAINE,
WILLIAM CONSTABLE,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON,

STEPHEN MOYLAN,
ANTHY WAYNE,
RICHARD BUTLER,
WM. IRVINE,
GEO. G. WASHINGTON,
H. KNOX,
} *at Camp.*

WILLIAM WEST, JR.,
JAMES MOYLAN,
THOMAS READ,
} *Second Sea.*

John Maxwell Nesbitt was elected President, & John Mitchell Vice-President, for the ensuing Year.

Upon Motion Made & Seconded, it was [illegible] the Fines for Non-attendance shall be doubled hereafter.

Coll. Thomas Robinson is proposed as a Candidate by Mr. George [illegible].

Upon Motion made & Seconded—

[illegible]

September 18th, 1782, The President chose Mr. Conyngham [illegible] members [illegible]

JOHN M'TCHELL, *V.P.*,
JAMES MEASE,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
ALEXANDER NESBITT,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
JOHN BARCLAY,
SHARP DELANY,
HUGH SHIELL.

At an annual meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at the City Tavern, on Monday, the 19th March, 1787:

PRESENT.

T. M. NESBITT, *President*,
HUGH SHIELL,
D. H. CONYNGHAM,
JAS. CRAWFORD,
BENJAMIN FULLER,
SHARP DELANY,
JAMES MEASE,
GEORGE HUGHES,
JOS. WILSON,
JASPER MOYLAN,
JOHN SHEE,
ARCH'D GAMBLE,
THOMAS READ,
THOMAS ROBINSON,
JAMES CALDWELL,
GEORGE MEADE,
JOHN NIXON,
BLAIR M'CLENACHAN,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JOHN MOYLAN,
MATTHEW MEASE,
CHARLES STEWART,
[illegible] CALDWELL,
JOHN DUNLAP,
[illegible] NESBITT,
CHARLES HEATLY,
JOHN PATTON,
EPHRAIM BLAINE,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
MI. M. O'BRIEN,
TENCH FRANCIS,
JOHN CONNOR.
Hon'y Members. LAMB'T CADWALLADER,
SAM'L MERCEIH,
RICH'D BACHE,
HENRY HILL,
ROBERT MORRIS,
JOHN CADWALLADER.
Guests. COL. MERCER,
DOCT'R DRAPER,
OLIVER POLLOCK, ESQ'R
MR. WM. HUNTER,
GEN'L M'DOUGALL,
GEN'L BARON STEUBEN,
VICE PRESIDENT EWING,
HON'ABLE E. BOUDINOT, *President of Congress*,
HON'ABLE THOS. M'KEAN, *Chief Justice*,
GEN'L LINCOLN,
MR. MARBOIS,
MR. LIVINGSTON.

ABSENT.

STEPHEN MOYLAN,
ANTHONY WAYNE,
[illegible] BUTLER,
WALTER STEWART, } *at Camp.*
[illegible] M'LEAN,
GEORGE [illegible] MEADE,
[illegible] HENRY,
[illegible] } *at Phila. Navy.*
[illegible] }
GEORGE [illegible],
[illegible],
WM. [illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible] } *at N. York.*
[illegible],
[illegible],
JOHN MITCHELL, JR. *at N. York.*
GEORGE CAMPBELL, *at*
JOHN MEASE, *at*
JOHN MITCHELL, *at*
AND'W CALDWELL, *at*
JOHN MURRAY, *at*
GEORGE HENRY, *at*
JOHN BARCLAY, *at*
WM. CONSTABLE, *at*
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *at*
ISAAC ALL[illegible], *at N. York.*
H. M. JOHN ROBINSON
RICHARD PENN
JAMES SEARLE
JOHN LARDNER



BLAIR M'CLENACHAN.

Mr. Oliver Pollock is proposed as a Candidate by Mr. M. Mease,
Capt. John Green " " " " by Capt. Barry, &
Mr. James Collins " " " " by Doct'r Shiell.

Mr. Francis West,
Mr. John Connor,
Mr. Hugh Moore, &
Charles Heatly,
were unanimously Elected Members of the Society.

At a Meeting of the Council at the President's House, 7th June—

PRESENT

J. M. NESBITT, *President*.
JAMES MEASE,
JOHN BARCLAY,
SAM'L CALDWELL,
DOCT'R H. SHIELL.

Ordered that George Evans be engaged to prepare a Dinner for Green, & that John Barclay & Sam'l Caldwell make choice of the Liquors.

At a Meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at the City Tavern on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1783,

John Maxwell Nesbitt was elected President, Andrew Caldwell Vice-President, & Sam'l Caldwell Treasurer and Secretary for the ensuing year.

Mr. Oliver Pollock, Capt. John Green & Mr. James Collins, were balloted for, and unanimously chosen Members of this Society.

Whereas, the War hath Interrupted the Intercourse with Great Britain & thereby put it out of the Power of the Members who have been Elected since its Commencement of providing themselves with Medals, agreeable to the Original Rules of the Society, therefore,

Ordered, That the Secretary shall write to Mr. William West, for as many as may be wanted by the Members, who are requested to signify their desire of being Supplied, and to pay into his hands three Guineas & a half besides thirty Shillings Entrance in Order to be remitted to Mr. West, to enable him to comply with the Order.

And as Mr. James Mease supplied the Society with his own Medal [illegible] to General Washington upon his Arrival [illegible] Secretary is directed to Order [illegible] Medal [illegible].

At a meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at the City Tavern on Wednesday, the 17th September, 1783—

PRESENT.

[illegible] M. NESBITT, *President*,	JOHN BARRY
ISAAC ALL,	JASPER MOYLAN,
[illegible]	GEORGE MEADE,
[illegible]	FRANCIS JOHNSTON,
[illegible]	JOHN DONNALDSON,
[illegible]	SAMUEL CALDWELL.
[illegible]	*H. M.* RICHARD BACHE.
[illegible]	*Guests.* MR. DANIEL CLARK,
[illegible]	MR. ROOKER,
[illegible]	CHEV'R PAUL JONES,
[illegible]	CAPT. ADAM HOOPS.

ABSENT.

[illegible] MOYLAN,		RICHARD BUTLER,	*at Camp.*
[illegible]		WILLIAM IRWINE,	
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]	*out of the State.*		
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
JOHN GREEN,			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
JAMES MOYLAN,			
BLAIR MCCLENACHAN,			
[illegible]	*Inland Sea.*		
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible] WAYNE,	*at Camp*		

Absent and Fined.

GEORGE CAMPBELL,	10S.
THOS. FITZSIMONS,	10
JOHN SHEE,	10S.
JOHN NIXON,	[illegible]
BENJAMIN FULLER,	[illegible]
ANDREW CALDWELL,	[illegible]
JAMES MEASE,	[illegible]
TENCH FRANCIS,	10S.
SHARP DELANY,	10S
GEORGE HENRY,	10
JOHN BARCLAY,	[illegible]
JAMES CRAWFORD	10
JOHN PATTON,	[illegible]
M'L M. O'BRIEN,	10
EPHRAIM BLAINE,	[illegible]
JOHN CONNOR,	10S.
CHARLES HEATLY,	10
HUGH MOORE,	[illegible]
FRANCIS WEST,	[illegible]
JAMES COLLINS,	10
THOMAS ROLINSON.	10

Honorary Members Present.

[illegible]	JAMES SEARLE,
[illegible]	LAMBERT CADWALLADER,
[illegible]	SAMUEL M[illegible]
[illegible]	JOHN [illegible]

Mr. William Rooker, having been formerly [illegible] Doct'r Shee, and [illegible] Member of the Society.

PHILA[illegible] 17[illegible]

CAPT. ISAAC ALL:

Sir

Enclosed you have John Green's Bill of Exchange at thirty days [illegible] Johnson of London for Four hundred & thirty nine [illegible] which I [illegible] you will negotiate in the most advantageous way, & with the mon[illegible] get as many Medals for the St. Patrick's Society as will amount to [illegible] & bring them along with you.

The Dies were left in the care of Mr. William Moore Goldsmith [illegible] Row No. 4, to whom you will please to apply a reasonable time befor[illegible] from London that he may have time to prepare them.

Your attention to this small matter will very much oblige a num[illegible] of the S[illegible] of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick as well as

Sir,

Y'r very H'ble Serv't.

Copy. (Signed) SAM'L CALDWELL.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick, held at the City Tavern the 17th March, 1784—

PRESENT.

J. M. NESBITT, *President*,
AND'W CALDWELL, *Vice-P.*,
BLAIR McCLENACHAN,
JOHN PATTON,
ANTHONY WAYNE,
D. H. CONYNGHAM,
FRANCIS WEST, JUN'R,
CHARLES HEALEY,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
EDW'D HAND,
STEPHEN MOYLAN,
GEO'E CAMPBELL,
M. M. O'BRIEN,
JAMES MEASE,
MATT'W MEASE,
JOHN BROWN,
JOHN DUNLAP,
GEO'E HUGHES,

JOHN CONNOR,
CHARLES STEWART,
JOHN MITCHELL, JUN'R,
JOHN SHEE,
JASPER MOYLAN,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
JAMES COLLINS,
SAM'L CALDWELL,
THOS. ROBINSON,
SHARP DELANY,
TENCH FRANCIS,
JOHN BARRY,
JOHN BARCLAY,
WM. BO[illegible]
Hon'y Mem'rs JOHN DICKINSON
P[illegible]
R[illegible]

Guests.

M[illegible] VAN PEURELL,
[illegible]
[illegible] McKEAN,
[illegible] HOPKINSON,
[illegible] RESIDENT,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Doct'r E. Duffield,
Mr. Lynch,

Mr. Crugar.

Absent.

George Meade,	15s.	General Washington,	*Out of the state.*
John Mease,	15s.	Archibald Gamble,	
John Nixon,	15s.	General Knox,	
Benjamin Fuller,	15s.	Thomas Read,	
George Henry,	15s.	John Mitchell,	*Beyond Sea.*
Alex. Nesbitt,	15s.	Thomas Barclay,	
James Crawford,	15s.	John Patterson,	
Hugh Shiell,	15s.	James Moylan,	
Richard Butler,	15s.	Joseph Wilson,	
John Moylan,	15s.	Walter Stewart,	
William Constable,	15s.	Isaac All,	
Francis Johnston,	15s.	Oliver Pollock,	
Hugh Moore,	15s.	John Greene,	
	£9 15s. 0d.	*H'y Members.* John Cadwallader,	
		Samuel Meredith,	
		Lambert Cadwallader,	
		Henry Hill,	
		Rich'd Penn,	
		James Searle,	
		John Lardner.	

Randle Mitchell,
George Davis,
William West,
John Murray,
Edw'd Blaine,
John Cochran,
Out of the State.

Meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at Byrne's, 17th March, 1785—

Present.

J. M. Nesbitt,	John Barclay,
T. Fitzsimons,	And'w Caldwell,
J. Nixon,	J. Mitchell, Jr.,
E. Blaine,	Geo. Meade,
I. All,	J. Collins,
[illegible] Irvine,	G. Hughes,
[illegible] Moylan,	James Crawford,
Matthew Mease,	Sam'l Caldwell,
James Campbell,	Charles Heatly.
Shree Delany,	
[illegible] Nesbitt,	*H. M.*
[illegible] Bloom,	J. Cadwallader,
[illegible] Fox,	R. Bache,
[illegible] Bailey,	H. Hill,
[illegible] Dunlap,	J. Dickenson,
[illegible] Wayne,	J. Lardner.
[illegible] O'Bellen,	

Guests.

[illegible] A. Mc[illegible]ng,	John Mease,
[illegible] M. Ryan,	Capt. Clark,
[illegible] Mc[illegible]	Col. J. Moore,

Mr. Boyle,
Mr. Brown,
Capt. Cain,
Mr. W. Caldwell,
Mr. Clerk,
Mr. Hall,
Mr. Powell,
Judge Hopkinson.

Mr. S. Caldwell proposes Col. James Moore as a Candidate.
Mr. Collins proposes Mr. Thos. Lea as a Candidate.

In Council 10th March, 1786—

Present.

J. M. Nesbitt, *President*,
Gen'l Moylan,
D. H. Conyngham,
James Crawford,
John Barclay,
Sam'l Caldwell.

Ord'd that the Sec'ry be directed to Issue the Notices to all the Members to meet on Friday, the 17th Inst., at Edward Moyston's at ½ past 4 o'Clock.

20 Dinners to be bespoke.

Guests to be asked.

President of the State,
Chief Justice,
V. President of the State,
Sec'y Armstrong,
Col. Hubard,
Fra's Hopkinson,
Wm. Temp'l Franklin,
Gen'l Dickinson,
Gen'l Mifflin.

Gen. Moylan to speak for the Dinners & examine the Liquors.

At a Meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at the City Tavern, 17th Dec'r, 1787—

Present

J. M. Nesbitt,
Alex'r Nesbitt,
John Brown,
Gen'l St. Clair,
Gen'l Proctor,
Capt'n Lea,
D. H. Conyngham,
J. Dunlap,
Charles Stewart,
John Dunnalson,
Jas. & Moylan,
Sam'l Caldwell,
Hugh Boyle.

Gu[illegible]

M. Hall,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Mr. Hugh Boyle, Wm. Brown, John Caldwell & Rich'd Peters, an Hon'y Member, were unanimously Elected Members.

A motion was made and seconded for altering the times of meet'g from Quarterly to half yearly meetings, & that they be held in future on the 17th March & 17th Sept'r, which is left over to be determined on the 17th March next, of which the Sec'ry is to give Notice.

At a Meeting of the Sons of St. Patrick at the City Tavern on Monday, the 17th March, 1788—

PRESENT.

J. M. NESBITT,	HUGH BOYLE,
RICH'D PETERS,	THOMAS LEA,
JOHN BARCLAY,	JOHN WEST,
ALEX'R NESBITT,	JOHN CALDWELL,
WALTER STEWART,	JOHN DUNLAP,
BLAIR MCCLENACHAN,	JOHN TAVIS,
PAT'K MOORE,	SAM'L CALDWELL,
WM. BROWN,	JOHN NIXON,
JOHN BROWN,	GEO. MEADE.
GEO. HUGHES,	
JOHN DONNALDSON,	*Hon'ry Member.*
JOHN PATTON,	RICH'D BACHE.

Guests.

JUSTICE MCKEAN,	—— WORK,
JUSTICE HOPKINSON,	HUGH GAIN,
GEO. ROSS,	WM. NELSON.

DEAR SIR:

In [illegible] the Books, &c., I rec'd last evening from Mr. Caldwell. I beg you may [illegible] one of the Members to call on me to assist in making out a list of the Strangers [illegible] to oblige. Y'rs Sincerely,

J. M. NESBITT.

The Members who have usually attended on this business are

[illegible] MCLEAN,	S. DELANY,
[illegible],	FRA'S WEST,
[illegible],	THE SECRETARY & PRESIDENT.

DEAR SIR:

When I received your Note Yesterday I was just thinking of writing you on the [illegible] of St. and am much obliged to the Gentlemen of the Society for releasing me [illegible] of Sec'ry which on acc't of my Indisposition I have not been able to [illegible]

I [illegible] & Impost Cards or



SAMUEL CALDWELL.

hand, also a list of the members names and all the loose minutes that were sent to me; these have not been entered for [illegible] partly to my indisposition, & partly to the Minutes not having been sent to me at all. The Acco't of my Treasurership you will find very [illegible] belief that the Balance is against me; the Fact is the Contrary, however, tho' I cannot pretend to state it exactly now, for the [illegible] rece'd on acco't of the Society, & to the Credits should be added several sums expended for printing, Notices & Invitation Card's &c., Jerome's & Duplessis's Medal I sent for by Order of the Society, to replace the one got from James Mease to be sent to Gen'l Washington when he was elected a member, Society's Seal & Case *id.*; whatever may be supposed in my favor, if it may be thought sufficient to answer for my fines for absence which will be found very few while I was able to attend I shall be content.

In the year 1779 I had verbal Orders to collect the fines, and made an attempt to execute them, but I found it so disagreeable a service that I was obliged to drop it; indeed I found it neither practicable nor worth the trouble. You will see by my acco't in the Book that very few of the Entrance moneys have been received. If it may be thought proper by the Comp'y that either these or the fines should be collected, I will cheerfully assist my successor in stating them. The list of names is complete as far as has come to my knowledge. Mr. George Lattimore was proposed by Mr. James Crawford on the 17th March, 1701, but I know not whether was ever balloted for.

Probably I may never have the pleasure of meeting the Friendly Sons in their Convivial Hilarity. My Son David has an ambition to become one of the Society; he is now turned of 23 years of age, and I wish him to be thought worthy of that Honor. Will you do him & me the fav'r to propose him at next meeting. I am very

Respectfully, Dear Sir,

Y'r very H'ble Serv't:

J. M. Nesbitt, Esq'r. SAM'L CALDWELL.

6th May, 1791.

At an Annual meeting of the Society held at the City Tavern on Monday, the 18th March, 1793—

PRESENT

JOHN BARRY,
SHARP DELANY,
JASPER MOYLAN,
D. H. CONYNGHAM,
[illegible] WILSON,
[illegible] CALDWELL,
[illegible] DUNLAP,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
[illegible] POLLOCK,
[illegible] MEASE,
[illegible] HOGAN,
JOHN BALLAY,
[illegible] LATTIMORE,
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],

Guests.

Mr. Jefferson,	Gen'l Knox,
Mr. Hamilton,	Judge Wilson,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Casseneave,
Mr. Ternant,	& two Spanish Gentlemen.

Mr. J. M. Nesbitt, the President of the Society, being indisposed, could not attend; therefore the Members requested Mr. Thomas Fitzsimons to take the Chair, which he did.

Mr. John Bleakley was proposed a Candidate by Mr. John Caldwell. Mr. David Caldwell was proposed by Mr. Saml. Caldwell, of which the Secretary is to give due Notice.

At a meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick held at the House of Samuel Richardet on the 17th March, 1796—

The following Members were

Gen'l Stephen Moylan,	John Dunlap,
Thomas Fitzsimons,	John Barclay,
Jasper Moylan,	Patrick Moore,
James Crawford,	William Bingham,
John Leamy,	Oliver Pollock,
John Barry,	John Bleakley,
Francis West,	John Moylan,
George Hughes,	Robt Rainey,
John Caldwell,	Thos. Robinson,
Thos L. Moore,	John Brown.

The place of President and Vice-President being vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Maxwell Nesbitt & Mr. Jasper Moylan, the members proceeded to the Election of a President & Vice-President when

General Stephen Moylan was unanimously elected President, and Thomas Fitzsimons, Esq'r, was Elected Vice-President.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

OF

THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR ELECTION.

PRESIDENTS.

	Elected.
Stephen Moylan,	March 17, 1771
John M. Nesbitt,	June 17, 1773
William West,	June 17, 1774
Benjamin Fuller,	June 17, 1776
Thomas Barclay,	June 17, 1779
George Campbell,	June 18, 1781
John M. Nesbitt,	June 17, 1782
Stephen Moylan,	March 17, 1796

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John M. Nesbitt,	March 17, 1771
William West,	June 17, 1773
Thomas Batt,	June 17, 1774
Benjamin Fuller,	June 17, 1775
Thomas Barclay,	June 17, 1776
George Campbell,	June 17, 1779
Thos. Fitzsimons,	June 18, 1781
John Mitchell,	June 17, 1782
Andrew Caldwell,	June 17, 1783
Jasper Moylan,	Sept. 17, 1783
Thos. Fitzsimons,	March 17, 1790

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.

William Mitchell,	March 17, 1771
Benjamin Fuller,	March 17, 1772
Samuel Caldwell,	Sept. 8, 1775
John Brown,	Sept. 17, 1792

MEMBERS [illegible].

A'L, Capt. Isaac	1781
Barclay, John	1771
Barclay, Thomas	1771
Barclay, William	1781
Barry, Commodore John	1776
Batt, Capt. Thomas	1773
Blaine, Col. Ephraim	17
Bleakly, John	17
Bourke, William	1783
Boyd, Dr. Robert	1771
Boyle, Hugh	1785
Boyle, John	1771
Brown, John	1771
Brown, William	1785
Butler, Gen. Richard	1781
Caldwell, Andrew	1771
Caldwell, David	1771
Caldwell, James	1775
Caldwell, John	1775
Caldwell, Samuel	1771
Caldwell, William	1785
Campbell, George	1771
Campbell, James	1771
Carsan, Samuel	1775
Clark, Daniel	1785
Cochran, Dr. John	1
Collins, James	1
Conner, John	1785
Constable, William	1
Cunningham, David H.	17
Crawford, James	17
Davis, George	1771
Delany, St. [illegible]	1771
Dominidesse, John	17
Dunlop, John	1

Erskine, William . . . 1780
Fitzsimons, Thomas . . 1771
Foster, Alexander . . . 1794
Francis, Tench 1771
Francis, Col. Turbutt . . 1771
Fuller, Benjamin . . . 1771
Fullerton, George . . . 1771
Gamble, Archibald . . . 1782
Gen, Robert 1772
Gray, Robert 1781
Green, Capt. John . . . 1785
Hand, Gen. Edward . . 1782
Hawthorn, James . . . 1792
Heath, Charles 1783
Henry, George 1775
Holmes, Capt. Alexander 1780
Holmes, Hugh 1761
Hughes, George . . . 1781
Irvine, Gen. William . . 1781
Johnston, Col. Francis . 1779
Knox, Gen. Henry . . . 1782
Latimer, Lieut.-Col. George 1791
Lea, Thomas 1785
Leamy, John 1792
Leech, Ulysses 1771
M'Clenachan, Blair . . 1777
Mackie, George 1771
Mease, James 1771
Mease, John 1771
Mease, Matthew 1771
Meredith, John 1771
Meredith, John, Jr. . . 1781
Mitchell, Randle . . . 1771
Mitchell, William . . . 1771
Moore, Hugh 1783
Moore, Major James . . 1785
Moore, Thomas 1780
Moylan, James 1772
Moylan, Col. 1781
Moylan, John 1781
Moylan, Gen. Stephen . . 1771
Mease, ... 1772

Nesbitt, John Maxwell . 1771
Nesbitt, Alexander . . 1778
Nichols, Col. Francis . . 1784
Nixon, Col. John . . . 1771
O'Brien, Michael Morgan 1781
Patterson, John 1772
Patton, Col. John . . . 1770
Pollock, Oliver 1783
Rainey, Robert 1791
Read, Capt. Thomas . . 1781
Robinson, Col. Thomas . 1782
Shee, Gen. John . . . 1771
Shiell, Dr. Hugh . . . 1780
Stewart, Col. Charles . . 1781
Stewart, Gen. Walter . . 1770
Thompson, Gen. William 1778
Washington, Gen. George 1781

Adopted member.

Wayne, Gen. Anthony . 1771
West, Francis, Jr. . . . 1783
West, John 1787
West, William 1771
West, William, Jr. . . . 1792
White, John 1772
Wilson, Joseph 1787

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Bache, Richard 1772
Bingham, William . . . 1762
Cadwalader, Col. Lambert 1777
Cadwalader, Gen. John . 1771
Dickinson, John 1781
Hill, Col. Henry . . . 1771
Hicks, William 1781
Hamilton, Wm. (deceased) 1781
Lardner, John 1785
Morris, Robert 1771
Meredith, Gen. Samuel . 1
Moore, Col. Thomas Lloyd 1
Peters, Richard 1792
Penn, Hon. Richard . . 1773
Searle, James . . . . .



JOHN BARCLAY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

MEMBERS OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

AL

Isaac All, 1781. Was the captain of a merchant vessel belonging to Mease and Caldwell. Very little is known about him. Upon January 2, 1772, and again on November 10, 1774, he was registered as master of the ship "Richard Penn" [illegible] tons, and the [illegible] of September 19, 1772, notes the arrival at Philadelphia of the ship "Richard Penn," Captain All, with Mr. and Mrs. Mease, Mrs. Barclay and others as passengers. He was elected a member of the Society on June 18, 1781, but he seems to have been in constant service, for he is almost continuously marked "beyond sea" and is recorded as present at but three meetings, viz., March 17, 1783, March 17 and June 17, 1785. In the minutes we find a copy of a letter written to him at London, by Samuel [illegible], Secretary of the Society, enclosing [illegible] 50 pounds Pennsylvania currency, and requesting him to obtain as many medals for the members as he could procure for that sum. He must have died prior to June 25, 1789, as we find that letters of administration upon his estate were granted upon that date to Robert Hopkins, Jr.

John Barclay, 1779.—Was born in [illegible], County Donegal, Province of Ulster, and came to America shortly before 1779. He was a shipping merchant and President of the Bank of Pennsylvania. [illegible] under the new city charter in April, 1790, and was Mayor of the city in 1791. In 1794 he was selected as treasurer of the [illegible] persons who have marched against the western insurgents." He was a member [illegible] State Senate, 1808–1809; [illegible] Mr. Barclay was [illegible]

BA

ber of the First City Troop and of the Hibernia Fire Company. He was [illegible] ried twice. His second wife was Mary Searle, to whom he was married in Christ Church on December 11, 1781. By this marriage he had issue as follows: 1st Mary Barclay, married to Colonel Clement Biddle. Their children were, John Barclay Biddle [illegible] ried January [illegible], physician and professor in the Jefferson Medical College, George W. Biddle [illegible] of the most eminent lawyers of Philadelphia, and Colonel Chapman Biddle, who died December, 1880. 2d. John M. Barclay, captain of dragoons, U. S. A., who married Margaretta O'Connor, [illegible] ter of an Irish planter in Louisiana, and had issue, viz., John O'Conor Barclay, surgeon U. S. N.; Clement Biddle Barclay, of Philadelphia; [illegible] Ann Barclay, wife of Commodore Trenchard, U. S. N.; Mary Barclay, wife of Rev. D. D. Smith, of Wilmington, Del.; and [illegible] Barclay [illegible] who died [illegible] J. Barclay, President of Board of Managers of House of Refuge, who died in [illegible] and 5th. Charlotte Barclay, who died in [illegible] member of the Hibernian Society elected [illegible]

Thomas Barclay, 1771 [illegible] original members of the Society and its [illegible] Revolution. He was a member of the [illegible]

wards, September, 1775, the firm of Barclay & Mitchell, his first-named partner being William Mitchell (1771). At the beginning of the troubles with England he at once ranged himself on the patriotic side, and upon May 20, 1774, he was appointed a member of the Committee on Correspondence to address the people of Boston in relation to the Port Bill. On June 18, 1774, he was a member of the Committee on Correspondence to correspond with the other colonies in reference to calling a Congress. In November, 1774, he was elected a member of the Committee on Inspection and Observation for the city, and was again chosen in 1775. In February, 1777, he was a member of the State Navy Board, and was also quite active in the endeavors during that year to call a new State Constitutional Convention. In 1780 he was one of the subscribers, to the extent of £5,000, to the bank organized for supplying the army with provisions. After the formation of the Federal Government he was appointed Consul to the Barbary Powers, but died at Lisbon, on his way to the north of Africa. He died prior to 1793. He was a nephew of Samuel Carson (1772), and a brother of William Barclay (1781). [See "Penna. Archives," 2d Series, Vol. I., pp. 78, 79.]

William Barclay, 1781.—Brother of Thomas Barclay (1771); was a native of Ireland. He was also a merchant, and was lost at sea during a voyage of the "Shilelah," which sailed for France from the Capes of Delaware in 1782 and was never afterwards heard of. His will, dated May 2, 1782, and proved June 6, 1782, was made [illegible]

John Barry, 1779.—[illegible] to place him on board a merchantman, [illegible] to America [illegible] on a merchant vessel of Philadelphia. On October 18, 1771, he [illegible] master of the schooner "Barbadoes" (70 tons), on August 2, 1771, of the schooner "Industry," 45 tons; on October 9, 1772, of the sloop "Peggy," 25 tons, and on December 10, 1774, of the ship "Black Prince," 200 tons. On January 2, 1769, he was elected a member of the Society for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Masters of Ships. At the breaking out of the Revolution, to use his own language, he abandoned "the finest ship and the first employ in America" and entered into the service of his adopted country. In 1776 he was employed by Congress to fit for sea the first fleet which sailed from Philadelphia, and by authority of the Council of Safety he superintended the building of a state ship. In the month of March of the same year he was requested to take command of the brig "Lexington," of sixteen guns, and clear the coast of the enemy's small cruisers, with which it was infested, and he successfully performed the duty assigned to him and captured the "Edward," the first British vessel of war taken by a regular American cruiser. In the resolution of Congress of October 10, 1776, he was seventh on the official list of Captains. The frigate "Effingham," to which he was subsequently assigned, being useless owing to the suspension of navigation, he obtained the command of a company of volunteers and some heavy cannon and assisted in the operations at Trenton, and continued with the army during the winter campaign, performing important services and winning admiration and respect. In September, 1778, he was appointed to the command of the frigate "Raleigh," 32 guns, which then lay at Boston, and on the 25th went to sea. The ship was subsequently lost after a warm engagement with two superior British vessels, but he escaped with most of his crew. In 1781 he was appointed to the command of the frigate "Alliance," [illegible] Upon May 20, 1781, while cruising with the "Alliance," he came into contact with two British vessels, the "Atalanta" and brig "Trepassy." He ordered them to haul down their colors, and upon their refusal an engagement [illegible] was commenced. During the [illegible] Captain Barry was wounded in

the shoulder, and, after remaining on deck for some time, was compelled by loss of blood to be carried below. The colors of the "Alliance" being shot away, the enemy supposed he had struck. One of his lieutenants went to Barry and represented to him the great injury the ship had sustained, and asked if he would surrender. "No," replied Barry, "if the ship can't be fought without, I will be carried on deck." The reply animated the crew to renewed exertions, and a fatal fire soon enabling the "Alliance" to pour a broadside into the enemy, and before the dressing of his wounds would permit him to reach the deck, the "Sybil," enemy's vessels, after a battle which lasted nearly the whole day, had struck [illegible]. In the succeeding [illegible] was ordered to refit the "Alliance" for the purpose of conveying the Marquis de Lafayette and Count Noailles to France on [illegible] March, 1782, the "Alliance" left Havana for the purpose of convoying the American sloop-of-war "Luzerne," having on board a large amount of specie. The appearance of a British squadron proved a severe trial to the naval skill and dauntless courage of Captain Barry. The specie was removed to the "Alliance" and the valuable treasure saved, and after [illegible] abandonment of the "Luzerne," a sail which had appeared was discovered to be [illegible]. The [illegible] was [illegible] to the British [illegible] of the [illegible] Captain Barry [illegible] the public service after the close of the war, and contributed to the introduction of a superior model for ships [illegible] supplied the want of numerical forces in the American navy. Under the law of [illegible] he was appointed [illegible] the United States Navy, and from this appointment his title of "Father of the American Navy" [illegible] at the time, but by courtesy was extended to Barry and other captains who had [illegible] of the [illegible]

President Adams's administration he superintended [illegible] United States [illegible] the command [illegible] during the [illegible] with France [illegible] protecting our commerce from depredation.

In the later years of his life he resided at No. 180 Chestnut street, between [illegible] and 10th streets, where he died on [illegible] tion. He was buried in St. Mary's Catholic Churchyard, [illegible] Spruce over his remains [illegible] men, members of St. Mary's Church, and others" erected a monument on July [illegible]. A statue [illegible] dore Barry was erected in 1870 as a part of the Centennial Memorial [illegible] Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, by the Catholic Total Abstinence [illegible] America. The pedestal of the statue has the following inscriptions: "John Barry, first Commodore of the U. S. Navy. Born in 1745 in County Wexford, Ireland. Died September 13, 1803, at Philadelphia." "During the Revolutionary War he distinguished himself greatly. He filled the various commands entrusted to [illegible] able to fight on the ocean, he obtained command of a company of volunteers, and fought against the [illegible] Among his captures [illegible] May [illegible] Alliance, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] authority of the Continental Congress, and the vessel that first carried [illegible]

to a John Barry and M[illegible] St. Mary's there is [illegible] probably 1774, [illegible] months. He was [illegible]

Austin, who survived him and lived to [illegible], dying at the age of 77 years. He had no children, but adopted a niece, daughter Elizabeth Keene, his wife's niece. Elizabeth Keene married Patrick Hayes, nephew of Commodore Barry, and left four children, viz.: 1st. Thomas Hayes, who married Susan Bainbridge, daughter of Commodore Bainbridge. They had four children, viz.: [illegible], who died young; Susan Hayes, Sarah Hayes and Somers Hayes. 2d. Jane Vaux Hayes, Consul to Rio, who died unmarried. 3d. Sarah Hayes, 4th. [illegible] Hayes, who married [illegible] Hepburn, and left one child, now the wife of W. Horace Hepburn, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar. She has in her possession the portrait of Commodore Barry, by Gilbert Stuart, from which the portrait, which we publish, has been taken. In the will of Commodore Barry, dated February 27, 1803, and proved October 21, 1803, he left a legacy to St. Mary's Church "for the use and benefit of the poor school of said church." He mentions among others, John Barry Hayes, son of Patrick and Elizabeth Hayes, his brother-in-law William Austin, his [illegible] Captain Richard [illegible], Eleanor Hewlin, daughter of his late sister Margaret, who lived in the County of Wexford, Ireland, and his [illegible] John Keene. Commodore Barry was also a member of the Hibernian Society [illegible] and of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. [See Frost's "Lives of Commodores of the Navy," [illegible] "National [illegible]," [illegible] "Naval Heroes," Vol. [illegible].

Thomas Batt, 1773. Was an [illegible] Batt, [illegible] Mary [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

June 17, 1780, and it is very evident that he took an active interest in its proceedings, as we find him recorded as present at quite a number of the meet- [illegible] March, 1779, he was one of the Philadelphia members of the "Republican Society," formed to urge the revision of the State Constitution. President [illegible] removed at his house during his week's stay in Carlisle, Pa., at the time of the "Whiskey Insurrection" in 1794. Col. Blaine subsequently retired to his farm in Middletown Township, Cumberland co., where he died on February 16, 1804, in his 63d year. He was twice married—first to Rebecca Galbraith, daughter of Robert and Rebecca Galbraith, and second to Sarah L. Duncan, widow of John Duncan, of Carlisle, Pa., and daughter of Colonel Samuel Postlethwaite. By his second wife he had one son, Ephraim Blaine. By his first wife he had six children. Hon. James G. [illegible] Secretary of State, was a grandson by the first marriage. [See Egle's "Pennsylvania Genealogies," page 200.]

John Bleakley, 1794. -Born in Philadelphia. His father was a native of the North of Ireland, and amassed a fortune in America, which was mostly inherited by the son. He was a gentleman of liberal education and accomplishments, and was one of the few young Americans of the time whose fortune permitted them [illegible] He spent some years abroad. He was noted for his benevolence and his zeal in the promotion [illegible] In love, he never married." In his will, dated April 19, 1802, and admitted to [illegible], now or lately residing near Armagh, in [illegible] Bleakley, now or lately residing in Monaghan, Ireland, Mrs. Cummings, Sarah Patterson, Ann Boyle, daughters of my uncle David Bleakley; [illegible] burial ground at his meadows in Kingsessing township, Philadelphia co. He gave £1,000 to the Philadelphia Library (of which he was a director from 1798 [illegible]) [illegible] phia Dispensary; £1,000 to the Corporation of Philadelphia "to procure fuel during the winter season for poor housekeepers, who [illegible] poration of Philadelphia "as a fund to relieve those who may be reduced to the necessity of being placed in the hospital during the existence of the yellow fever;" £1,000 to "the Society for promoting the relief of blacks unlawfully held in bondage;" £1,000 for the relief of poor and distressed Presbyterian ministers and their widows and children [illegible] for the benefit of the Almshouse of the Society of Friends; £1,000 to the poor of the First Presbyterian Congregation. The yellow fever fund was paid over to Wills' Hospital under authority of an Act of Assembly passed April [illegible], 1838. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society [illegible]

William Bourke, 1783.—We can find no trace of him. He was still living in 1793, but his name does not appear in the directories. Letters of administration on the estate of a William *Burke* were granted October 13, 1791, to John Wilcocks, but there is no settlement of the estate on file.

Robert Boyd, 1774. - [illegible] land, was a physician. He is said to have been an uncle to John and Alexander Boyle [illegible] County Donegal, Ireland. A sister of General Walter Stewart is said to have [illegible]

Hugh Boyle, 1787. [illegible] at 109 South Front street, in 1791. In a [illegible] 1791, the following statement appears: [illegible] Hibernian Society in relieving the distressed and protecting the oppressed and [illegible]

honor be it recorded that he made many efforts to effect the establishment of a similar society in this city, several years before the present one was organized but owing to a coincidence of inauspicious circumstances, his endeavors at that time were fruitless." He died at Lansingburgh, N. Y., on September 1, 1811, aged 31 years. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society.

John Boyle, 1771. One of the original members, was a native of Ireland and was engaged in the linen trade in Philadelphia. He is said to have been a partner of Robert Oliver. He was also one of the original members of the First City Troop, and served as private in the campaign of 1776-1777. He was also a member of the Carpenters' Hall Company, Captain of the Hibernian Fire Company. He is said to have died a bachelor unmarried, in 1798.

John Brown, 1779. Secretary of the Society from September 21, 1791, until March 17, 1802, and probably later, was a native of Ireland, who came to America at an early age and was employed in the counting house of Robert Morris. He accumulated a fortune in trade and became prominent in politics. He was Secretary of the State Board of War in 1777. In March, 1787, he was a member of the Republican Society formed for the purpose of advocating the adoption of the State constitution. He was one of the twelve members of the Hibernian Society March 3, 1790, and served on its first Advisory Relief Committee. His nephew, Isaac Brown Parker (1830), was also a member of the Hibernian Society.

William Brown, 1787.—We have been unable to find any biographical data of this member. The directories, official records and other documents contain many of the name, but none of them appear to [illegible] William Brown of the Port of Philadelphia, Captain of the ship "Hibernia," 1787, was a member of the Society.

Richard Butler, 1781.—Was the [illegible] ish of St. Bride's, Dublin, Ireland. His father was a native of Kilkenny, Ireland. Should [illegible] his father emigrate to America and in 1718 settled in Lancaster, Pa., whence he removed to Mt. Pleasant, in Cumberland co., and engaged in farming. About 1750 Richard and his brother William afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the Pennsylvania Regiments settled in Pittsburgh and entered into partnership as Indian traders. At the outbreak of the Revolution he entered the service of the colonies as one of the agents of the Commissioners for the Middle Department of Indians. That his services as agent were appreciated is shown by a resolution adopted by Congress May 16, 1776, promising him 500 pounds for the army. On July 25, 1776, he was elected by Congress Major of the Battalion ordered to be raised for the defence of the Western frontiers. It was subsequently ordered that his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel should bear date September 28, 1776. On June 7, 1777, he was made Colonel of the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment. In 1777, [illegible] Morgan's famous Rifle Corps was organized, he was made its Lieutenant-Colonel, and with it took part in the [illegible] actions in New Jersey, and in the battles of Bemis's Heights and Saratoga. At Stillwater he led the heroic [illegible] the corps of Morgan's regiment that night with the Britis[illegible] present, he was ordered to New Jersey, with [illegible] Soon afterwards he was transferred to the command of the 9th Pennsylvania Regiment. At the storming of Stony [illegible] he commanded [illegible] American army. In 1781 he was placed [illegible] ment and assigned to Wayne's com[illegible] and the surrender of Cornwallis. "On the [illegible]

surrender of me, &c. God knows, but I hope it will bring a speedy peace." In the [illegible] records, "I think I may with [illegible] congratulate you, my friend, and country in general, with certain independence and the pleasing attainment of peace." After the capture of Cornwallis he was assigned to duty with General Wayne in Georgia, "and only returned after the echo of the last gun of the Revolution had died away forever." He became entitled under the resolution of Congress, September 30, 1783, concerning grades of officers, to a brevet commission as Brigadier-General. After the close of the war Congress elected him one of the commissioners to negotiate treaties with the Six Nations and other Indian tribes. Having discharged this duty he was chosen Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District. In 1788 he was elected by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania Lieutenant of the County of Allegheny, an office which he held until his appointment as one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the same county. In 1790 he was chosen to the State Senate. In 1791 he was made second in command, with the rank of Major-General, of the army organized by General St. Clair for an expedition against the Western Indians, and commanded the [illegible] in the disastrous battle of November 4, 1791. [illegible] last moment of his existence. While [illegible] He [illegible] discharge, I am not now [illegible]

Blues in the same war. A daughter married Isaac Meason, of Fayette co., owner of the Mt. Braddock estate, near Uniontown, Pa. [illegible] in Sarah Graydon, [illegible] vol. [illegible] p. 7. Also sketch of the [illegible] vol. [illegible] p. [illegible].

Andrew Caldwell, 1771. One of the original members, and cousin to Samuel Caldwell [illegible] Ireland and a member of the firm of William & Andrew Caldwell, and also of the firm of Andrew Caldwell & J. Wilson, merchants, of Philadelphia. He signed the non-importation resolutions in 1765. On August 19, 1775, he was elected a member of the Committee of Inspection and Observation of Philadelphia, and upon January 13, 1776, was appointed Commodore of the Provincial Fleet, which he commanded in the fight with the British frigates "Roebuck" and "Liverpool" on the 8th of May following. The imperfect character of the supplies furnished the young navy saved the enemy's vessels, much to the chagrin of the officers of the fleet, who laid the blame at the door of the Committee of Safety. Shortly after this affair he resigned the command. In his letter of resignation, May 25, 1776, he says: "Confined to my bed by a severe illness, I am wholly disabled from executing the duties of such an important trust. The preservation of this city depends on the defense of the river, and as there is reason to believe [illegible] an additional force, to accomplish their hellish purpose of murder and [illegible] the [illegible] discharge, I am not now [illegible]



DAVID CALDWELL

Church in the latter part of September, 1772. He was a member of the Hibernia Fire Company.

John Caldwell, 1787.—Born in Philadelphia, of Irish parents. He was by profession a lawyer, and had his office at 72 N. 3d street, in 1791. He afterwards removed to Baltimore. He was a member of the First City Troop and of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club.

Samuel Caldwell, 1771.—One of the original members, and its Secretary and Treasurer from September 8, 1775, to September 17, 1792, was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and a shipping merchant in Philadelphia, constituting with James Mease (1771) the firm of Mease & Caldwell. He was one of the founders of the First City Troop, and was with it during the campaign of 1776–1777. He was one of six volunteers of the Troop who accompanied Colonel Reed on December 30, 1776, from Trenton to reconnoitre the advanced posts of the enemy, and who captured twelve British soldiers during that expedition. In 1780 he subscribed £1,000 to the bank organized to supply the Continental army with provisions. He continued in partnership with James Mease until the latter's death in 1785. The war had caused them to suffer material losses, compelling Mr. Caldwell, the surviving partner, to make an assignment on August 22, 1787, after which he retired from business. Upon April 30, 1788, he was appointed "collector of duties and sums of money due and payable for tonnage and receiver of fines and penalties," and at the first session of the United States District Court, October 9, 1789, Judge [illegible] Hopkinson appointed him Clerk of the Court, and he continued in that [illegible] until failing health compelled him to resign the [illegible] had held for seventeen years. His minutes are models of neatness and accuracy. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1790) and of the Hibernia Fire Company.

William Caldwell, 1786. We can find no information concerning him. On April 27, 1786, letters of administration on the estate of a William Caldwell were granted to another William Caldwell.

George Campbell, 1771.—Was a native of Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. He was admitted to practice law at the Armagh Assizes in 1751, and pursued the profession until 1765, when he emigrated to Philadelphia. He was one of the original members of the Friendly Sons, and also of the First City Troop, in which he served until they were discharged after the peace. He resumed the practice of the law, was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and in 1783 was appointed Register of Wills for Philadelphia city and county, and continued in that office by appointment of successive governors until the year 1800. In a Philadelphia paper, April 22, 1800, he advertises as follows: "The Governor of the State having thought fit to deprive the subscribers of his commission of Register of Wills, which he held for eighteen years past, and to give the same to his Excellency's son, Joseph B. McKean, Esq., he informs his friends and the public that he has opened an office at No. 113 North Water street as Attorney at law, where the strictest attention shall be paid to the business of such of his friends and [illegible] apply to him." He died in the latter part of [illegible] ber 22, 1810, and was admitted to probate January 5, 1811. He married in Christ [illegible] three died unmarried before him. The

six who survived were: 1. John Campbell, born December, 1771, died in 1790, unmarried. 2. Hugh Campbell, born October, 1773, died in 1789, unmarried. 3. Mary Campbell, born June, 1775, who married William H. Tod, a member of the Philadelphia Bar. She left several children. 4. Sarah Campbell, born January, 1777, who first married Dr. Wynkoop, and second Henry Fry, a purser in the U. S. Navy. 5. George Campbell, born March 28, 1783, died June 11, 1855, unmarried. 6. Robert Hooper Campbell, born September, 1792, died June 3, 1830. He married Caroline McCooke, daughter of John Murray McCooke, an Englishman. They left only one child, Helen A. Campbell, who married James Black Freeman, son of the late Henry G. Freeman. Mrs. Freeman is still living.

James Campbell, 1784.—A native of Ireland. Was the son of Ephraim Campbell, of Londonderry. He was in the shipping business in Philadelphia, at 39 Pine street, and was also in partnership with Stephen Kingston (1790), a member of the Hibernian Society, the firm-name being Campbell & Kingston. Mr. Campbell also was a member of the Hibernian Society (1790). He died of the yellow fever on August 12, 1797. His wife had previously died on July 10, 1795. Both of them were buried in Christ Church burying ground. He left a son, James Campbell, who died May 2, 1829, unmarried and without issue, and a daughter, Mary Campbell, who, on his death-bed, he committed to the care of Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] Latimer (1791). She afterwards married Captain Edward M. Donnaldson, and died without leaving any children surviving her.

Samuel Carsan, 1772. A native of the North of Ireland, probably from Strabane, and a shipping merchant of [illegible], Philadelphia. He died in 1778, and his will was admitted to probate upon December [illegible] 1778. [illegible] Wilson, [illegible] Carsan, nephews, both sons of his brother, Andrew Carsan, merchant, late of Strabane, Ireland; Thomas Barclay (1771), his nephew, and William Mitchell (1771), his friend. He mentions as belonging to him a house in Strabane, Ireland, and also a grass-park, commonly called "The Rag-grass-field," in the same neighborhood. If any difficulty or misunderstanding should arise in the construction of his will, he wishes all differences to be left to his worthy and much esteemed friends, William West (1771) and Benjamin Fuller (1771), for determination, "and upon all and every emergency consult those gentlemen, and do not by any means go to law, but abide by their decision, and let their opinion be definitive." He further declares: "I order and desire that my body may be buried and interred at as small an expense as possible and in a private way. As I am not attached to any religious society in particular, but wish well to all men, it is a matter of great indifference in what ground I am laid." No mention is made of any wife or children.

Daniel Clark, 1784.—Was a native of Ireland, and for a time a well-known merchant in Philadelphia, but removed to New Orleans, where he amassed a fortune. He died about 1798 in that city. His nephew, Daniel Clark, who inherited his fortune, attained prominence in public affairs, being a delegate from the Territory of Orleans in the 9th Congress, and became widely known through his will, which laid the foundation of the famous lawsuit in which his daughter, Myra Clark Gaines, [illegible]

Dr. John Cochran, 1781. [illegible] Sudbury, Chester Co., Pa., [illegible] 1730. He was the son of James and [illegible] Cochran, [illegible] Ireland, who emigrated to America in the [illegible] of the [illegible] century. He [illegible] Pennsylvania, [illegible] medical service in the French and Indian war as Surgeon's Mate in the hospital department, and [illegible] with the north[illegible] until the close of the war. He, [illegible] with Mrs. [illegible] General



WILLIAM CONSTABLE

Philip Schuyler, joined Bradstreet when the latter marched against Fort Frontenac in the summer of 1758. On December 4, 1760, he married Mrs. Gertrude Schuyler, only sister of Major Philip Schuyler, and widow of Peter Schuyler. After his marriage he removed to New Brunswick, N. J., and there continued to practice his profession, becoming one of the founders of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1766, and in November, 1766, succeeding Dr. Burnet as its President. During the close of the winter of 1776 he offered his services as a volunteer in the hospital department, and Washington recommended his name to the favorable notice of Congress in the beginning of 1777, speaking of his services as a volunteer and his experience during the French and Indian war. His services were accepted, and he acted for nearly four years as Physician and Surgeon-General of the army. Upon April 7, 1777, Congress adopted plans for hospitals, recommended by Dr. Cochran and Dr. Wm. Shippen, and approved of by Washington. In January, 1781, Congress conferred upon him the unsolicited appointment of Director General of the Hospitals of the United States. As tokens of the esteem in which he was held, it might be mentioned that Washington presented him with his camp furniture, General Wayne with his own sword, while Lafayette sent him from France a gold watch. He became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati upon its formation. In 1790 President Washington appointed him Commissioner of Loans for the State of New York, which position he held until shortly before his death. Upon April 6, 1807, he died at his country seat at Palatine, Montgomery co., New York, and was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Utica, N. Y. His widow died in March, 1813, in the 80th year of her age. General John Cochrane, of New York, is his grandson, and Walter [illegible] was a great-grandson. [See Sketch [illegible]

[illegible] Collins, 1783. [illegible] of the South of Ireland, a dry-goods merchant, and a partner of Captain Truxtun, of the Navy. The firm was Collins & Truxtun. In subscribing the Test Oath on February 22, [illegible] as a merchant, "late of the Kingdom of Ireland, and [illegible] New York." He was afterwards a member of the Legislature from [illegible] co., N. Y., 1790-91.

John Connor, 1783.—We can find no positive information concerning him, excepting that he took the oath of allegiance May 18, 1780, being described as a merchant "lately arrived from the Kingdom of Ireland."

William Constable, 1781.—Born January 1, 1752, was a native of Dublin, Ireland. He was the son of Dr. John Constable, who as surgeon had served in the British army in Canada, and who finally settled near Schenectady, N. Y., and received from Governor Colden a commission as Surgeon in the 1st Provincial Regiment in 1702. William Constable was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, residing with his paternal aunt, [illegible] White. When he returned to America, his brother-in law, James Phyn, gave him a partnership in his business of Indian trader at Schenectady, but the Revolutionary War caused a separation, Mr. Phyn siding with the Tories. He joined the [illegible] army as [illegible] ere. Subsequently, with [illegible] established a [illegible] Philadelphia, with a branch at Charleston, S. C. The [illegible] William [illegible] with [illegible] a beautiful and accomplished woman [illegible]

which, however, was speedily dissolved by the death of Mr. Rucker. Soon another firm was organized by him, and entitled Constable & Co., with Robert Morris and Governeur Morris as partners. Each of the Morrises contributed $50,000 as his share of the business capital. They entered largely into the general carrying trade of the world, and speculated extensively on the unfunded public debts of this country. The Morrises, while in Europe on government accounts, pushed the interests of their firm in every honorable way. In 1787 the firm sent to India and China the ship "Empress," which made a very successful trading voyage. In 1788 Mr. Constable had built in New York a ship, called the "America." Nothing like it had heretofore been constructed in that harbor. He made extensive shipments of cattle, etc., on contract, to the West Indies, for the use of the British army. He [illegible] for a number of years a large flouring mill at Yonkers, which he afterwards sold for $65,000, and with the proceeds purchased a superb homestead at Bloomingdale, then six miles from New York city. His city residence was [illegible] Park street, afterwards in Wall street, which he long occupied. He [illegible] of him in the [illegible] banking house of the [illegible] Bank of New York. Next he hired the residence of Hon. Rufus King, then United States Minister to England, on the site of the present Astor House.

Mr. Constable entered very extensively into [illegible] Virginia land [illegible] Mr. Constable [illegible] Alexander Macomb and Daniel M. Cor[illegible] of [illegible] Macomb's purchase, and comprising the "whole of the present counties of Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Franklin, with parts of Oswego and Herkimer." It contained about four million acres, forming about a tenth part of the State. The purchasing price was eight pence an acre — the price at which Massachusetts had previously sold two million acres of much better land in the Genesee country. Soon as the contract for this property was perfected at the land office, Mr. Constable went to Europe to market it. His family joined him, and two children were born for him there. He had previously dissolved his connection with the Messrs. Morris, and taken into copartnership his brother, James Constable, whom he left in charge of his business, in New York, during his sojourn in Europe. He sold most of his land there that he was prepared or disposed to sell, at prices which yielded him a handsome profit. On returning to America he made great efforts to open his land to actual settlers. He was an active and influential friend of the [illegible] Canal Company, which was designed to form water communication between the Hudson river and Lake Ontario, and which succeeded in conveying boats of ten tons capacity from Schenectady to Lake Ontario with one portage. The company was bought out by the State, when the construction of the Erie Canal was resolved upon. In a second visit to Europe he [illegible] year. He [illegible] James, by [illegible] York interests. News of this brought him back to New York city in 1801. He [illegible] him of his landed property. He died on [illegible] became associated with

many distinguished men in Europe and America. On one occasion he loaned a thousand dollars to the fugitive Duke of Orleans in this country about [illegible]. This loan was after what is reputed to be Louis Philippe. He left surviving him his wife and seven children, viz.: two sons, William and John Constable, and five daughters, Anna Maria [illegible], married to Frederick B. Thompson, of Brooklyn, Eliza [illegible], married to James M. Vickers, Hartford, Conn., [illegible] named James Dunne; Emily, born [illegible], died 1851, married to Dr. Samuel W. Moore; and Mary [illegible], married to Edward McVickar. His son William, born 1790, died 1850, married Eliza M. Vickers; and his son John, born 1788, married first Susan Livingston and afterwards Alida V. R. Kane. James Constable, a grandson of William Constable, is now a resident of Hamilton [illegible]. Mr. Constable while in Philadelphia, was also a member of the First City Troop and of the Hibernia Fire Company. See Hazard's History of Bucks County, Volume, N. Y., 1866, p. [illegible].

David Hayfield Conyngham, 1775.

Born in Philadelphia March [illegible], 1775. O. S.. He was descended from William Conyngham, Bishop of Down, in 1607, and was first cousin to William Conyngham [illegible] Baron Plunket, whose father was [illegible] and brother to Chancellor Conyngham, [illegible] U. S. Navy. His father was Redmond Conyngham, of Letterkenny, County Donegal, Ireland, who was [illegible] Mary [illegible] Redmond [illegible], who was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Londonderry, with whom he had been an apprentice. He was employed by them, and afterwards became a shipping merchant. He was of the firms of Haines & Crawford and James Crawford & Co. After the war he was engaged in the West India trade, and subsequently was an insurance broker in partnership with John Donnaldson (1778). He died at 132 S. 2d street, on September 18, 1810. He was a member of the First City Troop and of the Hibernia Fire Company, and was one of the twelve founders of the Hibernian Society, March 3, 1790.

George Davis, 1771.—One of the original members of the Society, was a native of Ireland. Very little is known of him. He was at nearly every meeting of the Society, until the British occupation of Philadelphia, after which he is noted as out of the State. It was about that date, probably in 1777, that he removed to Trenton, N. J., where he died. He is said to have died a bachelor.

Sharp Delany, 1772.—Was a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia before the Revolutionary War, and established himself about 1764 as a druggist. He was in partnership with his brother, William Delany. In the Minutes of the State Navy Board there is a note, April 17, 1779, of "an order from the Pennsylvania Board of War on Sharp Delany for a supply of medicines [illegible] from time to time," etc. He took an active part in [illegible] the cause of the citizens of Philadelphia [illegible] British exactions [illegible] the Revolution. He was a deputy to the Provincial Convention in January, 1775, and to the Provincial Conference in June of the same year. In June, 1776, he raised a [illegible] traitors" in 1777, and an agent [illegible] for [illegible] by the Assembly Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and when the office passed into the control of the Federal Government, was reappointed in 1789 by President Washington. The Executive Council of the State passed a resolution of thanks for the efficient manner in which he had filled the position. He was an active member of the Committee of Merchants of Philadelphia prior to the establishment of the Federal Constitution in preparing the measures for the regulation of commerce. He continued to act as Collector of the Port until his death, on May 13, 1799, at the age of 60 years. He was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, 3d and Pine streets, and his funeral, says the *Philadelphia Gazette*, "was attended by a numerous concourse of relatives and friends." In 1791 he lived at No. 40 Walnut street. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Hibernia Fire Company. Both he and his brother, Wm. Delany, were also members of the Hibernian Society (1790). Mr. Delany was an intimate friend of General Wayne, and one of the executors of the latter's will. The Registry of St. Peter's records the following interments: December 11, 1767, Rachel, daughter of Sharp and Margaret Delany; September 6, 1781, another daughter, also named Rachel; October 15, 1783, another daughter, Dorothy; July 31, 1784, a son, Sharp; July 5, [illegible], a daughter, Frances Baldwin; June 6, 1806, Thomas Delany; May 20, 1813, Margaret Delany; [illegible] Ann Delany, aged [illegible] years; [illegible] 1840, Mary Delany, aged [illegible] years.

John Donnaldson, 1778.—Born in Philadelphia, March 11, 1754, was the son of Hugh Donnaldson, a native [illegible] non, Ireland, who emigrated to America [illegible] the middle of the [illegible] and [illegible] Mary Wormley, daughter [illegible] Henry Wormley, and his wife [illegible] Baldridge, daughter [illegible] Virginia [illegible] Richard [illegible] Belfast while on a visit to Ireland in 1772. [illegible] Helen Donnaldson, married [illegible] George Campbell [illegible] John Donnaldson [illegible] In [illegible] he [illegible] Troop, and [illegible] its



CAPT. JOHN DUNLAP.

3d Sergeant and Deputy Quartermaster during the campaign of 1776-77, and was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He was also in the campaign of September and October, 1777, was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and was with Washington's army at Whitemarsh in November and December. After the British evacuation he returned to Philadelphia, but went with the Troop again into service in August, 1779. In [illegible] he subscribed £2,000 to the bank organized to supply the Continental army with provisions, and in the same year was again with the Troop in New Jersey, and in 1781 accompanied President Reed, of Pennsylvania, to Norristown, to pacify the dissatisfied soldiers of the Pennsylvania line. On March 8, 1792, when the Troop received their pay for services during the Revolution, they resolved to donate the sum to a "Foundling Hospital," and Capt. Samuel Morris, First Lieutenant John Dunlap and Quartermaster John Donnaldson were appointed trustees of the money. After the war Mr. Donnaldson was an insurance broker. He was one of the early stockholders of the Insurance Company of North America, from 1793 to [illegible], and was a director in 1798 and 1799. He was chosen one of the Port Wardens of the city on January 29, 1781, but resigned in the following June, as he was about to visit Europe. On his return he met with some money losses in business. In April, 1789, he was appointed Register General of Pennsylvania, and served until April 12, 1794, when he was commissioned Comptroller General, which office he held until October 13, 1801, when he resigned. He was also Register General of Taxes, Public Accounts, commencing March 27, 1789. After resigning the Comptrollership he undertook the supervision of an estate belonging to Willing & Francis in York co., Pa., and lived for a time at Lancaster, and afterwards in York, but returned to Philadelphia in 1805, and resumed his occupation as an insurance broker. Some years afterwards he retired [illegible]

He was a Federalist in politics, and was one of the original members of the Washington Benevolent Society of Pennsylvania, organized in 1813, of which his kinsman, Captain Richard Dale, was President. He lived in Philadelphia at No. 22 Walnut street, and died in this city on December 20, 1831, aged 77 years, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, 3d and Pine streets, and afterwards in East Laurel Hill. He was Quartermaster of the 1st City Troop [illegible] was also a member of the Schuylkill Fishing Company, the Hibernia Fire Company, and of the Hibernian Society 1790. He was a vestryman of Christ and St. Peter's Churches in Philadelphia, and of St. Thomas's at Whitemarsh. He married at "Green Hill," February 6, 1777, Sarah Milner, who survived him and died December 20, 1839, in the 80th year of her age. Of this marriage there were thirteen children, several of whom died unmarried. One of his daughters married a brother of Dr. Kitchen. Captains Edward Donnaldson Kitchen and Richard Donnaldson Kitchen were two of their son's children. Two grandchildren of John Donnaldson, children of Capt. E. M. Donnaldson, viz., Miss Helen Donnaldson and E. M. Donnaldson [illegible] at Green Hall, Colmar, Bucks co., Pa. There is no known portrait of him. [See *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. [illegible]

John Dunlap, 1778. Born at Strabane, County Tyrone, [illegible] He came to America when a boy, and served an apprenticeship at printing with his uncle, William Dunlap. In 1770 he assumed the business of his relative, and in 1771 [illegible] became one of the most successful printers in the country. During the British occupation [illegible] to Lancaster, Pa. In 1778 he became printer to Congress, and about the same time to the State of Pennsylvania, and held the latter appointment for several years. At the [illegible] of the confiscated [illegible]

in Deutsche Colonien," and also published a newspaper in German the title of which is no longer known. In 1784, in connection with David C. Claypoole, he started the *Advertiser*, a daily paper, it being the first daily newspaper in the United States. The *North American* is the successor of Mr. Dunlap's paper. He was an original member of the First City Troop, and served with it in all the campaigns in which it participated during the Revolution. He was Cornet of the Troop in 1775, First Lieutenant in 1781, and became its Captain April 12, 1794. He also served, as Major Commanding all the Cavalry, in the campaign during the Whiskey Insurrection. While Captain of the Troop in 1799 he wrote the celebrated letter in answer to an order to march, in which he declared, "with pleasure, I tell you, that when the Laws and Government of this happy country require defence, the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry wants but one hour's notice to march." In 1780 he subscribed £1,000 to the bank organized to supply the Continental army with provisions. He became quite wealthy, owning at one time 98,000 acres of land in Virginia (now Kentucky); also land upon which the town of Utica, Indiana, is built, and the square in Philadelphia between 11th and 12th and Market and Chestnut streets, and the greater part of the north side of Chestnut street between 12th and 13th. He died November 27, 1812, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground. He was married in Christ Church, February 4, 1773, to Elizabeth Ellison (*née* Hayes), widow of Captain Ellison, of Liverpool, England. His will [illegible] Sarah Elizabeth, Mary, Ann and Harriett. John D. Height, a member of the Philadelphia [illegible] Penna. Arch., 2d Series, V. [illegible] "History of the First City Troop," Phila., [illegible].

William Erskine, 1780. Was a Philadelphia merchant and a native of [illegible]land. He did not live long to enjoy his membership in the Society, as he died [illegible] the end of the year 1781, his will being admitted to probate January 5, 1782. Two of the witnesses to that document, Geo. Campbell (1771) and Sharp Delany (1772), were members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, as were also all three of his executors, William West, St. (1771), John Maxwell Nesbitt (1771), and John Donnaldson (1778). In the will there are legacies to his mother, Mary Erskine, of Mutt, near Londonderry, Ireland; his brother, John Erskine; his sisters Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth; and Jane Reed, sister to his father. He probably was not married, as there is no mention of wife or children. He was "lost at sea."

Thomas Fitzsimons, 1771. One of the original members of the Society, and its Vice President from June 18, 1781, to June 17, 1782, and again on March 17, 1796, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1741. He emigrated to America before 1765, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the commencement of the Revolution he at once espoused the cause of the Colonies, and soon became prominent in the measures of resistance taken by the citizens of Philadelphia. He was one of the Committee of Correspondence appointed at a meeting of citizens on June 18, 1774, to take the sense of the people in regard to the appointment of delegates to a General Congress of the Colonies, and was one of the deputies to that Congress, which met in Philadelphia on September 4, 1774. He raised a company of Associators in 1775, which formed part of Lieutenant Colonel John Nixon's [illegible] Battalion, and took part with it in the operations in New Jersey in the summer of 1776 and afterwards. On March 13, 1777, he was appointed by the Council of Safety on the State Navy Board. In 1780 the firm of George [illegible] which he was a member, subscribed £2,000 to the bank organized to [illegible] the Continental army with [illegible]. In 1782 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and took a leading position in the debates of that body. His services were strongly enlisted on behalf of the army, and he openly said in Congress that he concurred with those who hoped that the army would not disband unless provision should be made

[illegible] James Madison and Thomas Fitzsimons were the committee appointed by Congress to reply to Rhode Island's communication concerning import duties. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Council of Censors in 1783, and in the following year he dissolved partnership with George Meade, continuing in business on his own account. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1785-87, and in 1787 was a member of the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and his name is among the signers of that instrument. In the procession on July 4, 1788, to celebrate its ratification by the States, he was one of the prominent participants, appearing on horseback, and representing "The French Alliance." He was elected a member of the first House of Representatives of the United States under the new Constitution, and by successive elections continued until 1795. "In all practical questions, such as commerce, finance and exchange, he was regarded as one of the most able and efficient members of the national legislature." He was the first to suggest a tariff law. With the rise of the Republican Democratic party Mr. Fitzsimons, who was a Federalist, was [illegible] and his political career ended. In 1799 he was one of the commissioners for liquidating the claims of British creditors under the treaty. He continued in business until 1805, when, owing to obligations assumed for Robert Morris and others, he failed. He was President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, a founder and director of the Bank of North America, a director and subsequently [illegible] North America, and a trustee of the [illegible]. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society [illegible] He died [illegible] He married [illegible] Meade.

[illegible] many years [illegible] He was a Catholic [illegible] tor to the erection of St. Augustine's Church. [illegible] Vol. 2, [illegible] Catholic Historical [illegible] Vol. 2, [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] Series, Vol. [illegible] cott's "History of Philadelphia," Vol. 1, [illegible] Historical Magazine, [illegible] 01, [illegible]

Alexander Foster, 1794. [illegible] a native of Ireland, and a merchant in Philadelphia from 1790 to [illegible] 7 Penn street. He afterwards removed to White Clay Hundred in New Castle co., Del. His will, dated October 19, 1798, mentions his sisters, Catharine Moore, wife of Jason Moore, Sarah Gill, widow, and Ann Rogers, widow, all of Kilma-Thomas, County Waterford, Ireland; his niece, Sarah Killingher, daughter of Elizabeth Killingher, late of [illegible] Law, County Waterford, Ireland; his nephew, Christopher F. Killingher; John Moore, son of Catharine Moore; Maurice Rogers, of Philadelphia, son of Mary Rogers, widow. His place of residence in Delaware was named "Foster Hall, situated at the head of tide-water of Christiana Creek." He was of the firm of Nixon & Foster.

Tench Francis, 1771. [illegible] of the original members, was born in Maryland in [illegible] His father, [illegible] Francis, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America in the early part of the 18th century, settled in Kent co., Md., afterwards removed to Philadelphia, and became Attorney General of the province and one of its most prominent citizens. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Foster Tench, of [illegible] Md. [illegible] was a merchant in Philadelphia, and [illegible] supply the Continental army with provi- [illegible]

69th year of his age, and was buried in Christ Church Cemetery. He was a member of the Mount Regale Fishing Company and the Fishing Company of Fort St. David's in 1763, and one of the original members of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club. He was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company. In 1775 he was Captain of a company called the Quaker Blues. He married in Christ Church, February 8, 1762, Ann Willing, daughter of Charles Willing and Anne (Shippen) Willing. They had seven children. John Francis married Abby Brown, of Ireland; Willing Francis, born November [illegible] 1763, buried September 2, 1796; Thomas Francis, buried 1796; Thomas Willing Francis, member of Hibernian Society [illegible]; Sophia Francis married George Harrison; Charles Francis; and Elizabeth Powel married to Joshua Fisher. His niece, Sarah Shippen, married Thomas Lea (1785). His sister, Mary Francis, married William Coxe, and was the mother of Tench Coxe (1799), grandmother of Alexander S. Coxe (1846), and of Charles S. Coxe (1817), and great-grandmother of Eckley B. Coxe (1883). [See "Pennsylvania Archives," 2d Series, Vol. 4, p. 329.]

Turbutt Francis, 1771.—Brother of Tench Francis (1771). Was also one of the original members. He was born June 24, 1730, probably in Philadelphia. He adopted the military profession at an early age, and served in the French and Indian War and in Bouquet's expedition. He was [illegible] 1763. He [illegible] July 24, [illegible], and Colonel Commandant of 1st Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment [illegible] 1794. At the same time he was Captain of the First Company of the Battalion. He was a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club. He seems to have removed from Philadelphia, he is marked absent in the meetings for a long period, and was a justice of the peace of Northumberland co., Pa. He died in Philadelphia in 1777, and was buried in Christ Church Burying-ground, July 23 of that year. He married in Christ Church, September 26, 1750, Sarah, only daughter of Samuel Mifflin. They had four children—a daughter, Rebecca Mifflin Francis, married Matthias Harrison; a son, Tench Francis, married Hannah Moore; a second son, Samuel Francis, married Elizabeth Davis, and changed his name when a young man to Samuel Mifflin, thus becoming heir to his wife's father's estate. G. H. Mifflin, of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass., is a great-grandson of Turbutt Francis.

Benjamin Fuller, 1771.—One of the original members, Secretary and Treasurer, March 17, 1772–September 8, 1775; Vice-President, June 17, 1775–June 17, 1779, and President, June 17, 1777–June 17, 1779, was a native of Ireland. He was one of the most eminent ship-brokers in Philadelphia, and remarkable for his correctness in business transactions. His Minutes as Secretary of the Society are models of neatness and precision. On December 18, 1778, he was one of the Auditors of Accounts, and in [illegible] subscribed £2,000 to supply the Continental army with provisions. In 1787 he was also a shipping merchant, dealing in Caracca cocoa and cotton. In 1791 he was a merchant at No. 162 S. Front street. He was an intimate friend of William Mitchell (1771), and one of the executors of that gentleman's will. He was married, but died without issue on November 21, 1799. In his will, admitted to probate December 6, 1799, he bequeathed his Society medal to Benjamin Fuller West, son of his "worthy friend, William West, deceased," with the following hope that he will live to become a worthy member of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick." In the will he mentions the following relatives: Abraham Fuller, a nephew; Joshua Fuller Doyle, a nephew; and his two nieces Mary and Ann Doyle, Hannah Doyle, a niece; Mary Doyle and Ann Doyle, children of his niece, Hannah Doyle, deceased, of the kingdom of Ireland; Martha Fuller, [illegible] daughter of his sister Ann, deceased; Mary Mitchell, niece of his deceased wife, and her husband, John Mitchell, now residing in Charleston, S. C.; Mary Fuller, relict of his

brother, Joseph Fuller; Mary Fisher, relict of his relation, Joseph Coleman Fisher, deceased; Samuel Fisher, son of the foregoing; Mary Austin, niece of his wife, Abraham Brown, her father, deceased, of Sussex co., N. J.; Margaret Brown, sister of Mary Austin. He also mentions Mrs. Donnaldson, relict of his friend and co-partner, Hugh Donnaldson; Helen Campbell, daughter of Hugh Donnaldson; Elizabeth Barclay, daughter of his friend and companion, Thomas Barclay, Esq., (1771), deceased; Samuel Keith (1806), late apprentice. He left as executors William Lewis, Counsellor-at-law, and John Donnaldson (1778). His will was probated before another member of the Society, George Campbell (1775), who was Register of Wills at the time. It might be well also to mention that his will contained legacies to the Pennsylvania Hospital and to the poor of Christ and St. Peter's Churches. He was buried in Christ Church Burying-ground. Mr. Fuller was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company.

George Fullerton, 1771. Was a native of Ireland and a member of the First City Troop. He died from a wound received by the accidental discharge of his pistol at a review near Trenton in [illegible]. He was buried in the First Presbyterian Church in Bank street, Philadelphia. He married, September [illegible], 1780, Mary Dick, who [illegible] William Dick, and Mary Dickinson. Mrs. Fullerton married, May [illegible], 1784, Thomas Leiper. In his will, dated May 13, 1775, and admitted to probate August 17, 1775, he is described as a merchant and owner of the brigantine "Agnes," and of a three-fourths interest in the ship "Kitty." [illegible] same document he was owner of estates [illegible] in Ireland.

Archibald Gamble, 1782. Was Professor of Oratory and Classics in the University of Pennsylvania [illegible] the author of [illegible] published in [illegible]. He was the father of Thomas Gamble, formerly American Consul at St. Thomas, W. I. We know [illegible] him.

Robert Glen, 1772. [illegible] mation concerning [illegible] a partner of John [illegible] have died previous [illegible] lessed in the [illegible] bers of that year. He was elected a member on December 17, [illegible] ent at the meetings in March and [illegible] of 1773, and marked absent at the meetings in September and December, and March and June, 1774, after which his name disappears from the minutes.

Robert Gray, 1781. Was [illegible] of Gray's Ferry. He died in 1802. His will, dated March 19, 1802, and proved May 15, 1802, mentions his sister, Elizabeth G. Leiper; children of his deceased sister, Mary Grubb; his sister, Margaret Knowles; children of his deceased brother, William Gray; his sister, Ann Gray; children of his deceased brother, George Gray. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1796). His brother, George Gray, was [illegible] Committee of Safety, [illegible] Speaker of State House of Representatives.

John Green, 1783. Was in the merchant service. He [illegible] New York, to Cadiz, [illegible] Hessian [illegible] May 11, 1785. An account of the friendly [illegible] merchants and the several commanders of the European nations then at Cadiz may be found in *Harper's* [illegible] Directories as a Sea Captain residing [illegible], N. [illegible] of [illegible]

Edward Hand, 1782. [illegible]

tenary Co., was born December 31, 1744 (O. S.), at Clyduff, Kings co., Ireland. He studied medicine in Ireland and attended the medical lectures at Trinity College, Dublin, by Drs. David McBride and George Cleghorn. The latter certifies on April 13, 1767, that "Mr. Edward Hand, Surgeon's Mate in the Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, did carefully and diligently attend my lectures in anatomy, physiology and surgery last winter, and that he himself dissected the muscles and blood-vessels with dexterity and skill." He was Surgeon's Mate in the 18th Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, and sailed with the regiment from Ireland on May 20, 1767, and arrived in America on July 11 of the same year "below Philadelphia." The regiment went to Fort Pitt, and was there in November, 1772. He was commissioned Ensign on February 27, 1772. He resigned in 1774, as will appear by the following letter:

Castle's Office, June 24, 1774.

Sir:

We have been favored with Your Letter of the 3d April advising Us of Your Intention to Draw for £400, being the price of your Ensigncy, in favor of Major Edmonstone; and as Sir John Sebright, in consequence of Your request to retire, Recommended Mr. Hoar for the purchase, he was accordingly appointed Ensign in Your Room; his Commission dated the 10th instant, so that You may settle accordingly with the Paymaster for Your Subsistence. When Your Bill for the Four hundred pounds is presented, it shall be duly Honored.

We are, sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servants,

Geo. N. Maire.

Mr. [illegible] Hand, 18th Royal Irish [illegible]

He went to Lancaster in 1774 after [illegible] was gazetted [illegible] 1775, [illegible] was gazetted [illegible] and colonel of the Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion, and from that time until the close of the war he was in constant service with the Continental army, and one of its bravest and most gallant officers. He was made Colonel on March 7, 1776, Brigadier-General on April 1, 1777, and on April 12, 1777, was appointed to the command of the troops required for the defence of the western frontier. Hand and his Pennsylvania Rifles are frequently and honorably mentioned by Irving in his life of Washington, and in all works relating to the history of the Revolutionary War. Among many of his exploits were his check of Cornwallis at Flatbush, and his holding the bridge at Frog's Neck against Howe until reinforced, on both occasions acting against superior numbers. He was in the thick of the fight at Trenton, and having cut off the retreat of the Hessians, compelled them to surrender after the fall of their brave commander, Rahl. In a letter from Richard Peters, War Office, August 29, 1777, to General Hand, it is stated that the Board vested him with full powers in his command in the West. "You will judge," says the letter, "of the Prudence & probable Success of any Enterprise you may undertake, & the Means of carrying it into execution, as the whole is left to your Discretion and Management." He was commissioned Adjutant General on January 3, 1781, returned to Washington's army, and was present in the operations which resulted in the surrender of Yorktown. He was elected a member of the [illegible] Society of St. Patrick on March 18, 1782, and signed the roll at the same time as General Washington. At the close of the war he returned to Lancaster and resumed the practice of his profession. When the troops were [illegible] Lord [illegible] was leading a fractious horse. It threw him in the boat and placed its foot on his right eye, resulting in a permanent injury which troubled him greatly in his later years, resulting in almost total blindness of the eye. In 1790, while still at Lancaster, he joined the Hibernian Society. In 1794 he was Major-General of the Second Division, Pennsylvania

[illegible] York, Lancaster, [illegible] and Northampton counties [illegible] Mr. Gerard B. [illegible] and one of the United States [illegible] Lancaster, until his death, which occurred on September 3, 1802. He married, March 13, [illegible], Katherine, [illegible] of Joseph Yeates, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

James Hawthorn, 1792. Nephew of John Maxwell Nesbitt, was from the vicinity of Newry, Ireland, and was in the linen trade with his brother Thomas in Philadelphia. In the Directory for 1791 [illegible] is a dry goods merchant at 90 S. Front street. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society 1799).

Charles Heatly, 1783.—Was a gentleman [illegible] and a [illegible] in Ireland. "He was compelled to leave his [illegible] and estate on account of [illegible] which his zeal had exposed him to the malignity of the [illegible]." He settled in Philadelphia, where he practised law for many years. [illegible] was admitted to [illegible] 22, 1811. He became [illegible] Hibernian Society, Dr. Robert S. Staf[illegible]. In his will, he expresses the wish to be interred [illegible] Christ Church [illegible] [illegible] Hibernian Society [illegible] He appoint[illegible] [illegible] Hibernian Society [illegible] [illegible] Hibernian Society [illegible] [illegible] Hibernian Society [

William Irvine, 1781.—Born near Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, November 3, 1741. He attended a grammar school in Enniskillen, and completed his studies at Dublin University. He then joined the British army as a cornet but owing to a quarrel with his colonel he resigned. He afterwards studied medicine and surgery, and was appointed surgeon in a British man-of-war, during the war between England and France. In 1764, a few months after the peace, he came to America and settled at Carlisle, Pa., where for a time he practiced medicine. He was a member from Cumberland co. in the Provincial Convention, which met in Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, and which recommended a General Congress of the Colonies. He was also a representative in the succeeding Conferences of the Province. On January 6, 1776, he was appointed by Congress to raise and command the 6th Pennsylvania Regiment. This work successfully performed, Colonel Irvine marched with it to the mouth of the Richelieu river, in Canada, to join the Northern army. On June 7, 1776, his regiment and three companies, under Colonel Anthony Wayne, the whole commanded by General Wm. Thompson, went to Nicolet and were joined by Colonel Arthur St. Clair, [illegible] men. An attack was made on the British troops at Three Rivers, under Gen. Burgoyne, but the Americans were defeated and General Thompson and Colonel Irvine were captured [illegible] to Quebec. Colonel [illegible] was not [illegible] who he immediately exchanged for Gen. Prescott with Washington's army. In the battle of Monmouth, N. J., Irvine's brigade was composed of [illegible] Pennsylvania Line, [illegible] Pennsylvania Line, [illegible] Pennsylvania Line,



GEN. WILLIAM IRVINE

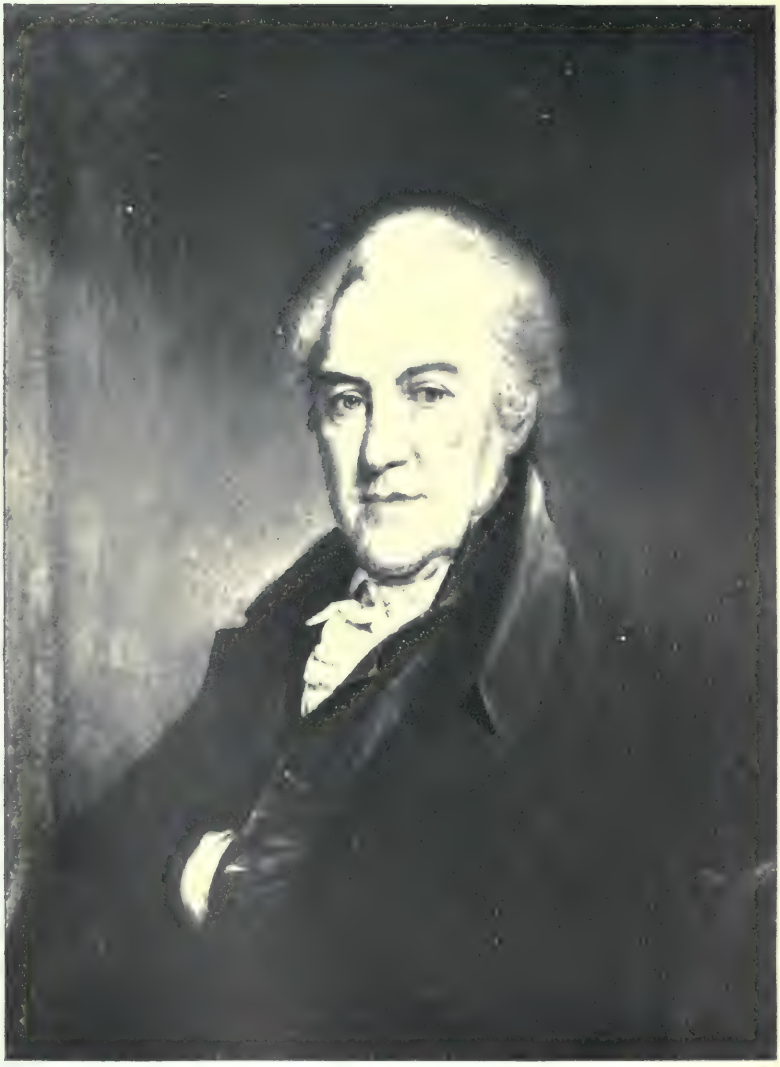
and the General Government. He was a member of the 3d Congress, 1793-95, under the Federal Constitution, and in 1794 he was a Commissioner to lay out the towns of Erie, Waterford, Warren and Franklin, Pa., and also to lay out a road from Reading to Presque Isle, and on August 6 of same year, at the beginning of the Whiskey Insurrection, was selected by Governor Mifflin to go with Chief-Justice McKean and ascertain the facts concerning the troubles, and, if practicable, bring the insurgents to a sense of duty. The negotiations failed, and General Irvine, as senior Major-General, commanded the Pennsylvania troops under Governor Mifflin. He was one of the thirteen presidential electors for Pennsylvania, when John Adams was elected President in 1797. In 1798 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pennsylvania contingent ordered by Congress for the expected French war. When Jefferson was made President, General Irvine was appointed Intendant of Military Stores at Philadelphia, with charge of the public arsenals, and occupied that position when he died in this city of cholera-morbus, July [illegible], [illegible]'s *Hist. Mem. Phila.*, of August [illegible], says: General Irvine "was on the Canada Expedition, where his [illegible] were very important and occasioned him to be continued in the command-in-chief during the remainder of the war on all the operations of the Middle States. . . . Faithful, virtuous and affectionate husband, the fond and tender parent. In him neither [illegible] nor [illegible] exposed the honest integrity of the heart; sincere in [illegible] deemed worthy and those he despised he [illegible]

[illegible] great-granddaughters of General Irvine. General Irvine was Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati on its organization [illegible] its President at the time of his death. [See "Washington-Irvine Correspondence," by C. W. Butterfield, pp. 65-70, Madison, Wis., 1882; "History of Westmoreland County," p. [illegible]; "Scharf & Westcott's History of Philadelphia," Vol. [illegible], p. 478; "Pennsylvania Archives," 2d series, Vol. 4, p. 107; "[illegible]," Vol. 2, p. 147.]

Francis Johnston, 1779. -As early as 1721 lands were settled by Alexander Johnston (father of Francis Johnston) and others, who were Irish Presbyterians, in the central portion of Chester co., Pa. Alexander Johnston, who came from the vicinity of Londonderry, Ireland, was a magistrate, and his farm contained some 900 acres. He was married to Martha Johnston (maiden name not known) and had nine children, viz., five sons and four daughters. He died August 8, 1759, aged 84 years, and his wife, Martha, on February 8, 1784, aged 69 years. They are buried, on what was a portion of his plantation, at New London Cross-Roads [illegible] in 1747 to New London, Chester co., Pa. Colonel Francis Johnston (1750), the second and only son leaving issue to [illegible] the name, was [illegible] on his [illegible] In Futhey's "History of Chester County, Pa.," it is stated that he "was among the earliest and most [illegible] Whig [illegible], who led the opposition to the measures of Great Britain, which resulted in the War of [illegible]. When the [illegible] spirits of that day assembled to organize [illegible] [illegible] for Colonel and Francis Johnston for [illegible] vania Battalion then to be raised, and [illegible]

In September, 1776, the 1st Pennsylvania

Regiment was organized with Francis [illegible] as Colonel, and Persifor Frazer as Lieutenant Colonel. It was present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Stony Point. Colonel Johnston was in active service until January 1, 1781. In 1783 he was Assistant Treasurer and in 1785 Treasurer of the State Society of the Cincinnati. In 1784 he was appointed by the General Government Commissioner to treat with the Indians when the treaty of Fort Stanwix was executed. In 1788 he was Receiver General of the Land Office of Pennsylvania and had his office at 63 Walnut street. In 1792 he held that office when he was appointed, by Governor Mifflin, Commissary of Purchases to the volunteer in the City Troop, to suppress the whiskey insurrection, "which I do not think it compatible with the duties I owe the public at this time, as the Receiver General of the Land Office." He died February [illegible], 1794, aged [illegible] years. He was a member of the First City Troop, and was the [illegible] Secretary of the Fishing Club before the war. He was also a member of the Hibernian Society 1785 and of the Hibernia Fire Company. He married [illegible] Coleman, who was an excellent [illegible] and was [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] the life of a [illegible]. His estate was proverbial. At one time he lived at "Mount [illegible]," [illegible] included in Fairmount Park. Upon December [illegible] as [illegible] Pa., [illegible] Colonel [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs.



LT. COL. GEORGE LATIMER.

great military reading, sound judgment and clear conceptions," and as "one of the most valuable officers in the service." He took part in the operations at Philadelphia and in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He was one of the board of general officers which tried Major Andre. At Yorktown his services were invaluable, and he was complimented in general orders after the surrender and recommended for promotion. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General, March 22, 1782, to date from November 15, 1781. On August 26, 1782, he was left in command of the army by Washington, and had charge of its disbandment. In January, 1784, he retired to civil life and took up his residence in Dorchester, Mass. On March 4, 1785, Congress elected him to fill the office of Secretary of War, and upon the formation of the new Government in 1789, Washington continued him in the post of Secretary of War. He served until 1795, when he resigned and finally retired from the public service, fixing his future residence at Thomaston, Me. His wife was possessed of an extensive tract of land in Maine, and he applied himself to its development, entering largely into brick-making and the manufacture of lime and [illegible]. As [illegible] engaged in ship-building. Many of his business enterprises were not successful, and he became embarrassed financially. On April [illegible] was appointed commissioner for the United States for settling the Eastern Boundary, under Article 5, Jay's Treaty. In 1801 he was elected a member of the [illegible] and on [illegible] was appointed one of the Council of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. He was engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia—a flour merchant at 71 South Wharves and 1 Pine street; and was for many years President of the Union Fire Insurance Company. He owned at the time of his death the property in which he resided on Sixth street above Spruce. He died June 12, 1825, leaving to survive him his wife, two daughters and one son, James Latimer (1803), who was a member of the Hibernian Society, as he also was himself (1790). Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Latimer was a famous fox-hunter in early life and was thrown from his horse, so severely injuring his leg that he was never afterwards able to walk any distance. He was always driven to and from his place of business. None of his descendants are living. Hon. James W. Latimer, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of York County, Pa., is his grandnephew.

Thomas Lea, 1785.—Son of Thomas and Eleanor Lea, of Dublin, Ireland, was born in Philadelphia, July 26, 1757. He was a shipping merchant. He was one of the twelve founders of the Hibernian Society (1790) and was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company. He died in Philadelphia, September 22, 1793. He was twice married. By his first wife, Mary, whose maiden name was probably Whitston, he left issue a son, John Lea. On September 21, 1787, he married in Christ Church, Sarah, daughter of Chief-Justice Edward Shippen, husband of Margaret [illegible] sister of Tench Francis (1771). By her he had two children: Robert Lea, who died young and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground, and Margaret Shippen Lea, who married June 6, 1808, Benjamin Leech, of New York. In the will of Thomas Lea, dated November 11, 1793, and proved November 25, 1793, he mentions his brother [illegible] his brother-in-law, James Whitston. Rev. Lea Luquer, of Bedford, N. Y., is a great-[illegible] of Thomas Lea.

John Leamy, 1792. [illegible] He [illegible] to America [illegible] had been residing for some years, and engaged in mercantile business. In 1791 he is noted in the Directory as "agent for his Catholic majesty." He was for many years President of the Marine Insurance Company. He died in 1839. His will, dated July 18, and proved December 7, 1839, mentions his wife, Elizabeth Leamy, and his oldest daughter, Ann Leamy. In St. Mary's Churchyard (Mr. Leamy was a Catholic) there is a tombstone over the remains of Miss Margaret Leamy, who died June 22, 1807, aged 13 years, 2 months and 9 days. Mr. Leamy was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1790).

Ulysses Lynch, 1771.—One of the original members, was a relative of John Maxwell Nesbitt, and came from the vicinity of the town of Newry, Ireland. He qualified as a member and signed the rules, but only attended the meetings up to September, 1771, after which date he is marked "beyond sea" until September, 1775, when his name disappears from the list. He probably returned to Ireland shortly after joining.

George Meade, 1771.—One of the original members, was born February 27, 1741, in Philadelphia. He was the son of Robert Meade, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, who was a merchant for a number of years in Philadelphia prior to 1754, and of Mary ——. He was educated under the supervision of his uncle, George Stretch, and at an early age embarked in mercantile business. As early as May 12, 1763, he was in partnership with his brother, Garrett Meade, as an importer of European and East India goods. In the year 1761 Catharine Meade married Thomas Fitzsimons. In 1765 he was a signer, with his brother, of the Non-Importation Agreement. In [illegible] the brothers seem to have been in the freighting and shipping as well as the importing business. On May [illegible] Meade married Henrietta Constantia, daughter of Richard Worsam, of the Island of Barbadoes, with which Island [illegible] had extensive business connections. [illegible] 1779 Gen. Meade engaged to George



JOHN [illegible]

Meade & Co., Thomas Fitzsimons, who was so long associated in business with George Meade, probably taking the place of Garrett Meade. In 1775 he was enrolled in the Third Battalion of Associators. In 1779 he was on various relief committees, committees of correspondence, and sub-committees of citizens to superintend food supplies brought to the city, and he served also in the Associators. Upon the approach of the British to Philadelphia he abandoned the city, taking his family with him, but returned after the evacuation in 1778 and resumed business. In 1780 George Meade & Co. subscribed £2,000 to the bank organized for supplying the army with provisions. In 1784 Thomas Fitzsimons retired from the firm, which was about to close its affairs. The firm had suffered serious financial losses, and George Meade was shortly afterwards compelled to compound with his creditors, which he did to their satisfaction. With the generous assistance of George Barclay, of London, his largest creditor, who wrote to him stating that he might draw for £10,000, he was enabled not only to retrieve his losses but to pay Mr. Barclay and every other creditor in full. He continued in [illegible]; in 1792 he was chairman of the Board of Management of the Inspectors of the Prisons, and in 1793 was Vice-President of First-Day or Sunday Schools. He was also a Manager of the Philadelphia Dispensary. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 he remained [illegible], the [illegible] to the fund for building St. Augustine's [illegible]. He was [illegible] Street [illegible] Nov. [illegible] Mary [illegible] married Thos. Kell[illegible] of London, in 1797. 8. Garrett Meade, born [illegible], April 20, 1771; [illegible] Co. [illegible] Meade [illegible] America, [illegible] married, [illegible] in December, [illegible] 15, 1802, [illegible] Meade [illegible] August [illegible] daughter [illegible] September [illegible], 1775, died May [illegible] Richard Worsam Meade [illegible] co., Pa., June 27, 1850, [illegible]. He married, in January, [illegible], Margaret, daughter of Anthony Butler [illegible] Amboy, N. J., and was the father of General George Gordon Meade, the hero of Gettysburg. 8. George Meade, born 1770. 9. Charlotte Meade, born 1772, married Richard Hustler, of England, in October, 1800. 10. Martha Meade, born April, 1784, died July 17, 1790. George Meade was also a member of the Hibernian Society 1760 and of the Fishing Company of Fort St. David in 1763. [See "Records of American Catholic Historical Society," Vol. 3, page [illegible].

James Mease, 1771. One of the original members, was born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America before the Revolution. He was of the firm of Mease & [illegible], shipping merchants, his partner being Samuel [illegible], 1771. He was [illegible] Committee of Correspondence [illegible] 1774; of the Committee of Safety, June 30, 1775, and of the City Committee of [illegible]. He was [illegible] Treasurer of the Continental army, November [illegible] Commissary-General of the [illegible] army. He [illegible] but no children [illegible]

Neslett (1775) and George Hughes (178-) were the witnesses. He married in 1763 (marriage license issued January 10) in Christ Church, Isabella Hoops, who afterwards, when his widow, married Jasper Moylan (1773). He was one of the original members of the First City Troop, and was also a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club and of the Hibernia Fire Company. John Mease (1771) and Matthew Mease (1771) were his brothers.

John Mease, 1771. Brother of James Mease (1771) and one of the original members, was born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, and was for many years a shipping merchant in Philadelphia. He was also one of the original members of the First City Troop and took part with it in the campaign of 1776-77. On the night of December 25, 1776, he was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware, and was one of five detailed to keep alive the fires along the line of the American encampment at Trenton, to deceive the enemy, while the army marched by a private route to attack the British rear guard at Trenton. In 1780 he subscribed £[illegible] to the bank, organized to supply the army with provisions. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, June 24, 1775, and Naval Officer and Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia from 1796 until his death, November 21, 1825, at the age of [illegible] years. He was the last man who continued in latter days to wear the old three cornered hat of the Revolution and was familiarly called "the last of the cocked hats." He married Esther Miller, and was the father of Dr. James Mease, author of "The Picture of Philadelphia [illegible]." Hon. Peter Mease and Captain John Mease [illegible] and their cousin, Benjamin Mease, to [illegible] "Gentlemen of the Troop." Mr. Mease [illegible] also of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club.

Matthew Mease, 1771. Brother of John Mease [illegible] and one of the original members of the First City Troop, Captain [illegible]. He emigrated to [illegible] at an early age and settled in Philadelphia, where his uncle, John Mease, an eminent and wealthy merchant, resided. (John Mease was native of Strabane and died here in 1767.) Though educated for a merchant, he entered the navy and became purser of the "Bonhomme Richard." In the desperate encounter between that vessel and the "Serapis" Mr. Mease not relishing the thought of being an idle spectator of the engagement, obtained from Paul Jones the command of the quarter-deck guns, which were served under him until he was carried below to the cockpit, dangerously wounded on the head by a splinter. He died in Philadelphia in 1787. He was not married.

John Mitchell, 1771.—One of the original members and Vice-President of the Society, June 17, 1782, to June 17, 1783, was a nephew of Andrew Caldwell (1771). He was a native of Ireland and brought up a merchant. His father died of yellow fever in 1768. He was Muster Master-General of the State Navy, October 6, 1775; resigned February 25, 1777; was appointed Acting Commissary March 9, 1776, and resigned January 9, 1777. He is recorded as serving as Muster Master without pay. He was Second Lieutenant of the "Chatham," November 11, 1775; First Lieutenant of the armed boat "Ranger," February 16, 1776, and was Captain of the "Ranger," October 21, 1776. After the war he resided for several years in [illegible] was appointed by the United States Consul at [illegible] He was also Naval Officer and Surveyor of Philadelphia. Captain Mitchell was a member of the First City Troop, the Gloucester Fox Hunting [illegible] Hibernia Fire Company.

John Mitchell, Jr., 1781. Probably [illegible] "Mitchell" [illegible] In [illegible] he was a merchant at No. 132 Chestnut [illegible] He was [illegible] We have obtained no further information concerning him.

Randle Mitchell, 1771.—One of the original members, was a native of Ireland [illegible] He removed to New [illegible]



JOHN MEASE

[illegible] 1773. He was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company.

William Mitchell, 1771.- One of the original members and its first Secretary and Treasurer, March 17, 1771, to March 17, 1772, was a merchant and member of the firm of Carsan, Barclay & Mitchell, and of their successors, Barclay & Mitchell. All the members of the firm were Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. His name disappears from the roll after December 17, 1775, and he probably died abroad or on a voyage shortly before that date, as he is marked "beyond sea" at the meetings in September and December, 1775. His will, dated September [illegible], proved August [illegible], 1776, "before going on a voyage to Europe," mentions his father and mother, James and Elizabeth Mitchell; his friend and partner, Thomas Barclay; his brother, Henry Mitchell, and sisters, Hanna and Mary. [illegible] Mrs. Dorcas Montgomery, relict of Robert Montgomery; his aunt, Hanna, relict of the late Captain Robert Miller; John, William and Hanna Karr, children of his late uncle, John Karr; his friend, Benjamin Fuller; Benjamin Fuller [illegible] Thomas Barclay [illegible] executors. He bequeathed to the Pennsylvania Hospital £100. He was probably [illegible].

Hugh Moore, 1783. Was a native of Ireland, who came here in 1782 from St. Christopher's, W. I., and took the test [illegible] Assembly of this State. In 1784 he was a merchant at 15 Penn street. Very little is known of him. His will, [illegible], mentions his wife, Catherine Frances Moore; his sons, William and [illegible]; [illegible] his executors. In the will he bequeathed $100 to his son John "towards the purchase of his good patron, Mr. [illegible]

James Moore, 1785. [illegible] in Pennsylvania Line, January 5, 1776; promoted to be Major of the First Penn[illegible]

Patrick Moore, 1786. [illegible] chant and partner of Blair McClenachan, [illegible] Board of War, March 14, 1777, and an Alderman in 1794. He was a member of the First City Troop and of the Hibernian Society. [illegible] nah, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Hasell Huston, [illegible] Hasell Huston, who married Martha, daughter of Blair McClenachan. He [illegible] Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania.

James Moylan, 1772. -Does not seem to be known among the descendants of [illegible] Moylan. We find [illegible]

Jasper Moylan, 1781. -Brother of John Moylan [illegible] General Stephen Moylan [illegible], was a native of the city of Cork, Ireland. He was educated at St. Omer's, France, and received an excellent classical education, being intended for the Catholic priesthood. He subsequently, however, studied law, and became a practicing attorney, [illegible] reason of his knowledge of the French

Cork, Ireland. Mr. Moylan was also a member of the Hibernian Society, was one of the two Counsellors chosen at the first election in [illegible] and served for several years in that capacity. He was also a member of the First City Troop. He and his brother John and half-brother Stephen were known in Philadelphia as the "three polite Irishmen," from their courtly and dignified manners.

John Moylan, 1781. Brother of Jasper Moylan (1781) and half-brother of Stephen Moylan (1771), was a native of the city of Cork, Ireland, and was engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia. Very little is known of him. He probably died young and unmarried. "He must have been a very elegant gentleman," writes one of the family to us, "judging from his silver dressing case and solid silver ornaments and bushels of elegant silk stockings." We have been unable to find any record of his death or burial.

Stephen Moylan, 1771.—One of the original members of the Society and its first President March 17, 1771, to June 17, 1773. John Moylan, of the city of Cork, Ireland, the father of Stephen Moylan, married twice. By his first wife, the Countess of Limerick, he had four children—1, Stephen Moylan; 2, a daughter, who became [illegible] Convent, Cork; 3, a daughter, who became a nun in the same Convent; 4, Francis Moylan, Catholic Bishop of Cork from 1786 until his death. By his second wife he had two [illegible] Moylan and John Moylan. [illegible] Cork, in 1743. It is a tradition in the family that, after receiving his education abroad, he was sent to Lisbon, Portugal, by his father, who had commercial interests there, and upon his return to Ireland he chafed so much under the restraints of British laws that he resolved to emigrate to America. He carried his resolve into effect, and came to Philadelphia some years before the Revolution and became a prosperous merchant. At the commencement of the war he immediately applied for service in the army, and enlisted in a regiment that hastened to the American camp before Boston, in 1775. His business experience led to his assignment to the Commissary Department, and on June 5, 1776, Congress elected him Quartermaster-General with the rank of Colonel, thus placing him on the staff of General Washington, the Commander-in-Chief. His duties not suiting his active temperament he resigned his position on October 1, 1776, and permission being granted to recruit a regiment for more active service, he raised a regiment of horse, the 4th Pennsylvania Light Dragoons, which afterwards became as famous in its day almost as Sheridan's command in the Rebellion. He was in constant service until the end of the war, and in all the operations of Washington and his Continental army Moylan's Dragoons bear a conspicuous and gallant part. Whether in the field or while the army was in camp at Valley Forge and other places he was constantly taking part in [illegible] movements in which the troops were employed, whether in harassing the enemy, cutting off supplies, foraging for the army, etc. The Marquis de Chastellux, in his "Travels in America," Vol. 1, pp. [illegible] Stephen Moylan [illegible] General Washington [illegible] interesting. I found I had to do with a [illegible] part of America.

I found him perfectly polite; for his politeness was not troublesome, and I soon conceived a great friendship for him. Mr. Moylan is an Irish Catholic; one of his brothers is Catholic Bishop of Cork, he has four others, two of whom are merchants, one at Cadiz, the other at L'Orient; the third is in Ireland with his family; and the fourth is intended for the priesthood. As for himself, he came to settle in America some years ago, where he was at first engaged in commerce; he then served in the army as Aide-de camp to the General, and has merited the command of the light cavalry. During the war he married the daughter of a rich merchant in the Jerseys, who lived formerly at New York, and who now resides on an estate at a little distance from the road we were to pass the next day."

Colonel Moylan retired at the close of the war with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, and resumed business in Philadelphia, attempting to rebuild a fortune which had been greatly impaired by reason of his absence in the service of his adopted country. He resided for a time on a farm at Goshen, Chester co., Pa., and was Register and Recorder of Chester co., from April 7, 1792, to December 13, 1794, when he removed to Philadelphia and was appointed Commissioner of Loans and Agent for Invalid Pensions, which office he held until his death. He had married one of "five handsome, well-bred daughters" of Philip Van Horne, Colonial Governor of New Jersey, and upon settling down in Philadelphia again he soon "became distinguished as an old-school gentleman and a hospitable host. He [his wife] and two daughters, one of whom inherited her mother's [illegible] drew many persons to their house on the North East Corner of [illegible] and [illegible] Streets." He died April 11, 1811, and was buried in St. Mary's church yard. His wife died when his oldest daughter was but five years of age, probably [illegible]. They had [illegible] Eliza C. Moylan, married William M. Lansdale, son of Major Thomas Lansdale, of Maryland. They left surviving them two children—Dr. Philip Lansdale, U. S. N., now of Philadelphia, and Cornelia Lansdale Ewing, wife of Maskell Ewing, of Villanova, Pa. Colonel J. V. Coppinger, 23d Infantry, U. S. A., is a descendant of Denis Moylan.

In gleaning facts relating to the early history of the family, John George MacCarthy, the historian of Cork, Ireland, instituted, at our request, inquiries among the descendants of the Moylans in that city, applying also for information to Rt. Rev. Geo. Sheehan, Bishop, but with very meagre results. Among other letters received were one from Mrs. Cagney, and one from Pierce Roche, of the Cork Library.

General Moylan was re-elected President of the Society in 1790, and continued to occupy that position until the extinction of the organization, probably at his death. From the beginning of the Society he was one of its most active members, and in its later years seemed to be its mainstay. He was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company, and of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Philadelphia many years ago.

[illegible]

"Penna. Archives," 2d series, Vol. xi., p. 127; "Potter's American Monthly," Vol. 6, p. [illegible]; "Washington and his Generals," [illegible]

[illegible]

John Murray, 1772. Was of the [illegible]

merchants, of Philadelphia, who, in 1780, subscribed £10,000 to the bank organized to supply the American army with provisions. The firm was engaged in the West India trade. He is probably the same John Murray who was married in Christ Church, April 30, 1772, to Elizabeth Lyng. A John Murray was appointed by the Pennsylvania Board of War to be First Major of the State Regiment of Foot, but we are unable to say whether or not he is the same person.

Blair McClenachan, 1777. —Was a native of Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in early life, and engaged in mercantile business. He became the largest importer in the city except Robert Morris. The State Navy Board, July 28, 1777, "apply'd to Mr. Blair McClenachan to send this board all the Anchors that he can spare, which the Board agrees to pay him for, or to replace them." In memoranda of Committee of Safety, July 29, 1777, he is referred to as having twelve or more cannon on Race Street Wharf. In 1785, at the breaking up of the State Navy, he purchased the "Hague Convention." During the Revolution, he was also engaged in fitting out privateers and made much money. In 1780 he subscribed £10,000 to the bank organized to supply the army with provisions, a sum which was quadrupled by the subscription of Robert Morris. He cooperated most heartily with Morris, in [illegible] in the Jerseys in 1776-77. Towards the [illegible] he was Chairman of the Anti-[illegible] Assembly in September, 1788, and was a [illegible]

1777-85. He was President of the Democratic Society in 1793, and during the agitation concerning Jay's treaty, which he bitterly opposed, he was made the principal figure in one of the leading political cartoons of the time. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives, and served 1797-99. After the war he was for a time in partnership with Patrick Moore (1787), and Blair, Robert Morris was engaged in numerous speculations, which resulted in disastrous financial reverses, resulting in his incarceration in a debtor's prison. President Jefferson appointed him Commissioner of Loans, which position enabled him to support himself until his death on May 8, 1812. He was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, Third street above Walnut. He married in September, 1763 (marriage license issued August 31, 1763) Ann Dermaglen. His will, dated April 4, 1811, and proved May 19, 1812, mentions two daughters, Mary and Ann. One of his daughters, Deborah, married General Walter Stewart (1779), and another, Martha, married John Hasell Huston, whose daughter, Mary Huston, married Henry Toland (1825). His second daughter married Thomas Penn Gaskell (1835). Mr. McClenachan was a member of the Hibernian Society (1790) and also of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, and of the Hibernia Fire Company, of which latter organization he was a very [illegible] member.

Alexander Nesbitt, 1778. [illegible] house of Stewart & Nesbitt, [illegible] merchant, was [illegible] of John Maxwell Nesbitt, and came from Loughbrickland, County Down, [illegible] He [illegible] [illegible] during the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

John Maxwell Nesbitt, 1771. [illegible] of the original members, was Vice-President of the [illegible] to June 17, 1773; President from June 17, 1773 to [illegible]



COL. FRANCIS NICHOLS.

immediately replied that he had [illegible]

active part in public events in the city. His brother, William Nichols (1760–), was United States Marshal, appointed May 18, 1795. Francis Nichols died February 13, 1812, at Pottstown, Montgomery co., Pa., and was buried there. He was a member of the First City Troop, the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Hibernian Society (1806). His grandson, Henry K. Nichols (1803–18[illegible]), is at present a member of the Hibernian Society.

John Nixon, 1771. One of the original members, was born in Philadelphia in 1733. He was a son of Richard Nixon, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, who was a prominent shipping merchant in Philadelphia. He succeeded his father in business, and from an early age took a prominent part in public affairs. In 1760 he appears as a member of the noted "Colony in Schuylkill," and in 1763 as a member of the Mount Regale Fishing Company. In 1770 he was appointed one of the Port Wardens of the city, and in 1769 one of the Signers of the Provincial Bills of Credit. He served as a Manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1768 to 1772. In 1771 he helped to found the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and was a very active member for many years. He was one of the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence (1774) to call a meeting of deputies to a general congress of the Colonies, and in 1775 was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention. Upon the formation of the Philadelphia Associators in 1775 he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Battalion, and upon the formation of the Associators into a brigade he became one of the Colonels. Upon October 25, 1775, he was appointed by the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, and afterwards of the Council of Safety. The [illegible] reading of the Declaration of Independence at the State House, which was ordered to be proclaimed at the State House upon Monday, July 8, at 12 o'clock noon, and John Nixon being selected to read it, at the time and place mentioned, in the presence of the assembled citizens, he read and proclaimed, FOR THE FIRST TIME, that precious document. The "Associators" were called into active service in New Jersey for a short time in the summer of 1776. In November of that year, after their return, Colonel Nixon was appointed by Congress one of the Continental Navy Board. Towards the close of the year 1776 the "Associators" were again called into active service under Washington, and took part in the battle of Princeton, January 2, 1777. In 1778 they were in winter quarters at Valley Forge. In 1778–79 Colonel Nixon was one of the State Auditors to settle the accounts of the Committee and Council of Safety and the War and Navy Boards; and in 1779 one of the Auditors of Confiscation and Fine Accounts of the Commonwealth, and in the latter year was appointed by Congress one of the Auditors of Public Accounts. Upon the formation of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in 1780, for the purpose of supplying the Continental army with provisions, his name appears in the subscription list for £5,000. He was one of the Directors of the Bank of North America, established in 1781, and served until January, 1792, when he was elected its President. He continued to be President until his death, upon December 31, 1808. He was one of the original members of the "Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture," founded in 1785, and was Treasurer of the "Society for the Encouragement of American Manufactures and the Useful Arts" in 1787. In the Federal Procession upon July 4, 1788, to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Colonel Nixon played a prominent part, taking the character of "Independence." In 1789 he was elected one of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and the same year he was chosen one of the fifteen Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Hibernian [illegible] Company, and when he [illegible] on several occasions. His minutes of the meetings of that organization are [illegible] at the end of the entries. His will, proved January 5, 1809, describes him as of the

firm of Nixon, Walker & Co. David Walker, John Nixon and Henry Nixon, [illegible], and mentions among others his [illegible], Elizabeth Mifflin, wife of Samuel Mifflin, daughter of his brother in law, William Davis. He married, October, 1765, in New York, Elizabeth, oldest child of George and Jane Currie Davis, and had five children, viz.: Mary, wife of [illegible] West, 1783; Elizabeth, wife of Erick Bollman; Sarah, wife of William Cramond; Jane, wife of Thomas Mayne Willing; and Henry, who married Maria, youngest daughter of Robert Morris, 1791. His wife, Elizabeth Nixon, died August 31, 1795, and was buried in St. Peter's Churchyard, 3d and Pine streets. (See *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 1, p. 188, and Vol. 8, p. 352; "Simpson's Lives," p. 745; Scharf & Wescott's "History of Philadelphia," Vol. 1, p. 321; *Historical Magazine*, for December, 1870, p. 371, and January, 1871, p. 28.

Michael Morgan O'Brien, 1781.—Was a native of Ireland, and a West India merchant in Philadelphia. On September 13, 1780, his place was at the southwest corner of Front and Chestnut streets. In the Directory for 1791 he is described as a "gentleman," South 5th street, below Spruce. He died in France in 1804. His will, dated September 2, 1[illegible], "going on a voyage to France," and proved November 1, 1804, mentions his daughter, Maria Gratien O'Brien, the two grandnieces, Mary Sexton and Honora O'Brien, of the city of [illegible], Ireland, his "particular friends," General Stephen Moylan, 1775; Thomas Fitzsimons, 1775; John Cox, David Lennox, Jasper Moylan, 1781, and Charles Heath, 1[illegible]; and Mrs. Catharine Fitzsimons, wife of Thomas Fitzsimons. He bequeaths [illegible] to the Rt. Reverend [illegible] John Carroll, R. C. Bishop of Baltimore, [illegible] esteem I bear him." It also contains the following interesting bequest: "I give unto my dear nephew, James Boland, now residing at the Island of Dominica, in the West Indies, my gold watch and gold medal which was struck for the [illegible] members of the Society [illegible] name of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and of which Society [illegible] President for the [illegible] daughter was left as a ward of Thomas Fitzsimons, [illegible] that gentleman until her marriage to a Mr. [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] of the Hibernian Society, of the First City Troop and Hibernia Fire Company.

John Patterson, 1772.—A native of Ireland, was a [illegible] British Fort, April [illegible], Deputy-Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, 1773-6 under [illegible] Collector. From [illegible] in the minutes as "beyond sea." In 1781 he was a [illegible] He died February 2[illegible] in Christ Church burying-ground.

John Patton, 1779. Born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1745, came to Philadelphia and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile business at the commencement of the Revolution. He was a member of the City Committee of Inspection and Observation, August [illegible], 1775; Major of Second Provincial Rifle Battalion, March, 1776; Major of Second Pennsylvania Regiment, November [illegible], 1776; [illegible] Regiment, January 11, 1777. He served with credit during the war, and after the [illegible] minutes of the Pennsylvania Board of War, March 31, 1777, is an entry of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] built the Centre Furnace in 1791. He died in 1801. At the time of his death he [illegible]

Hunting[illegible] [illegible] married Jane Davis, of Chester co. His son, John Patton, was a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and served for eight years under Commodore Stephen Decatur. His grandson, Hon. John Patton, was a member of the Thirty-seventh and Fiftieth Congresses and Brigadier General of Pennsylvania Militia, and is now the President of the Curwensville (Pa.) Bank. His great-grandson, John Patton, Jr., is a practicing lawyer in Grand Rapids, Mich., and has a son, also named John Patton (the fifth of the name), five years of age.

Oliver Pollock, 1783.—Oliver Pollock was born in Ireland about 1737. He emigrated to America about 1760 and settled in Carlisle, Pa. According to his own testimony, in his affidavit in the trial [illegible], he removed to Havana, Cuba, in 1762-3, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in connection with an eminent house in that city. He studied and became proficient in the Spanish language. Whether he was then a Catholic or became so afterwards is not known. However, he soon after his arrival in Havana became acquainted with Father Butler, President of the Jesuit College, and through his influence was brought into relations with Don Alexander O'Reilly, the Governor-General of Cuba, whose friendship he retained [illegible]. In 1768 Pollock removed to New Orleans [illegible] permanently. He traded with the cities [illegible] Spain and France. In 1769 he went to Baltimore, [illegible] loaded her with flour and sailed for New Orleans. Meantime O'Reilly had been [illegible] General and Governor of Province of [illegible] lous ordered by O'Reilly not arriving, food [illegible] Pollock's flour then arrived at New Orleans. Flour was selling at $30 per bbl. He [illegible] requesting O'Reilly to fix the price. This [illegible] agreed to take the flour [illegible] at $15 per bbl. He was given free trade there in consequence, which laid the foundation of the large fortune he afterwards placed at the disposal of the colonies. He espoused the cause of the Revolution, and his services were rendered secretly and effectively. July 10, 1779, Don Bernardo de Galvez was appointed Provisional Governor of Louisiana. Pollock was introduced to Don Galvez by General Urizaga, with the assurance that, if Spain was going to assist Great Britain, Pollock would not remain twenty-four hours, but, if they took the part of France, Pollock was the only American or English merchant he could confide in.

Pollock accompanied Galvez as aide-de-camp against the British possessions. In 1779 he fitted out the "Willing" as a vessel of war under the American colors. He prosecuted the cause of the colonies with great energy. June 12, 1777, the Secret Committee of the United States [illegible] Franklin, Morris, Lee and others [illegible] appointed him Commercial Agent of the United States at New Orleans. They directed him to send $50,000 worth of goods, blankets, etc., to Philadelphia for the army. In 1778, when General George Rogers Clarke was sent by Governor Jefferson, of Virginia, to reduce the English posts at Vincennes, Mr. Pollock had already forwarded to Fort Pitt a large quantity of gunpowder, obtained from the king's stores. In 1778 January, after Don Galvez had publicly recognized [illegible] Governor of Virginia ordered him to draw bills on [illegible] for $[illegible] to meet these drafts, but Arnold destroyed it; the State was unable to pay, the bills [illegible] Pollock's property seized by his creditors. He had also borrowed $[illegible] from the royal treasury, to aid General Clarke, and [illegible] Pennsylvania and Virginia, and gave his individual bond for the amount. From 1777 to [illegible] he made advances [illegible] the United States, on the basis of his own credit to the amount of $[illegible]

specie. The Secret Committee of the [illegible] States embarrassed him seriously by not responding to his drafts. In response to his appeal for remittance [illegible] 1779, they recognized his claims and services, but [illegible] their pledges. Virginia was largely in the same situation. She sent him a [illegible] for £600, but [illegible] May 5, 1780, but owing to the [illegible] of specie, he could not [illegible] it. This worried him very much, prevent[illegible] him from sending [illegible] supplies to General Clarke and others. Securing a respectable American citizen named Patterson, as a hostage, he left his family in 1781 and went to Richmond and Philadelphia. He appealed to Congress and to Virginia, but was met with irritating delays. In the meantime, May 20, 1783, Congress [illegible] him as United States Agent at Havana. Leaving his claims before Congress represented by an attorney, he left for Havana. The Virginia bills of credit had been sent to Havana for collection. His property, money due him in Havana $[illegible], [illegible], were seized, [illegible] United States prohibited. He sent his [illegible] to Philadelphia, for [illegible] United States Packet for that purpose. He was kept in custody for [illegible] Through his influence he was released, [illegible] to the Spanish minister to the United States, for the [illegible] the royal treasury $[illegible]. [illegible] also furnished him with a most [illegible] testimonial [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Thomas Read, 1782.—Was the son of Colonel John Read, of Md. (whose father was a native of Dublin, Ireland), and the brother of George Read, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born at the family seat in New Castle co., Del., in 1740. At the commencement of the Revolution he entered the American navy and was made Commander, October 8, 1775. His fleet surgeon was Benjamin Rush, afterwards one of the signers of the Declaration. In 1776 he made a successful defence of the Delaware river against the British. On June 7, 1776, he was made Captain, and was assigned to the 32-gun frigate "George Washington," one of the largest ships in the Continental navy, then building in the Delaware. He stood sixth on the Congressional list of Captains. While his ship was in the stocks he volunteered for land service, and on December 2, 1776, the Committee of Safety ordered him to join Washington's army. He gave valuable assistance in the crossing of the Delaware and at the battle of Trenton he commanded a battery taken from his own frigate, which raked the stone bridge across the Assunpink. For this service he received the thanks of the general officers, as stated in a letter of January 14, 1777, written by his brother, Colonel James Read, who was near him during the battle. He was afterwards in active service on the sea until the close of the war, and retired with an honorable record.

His friend, Robert Morris (1771), having purchased his old frigate "Alliance," induced Commodore Read to take command of her and make a joint venture to the Chinese seas. He was the fourth captain who made the voyage after the war. He went by a new route, sailing June 7, 1787, and returning September 17, 1788. Richard Dale, afterwards commander of an American fleet in 1801, sailed with him as his first officer. On the voyage he discovered two islands, one of which he named *Morris Island* and the other *Alliance Island*. They form part of the Caroline Islands. He died in October, 1788, shortly after his return, at his residence in New Castle. Robert Morris concluded an obituary notice of him in these words: "While integrity, benevolence, patriotism and courage, united with the most gentle manners, are respected and admired among men, the name of this valuable citizen and soldier will be revered and beloved. He was, in the noblest import of the word, a man." Commodore Read was married, September 7, 1779, to Mrs. Mary Field (*nee* Peale) at his residence, White Hill, near Bordentown, N. J., by Rev. Wm. White, afterwards Bishop White. He left no descendants. [See Scharf's "History of Delaware," Vol. 1, p. 180.]

Thomas Robinson, 1782.—Was born at Neaman's Creek, now called Claymont, Delaware, March 30, 1751. He was the son of Thomas Robinson, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Sarah Maison, daughter of Anthony and Mary Sharp. He was of Irish descent. During the Revolution he was Lieutenant-Colonel in the First and Second Regiments of the Pennsylvania Line, and was afterwards Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Delaware. He died (probably at Trenton, N. J.) on November 27, 1819, and is buried in Woodland Cemetery, Philadelphia. It is related of Colonel Robinson that he was one of the first American officers who visited England after the Revolution, and upon appearing at Drury Lane Theatre in full uniform he was loudly cheered by the audience. A few moments afterwards another officer who entered an adjoining box in British uniform was greeted with hisses and groans. That officer was Benedict Arnold, the traitor. Colonel Robinson was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, and was also [illegible] Worcester Fox Hunting Club. Rev. N. F. Robinson and Captain Wm. S. Robinson, of Philadelphia, are grandsons.

John Shee, 1771.—One of the original members, was born in Ardanagrah Castle, County West Meath, Ireland. He was the oldest child of Walter Shee and Catharine, only daughter of John Bertles, owner of the castle and estates of Ardanagrah, which comprised about 900 acres and 70 towns and hamlets. General John



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Shee was the lineal heir to the estates. His mother, who died in Ireland, left two sons, John and Bertles Shee. After her death, Walter Shee, with his two sons, came to America some time between 1742 and 1745, and settled in Philadelphia. They engaged in the shipping business, the firm being Walter Shee & Sons, when they signed the Non-importation Agreement of the Philadelphia merchants in 1765. Later on, John Shee was a partner of Richard Bache (1772). Being recommended to Congress as the commander of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, that body elected him to the position January 3, 1776. On June 10, 1776, Washington asked Congress to allow the Continental Battalions of Colonels Shee and Magraw to remain in Philadelphia for the protection of the city, then threatened by the British, but Congress thought that they were more needed in New York and ordered them there. He subsequently resigned and returned home, although enjoying the high esteem of his superior officers. In April, 1777, he was appointed on the State Board of War and served until the close of its labors. In 1780 he subscribed £5,000 to the bank organized to supply the army with provisions. After the war he was prominent as a militia officer, attaining the rank of General. He was also active in the politics of the day, and was City Treasurer 1790-97, and Flour Inspector. President Jefferson appointed him Collector of the Port, which office he continued to hold until his death, August 7, 1805. Stephen Girard was surety on his official bond. He was buried in Christ Church Burying-ground. [illegible] Shee was married [illegible] to Miss [illegible] Shee, married Robert Brooke, of King[illegible]

Lawrence Brooke, formerly Second Lieutenant United States [illegible], resident of Philadelphia, married Virgilia B. Lynch, widow of Major Thomas F. Lynch, and daughter of Colonel Kenderton Smith, of Philadelphia. They have two children, Celeste Lucy Brooke and Robert Brooke. [See Keith's "Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 434; Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," Vol. [illegible], p. [illegible]; Vol. 3, p. 1719; "Historical Magazine," Dec., 1869, p. 353; "Pennsylvania Archives," 2d Series, Vol. 1, p. 26.]

Hugh Shiell, 1780.—Was a native of Ireland and a physician. He practiced medicine in Philadelphia towards the end of the Revolution, and in 1780 subscribed £5,000 to the bank organized to supply the American army with provisions. He removed to Kentucky, where he subsequently was accidentally drowned in crossing a river. It is said that Hon. John J. Crittenden married into his family. A William Shiell, M. D., "lately arrived in this city from Dublin," took the Test Oath October 20, 1779. He may have been a relative. Dr. Hugh Shiell was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company.

Charles Stewart, 1781. [illegible] General Walter Stewart (1779), was born in Newton Cunningham, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1729. He came to America in 1750, and became Deputy Surveyor-General of the Province of Pennsylvania. He was noted for the excellence of his surveys, particularly those made in [illegible] lands adjoining the North Branch of the Susquehanna, and in the Connecticut Claim. In 1774 he was a member of the first convention in New Jersey that [illegible] Delegate to its first Provincial Congress. [illegible] was as such on Washington's staff. In

S[illegible] (1760). He died in Flemington, N. J., July 24, 1809. He left but one son, Samuel Stewart, a lawyer, who died when a young man, and two daughters, one of whom married a Mr. Connor and died without issue, and the other of whom married a Mr. Wilson, and left a daughter who married Mr. Bowers, a lawyer in Cooperstown, N. Y. Samuel Stewart, his son, left two sons, one of whom was Rev. Charles Samuel Stewart, a Chaplain in the United States navy, who had a son, Charles Seaforth Stewart, a Colonel in the United States army during the Rebellion. [See Appleton's "Cyclopædia American Biography."]

Walter Stewart, 1779.—Born in Londonderry, Ireland, about 1756. He came to Philadelphia before the Revolution, and when resistance to the British exactions was determined upon he raised a company for the 3d Pennsylvania Battalion, and was commissioned Captain, January 6, 1776. He was appointed Aide-de-camp to General Gates May 26, 1776, and served in that capacity until June 17, 1777, when he was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania Colonel of the State Regiment of Foot. He took command July 6, 1777, and led it at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. His appointment caused a little jealousy on the part of some of the older officers, and he was dubbed "the boy Colonel." Alexander Hamilton, in a letter concerning the battle of Monmouth, N. J., June 28, 1778, says that "General Wayne and Stewart are the foremost in danger. Colonel Stewart and Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay were, with him, among the first to oppose the enemy." His regiment was afterwards incorporated with the 2d Pennsylvania, under command of Colonel Charles Stewart, [illegible]. He [illegible] winning a high reputation for gallantry and efficiency, and retired from the service January [illegible], 1783, with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. He was in command of General Washington's escort on the occasion of the latter's resignation. He [illegible] to be the "handsomest man in the American army," and was known as the "Irish Beauty." After the war he engaged in business in Philadelphia, and was quite successful, although losing heavily in the Robert Morris failure. He continued to take an interest in military matters, and was Major-General of militia in 1794. He died in Philadelphia, June 14, 1796. His will, dated June 14, 1796, and proved June 16, 1796, describes him as a "merchant," and mentions his wife, Deborah, and his eldest son, William Stewart. His wife and his father-in-law, Blair McClenachan (1777), were made guardians of his minor children. Francis West (1783) was one of the executors, and Richard Renshaw (1802) one of the witnesses. General Stewart was also a member of the Hibernian Society (1790), and at its first election was chosen Vice-President and continued to hold that position until his death. He was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company. He married, in Christ Church, April 11, 1781, Deborah, daughter of Blair McClenachan (1777). They had the following children: 1st. William, born December 27, 1781; christened by Rev. Dr. White; godfathers, General Washington and John Maxwell Nesbitt; godmother, Mrs. David Hayfield Conyngham. 2d. Robert, born February 14, 1784; one of his godfathers was Alexander Nesbitt. 3d. Anna Matilda, born in Londonderry, Ireland, July 22, 1786. 4th. Walter, born in London, England, July 9, 1787. 5th. Henry, born December 27, 1788. 6th. Mary Ann, born March 3, 1791. 7th. Caroline, born May 5, 1794, died December 4, 1795. 8th. Washington, born August 24, 1796, two months after his father's decease. The only child who left descendants, that we know of, was Anna M., who married, February 4, 1805, the late Judge Philip Church, of Belvidere, N. Y., son of John B. Church and of Angelica, daughter of General Philip Schuyler. [illegible], N. Y. Mr. Church had nine children, viz., Angelica, born February 4, 1806; married to John W[illegible] of New York; John B. [illegible], born [illegible], who married Miss [illegible]; Sophia H. [illegible], born September [illegible], 1810, married to N. P. Hosack; Walter [illegible] un-

married; Philip, born September 19, [illegible], died February 3, [illegible], unmarried; Mary, born September 29, 1818, died October [illegible], 1822; Elizabeth, born April 29, [illegible], married to Rev. Robert H. Henry, [illegible]; Richard, born June [illegible], 1824, married Mary McKim; William Henry, born June 6, 1826, died September 26, 1866, unmarried. Of these nine children only two, John B. and Richard Church, left children. Walter Stewart Church, of New York city, and J. B. Church, of Geneva, New York, are children of John B. Church.

William Thompson, 1778.—Born in Ireland about 1725, emigrated to America before the Revolution and settled in Carlisle, Pa., on a farm which he called "The Soldiers' Retreat." Like Washington, he was a skilful surveyor, and like him, too, he served in the French and Indian war. In 1756 he accompanied Colonel Armstrong in his expedition against the Indians at Kittanning, and received one of the silver medals awarded by the city of Philadelphia to Colonel Armstrong and his officers for the success of the expedition. In 1758, at Philadelphia, he received from [illegible] Governor Denny a commission as Captain of a troop of light horse. At the close of the war, in 1763, George III. issued a proclamation approving the conduct of his American army, and ordered the officers and soldiers to receive certain quantities of land: a field officer 5,000 acres, a captain 3,000, etc. William Thompson being a surveyor, and also entitled as captain to 3,000 acres, was delegated by some of the officers of the Pennsylvania troops to locate their lands and secure their titles. In 1774 he surveyed a large body of land on Salt Lake river, then within the province of Virginia, and divided it into tracts according to the [illegible] warrants. In order to complete title to these lands he went to Richmond in 1775. At Richmond, before his surveys would be received, it was demanded of him to take the oath of allegiance [illegible] he refused to do, and lost his lands, but preserved his honor. Afterwards he and [illegible]

the United States Congress, [illegible] stress. Before [illegible] Boston, [illegible] for active [illegible] ment about to proceed to Boston to act [illegible] were the first troops [illegible] eight companies raised on demand of the Continental Congress, and [illegible] Morgan, [illegible] Boston. Colonel Thompson [illegible] commanded [illegible] ties. His [illegible] a military journal of the time: "Several companies of riflemen, [illegible] said, to more than 1,500 men, have arrived here from Pennsylvania, a distance of [illegible] miles. [illegible] remarkably straight, [illegible] them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in [illegible] and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter, at the distance of two hundred and sixty yards. They [illegible] on our [illegible] quarterly [illegible] soldiers who exposed themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of a common musket shot."

On November [illegible] Thompson received [illegible] [illegible] Brigadier-General [illegible] [illegible] the American forces at New York. In [illegible]

Here he remained, chafing under his enforced inactivity, until he was exchanged in October, 1780. During this period he accused Thomas McKean of not endeavoring to secure his exchange, and got into a personal altercation with that gentleman. In February, 1779, he received, through Major André, the permission of General Clinton to visit New York. He did not live long after his exchange, but died at Carlisle, Pa., on September 3, 1781. The *Pennsylvania Packet* of September 11, 1781, records his death in the following words: "Died, on 3d inst., General William Thompson, at his seat near Carlisle. Commanded the first regiment raised in Pennsylvania. When he joined the army before Boston the rank of First Colonel in the service was assigned to him. In the attack at Three Rivers he was made prisoner. Captivity long and embittered. Universally lamented. Most respectable funeral known in Carlisle." General Thompson had two sons, William Allen Thompson, of Cincinnati, O., and George Thompson, of Pittsburgh. His daughter, Mary, married her cousin, George Read, of New Castle, Del., son of George Read, signer of the Declaration of Independence. William Thompson Read was a grandson of General Thompson and Dr. Thomas Collins Stevenson, of Carlisle, Pa., was a grandson. (See Carlisle *Herald*, Oct. 23, 1895; Appleton's "Cyclopædia of American Biography;" "Life and Correspondence of George Read," Philada.)

George Washington, 1781. It would be superfluous in this volume to give a sketch of the life of General Washington, who, during the [illegible] to every American. He [illegible] from [illegible] more than one occasion manifested his friendly interest in Irishmen, so many of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

I have the honor to be with due consideration, etc.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Anthony Wayne, 1777.—One of the most distinguished soldiers of the Revolution, was born January 1, 1745, at Waynesborough, Chester co. His father had emigrated from Ireland about 1722 and settled as a farmer in Chester co., where the son Anthony was born. The son was sent to the Philadelphia Academy, where he remained until his eighteenth year, and then returned to Chester co. and opened an office as land surveyor when in his twenty-first year. After the peace of 1763 he was chosen as agent for a company of merchants and others formed to colonize Nova Scotia. He remained there until 1767, when he returned home and resumed the business of surveying and farming. At the beginning of the Revolution he organized a volunteer corps, and in January, 1776, Congress confirmed on him the command of one of the four Pennsylvania regiments required for the reinforcement of the Northern army. The regiment was speedily raised, equipped and marched to Canada, where, about the last of June, 1776, it formed part of Thompson's brigade, then stationed at the mouth of the [illegible]. He took an active part in the operations in Canada during July, [illegible] Brigadier-General Gates [illegible] Chamblee he left Washington, [illegible] Soon after this Congress made him Brigadier-General. He remained in command until the following spring, when at his own earnest and repeated solicitation he was called to the main army under Washington. [illegible] 15, 1777, he was immediately placed at the head of a brigade, "which," as Washington remarked on the occasion, "could [illegible] tions, and it was during this time that [illegible]

that General W[illegible] of the charge exhibited against him, but that on the night of the 16th of September he did [illegible] pected from an active, brave and vigilant officer, under the orders he then had, and do therefore acquit him with the highest honor." The sentence was at once approved by Washington. In a letter from Wayne to his friend, Sharp Delany, dated Mount Joy, M[illegible], he says: "I have Rec'd a hint from a friend that some Gentlemen of the Committee of Congress who were at Camp were not acquainted with the circumstances of the Court Martial held on me —and that some [illegible] had attempted to place it in a very unfavorable point of view. The whole of the proceedings are in the hands of Ric'd Peters, Esq'r. You will do me a particular favor to show it to some of these Gentlemen—for from what I can learn it has not been transmitted to Congress although all Others are Regularly sent up."

He commanded a division at the battle of Germantown, and was in active service until the army went into winter quarters at Valley [illegible]. He distinguished himself at the battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778, eliciting from Washington in his official report the remark: "I cannot forbear to mention Brigadier-General W[illegible] conduct and bravery throughout the action deserves particular commendation." [illegible] was assigned to the command of a body of light infantry, recently organized, and [illegible] by assault of Stony Point, on the Hudson, [illegible] wound he received, I will die at the head [illegible]

[illegible] commissioned with rank [illegible]." It might be well to note here that [illegible] three of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Anthony Wayne, [illegible] and Walter Stewart, were leaders. Encomiums were showered upon Wayne for this exploit and Congress publicly voted him thanks and a gold medal. He performed valuable service in [illegible] Pennsylvania Brigades, in [illegible] Regiment of Dragoons, [illegible] of the Hudson, and until the army went into winter quarters at Morristown. In January, 1781, occurred the so-called revolt of the Pennsylvania Line, in which the soldiers, smarting under [illegible] resolved to leave the army and demand of Congress a discharge of all debts due them. The British, [illegible] of the revolt, sent messengers to the Pennsylvania troops offering them inducements to desert to the British army; [illegible] the messengers, notified Wayne of the attempt to bribe them, and assured him "should any hostile movement be made by the enemy the division would march under their old and beloved commander to meet and repel [illegible] settlement of their [illegible] shortly afterwards. In 1781 Wayne was sent to [illegible]; was [illegible] and though wounded [illegible] during the campaign, he was, [illegible] to the [illegible] where he remained in active service until the [illegible] of Savannah by the British, [illegible] [illegible] commanded, [illegible] [illegible]'s peace. Soon after his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



FRANCIS WEST, JR.

through Francis Hopkinson the long forgotten records of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and twelve days later, on June 27, 1813, Francis West, Jr., last surviving of its members, was gathered to his fathers at the ripe age of 87 years. The late Samuel Hood, author of the "Sketch of the Friendly Sons," published in 1844, obtained much of his information concerning the members from Mr. West. "Christ Church Memorial Record" describes Mr. West as "a tender and beloved husband, a fondly affectionate and cherished parent, a good citizen, a generous, humane, kind hearted man." Captain James West and Dr. Francis West were his sons. He was a member of the First City Troop and of the Hibernia Fire Company, and also of City Councils, 1795-96.

John West, 1786. Son of William West (1771), was born in Philadelphia. He was in the dry-goods business with his brother, Francis West, Jr. (1783). He resided principally abroad, in London and Paris, and died unmarried in 1794. He was a member of the First City Troop and Hibernia Fire Company.

William West, 1771. —One of the original members of the Society. Vice-President, June, 1771, to June, 1772, and President, June, 1771, to June 7, 1772, was a native of Sligo, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia before the Revolution, and became a dry goods merchant. In his will of [illegible], dated December [illegible], he describes himself as "William West, Philadelphia county." His sons, John West (1786) and Francis West, Jr. (1772), were also members of the Society. His daughter, Mary Morris [illegible], David Hall [illegible], [illegible] Wharton, [illegible] Morris, [illegible] Meredith, [illegible] Mifflin, [illegible] Morris, [illegible] Wharton, [illegible] Wharton, [illegible] Wharton

known concerning him. His name disappears from the Roll after 1776. He was a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club in 1766.

Joseph Wilson, 1781.—Was a native of Ireland, and lived but a short time in Philadelphia. He returned to Dublin, Ireland, and died there. His will, dated Dublin, February 13, 1800, codicil March 13, 1800, and proved there, April 15, 1800, describes him as "formerly of Philadelphia, now residing in Dublin, Ireland, merchant." It mentions James Lecky, his nephew; James Crawford, Jr., and Samuel Keith, Esq., Philadelphia; Elizabeth Wilson, his wife, Catharine Wilson, his mother; Thomas and Robert Wilson, his sons. Rev. James Flaner and Nathaniel Colvill, both of Dublin, were the executors. His two sons were in business in Dublin in 1835. He was a member of the First City Troop.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Richard Bache, 1772.—Was born at Settle, Yorkshire, England, September 12, 1737. He came to Philadelphia in early life, and entered at once into mercantile pursuits. He was established here as early as 1763, and was at one time in partnership with John Shee (1771). In 1773 he kept a wine store on the south side of Market street, between Third and Fourth. Upon October 5, 1767, he married Sarah, the only daughter of Benjamin Franklin. At the commencement of the Revolution he was Chairman of the Republican Society of Philadelphia, and was, on April 5, 1777, appointed a member of the Pennsylvania Board of War. In February, 1778, he was appointed Inspector of Flour and Meat for the Continental [illegible]. He was subsequently directed by Congress to sign the bills of credit. From [illegible] he held the office of Postmaster-General of the United [illegible] Continental Congress. His wife died October [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[



RICHARD BACHE.

1804. [See sketch in "Pennsylvania Archives," 2d Series, Vol. 4, p. 497.]

General John Cadwalader, 1771.

Born in Philadelphia, January 10, 1742; was the eldest son of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, one of the Provincial Council of Philadelphia, and grandson of John Cadwalader, a native of Wales, who was a member of the Provincial Assembly. He and his brother, Lambert Cadwalader (1772), were importers of dry-goods at the time of the Revolution. He took an active part in public events from his early youth. When but 23 years of age his name appears as one of the signers of the Non-importation Agreement of Philadelphia in 1765, and also in 1768 and in 1770 he was a vigorous opponent of those who wished to rescind the agreement. He was also prominent in social circles. He was Vice President of the Jockey Club in 1768, and other organizations of the kind, including the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which he was elected an Honorary Member December 17, 1771, shortly after its organization. He was a regular attendant at its meetings. As his great-grandson, Dr. Chas. E. Cadwalader (who has kindly furnished the particulars of his life), says: "The association of himself and members of his family must have been a most intimate one with the originators of the Society to have furnished five of the ten Honorary Members of the Society." These were himself, and his brother, Lambert Cadwalader (1772); his brother-in-law, Samuel Meredith (1772); [illegible], John Dickinson (1774); and Henry Hill (1771), a brother-in-law of his sister, Mrs. Meredith. Mr. Cadwalader's name was proposed for membership at the first meeting of the Society. He was Commander of the "Greys," the first revolutionary military corps formed [illegible] September, 1774. When the associated companies were [illegible] in the city in [illegible] of the news of the [illegible] ton, he was made Colonel of the 3d Battalion, and afterwards, when the associators were formed into [illegible] made Commander of them. He was a member of the Congress of Delegates of 1775 and in July, 1776, was appointed by the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention a justice of the peace. He took a prominent part in the political conflict which followed the adoption of the State Constitution of 1776, being one of the founders of the Republican Club, originated for the purpose of amending that document. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, of the City Committee, Committee of Observation, Inspection and Correspondence, and Chairman of one of its six District Committees for the city; Chairman of the Committee of Safety that was engaged with the Commodore of the fleet in directing the action with the "Roebuck" and other vessels of the British fleet in May, 1776. He [illegible] the 3d Battalion in the summer campaign of 1776 in the Jerseys, part of it taking part in the battle of Long Island, in which engagement he served as a volunteer with General Sullivan's staff. Upon December 25, 1776, he was appointed Brigadier in the Pennsylvania militia, and participated in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Whitemarsh and Monmouth, as also in the military operations of the militia in Maryland, and in the operations resulting in the capture of Cornwallis, serving at that time with Washington's [illegible]. It is an interesting coincidence that he commanded the Philadelphia Brigade during the Revolution; his son, General Thomas Cadwalader, during the War of [illegible]; and his grandson, General George [illegible] during the Rebellion. He was one of Washington's most [illegible] and military advisers, and in the latter capacity was [illegible] the [illegible] army. Washington, in [illegible] this connection, says of him: "He is a man of [illegible] good [illegible] in his [illegible] Having [illegible] of Major [illegible] State. At Washington's request he took command of the militia of the Eastern Shore [illegible]

to retard the enemy's advance to Philadelphia. Shortly after this he resumed business in Philadelphia, and in 1779 he succeeded his father as a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1781, upon the occasion of Cornwallis' threatening movements against Virginia, he applied to the Governor of Maryland for a command, and June 5 wrote to Washington to that effect. He served in the Maryland Legislature for some years during and subsequent to the Revolution, having finally settled in Maryland. While a member of that body he was employed by Washington, 1784–85, to carry through the act incorporating the "Company for opening and extending the navigation of the Potomac river to the western interior," a measure having such material interest as the step that initiated the movement resulting in the call of the Constitutional Convention, 1787, and the formation of the Federal Constitution. He died of pneumonia at Shrewsbury, Kent co., Md., February 10, 1786, in the 44th year of his age.

He was an intimate friend of Alexander Hamilton, who speaks of him in the highest terms. [See Hamilton's "Life of Alexander Hamilton."] He took an active interest in the public associations of Philadelphia, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Hospital Association, a founder of the American Philosophical Society, a founder of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, etc. He also contributed largely to the institutions of Maryland, and introduced the bill, in 1785, for the establishment of the Maryland University. He [illegible] for his public services in the [illegible] as well as by his writings, to support the financial credit. He was the author of a number of publications upon the financial [illegible] and Maryland [illegible] also of a pamphlet entitled "A Reply [illegible]." His [illegible] of the Council of War are interesting historical manuscripts, on file in the State [illegible] Washington speaks of him in a letter to Congress, in 1778, as "a military genius," and wrote to him in 1781 saying that, if by any event he (Washington) should be withdrawn from the command of the army, he should prefer to have him as his successor. His great grandson, John Cadwalader (1888), is now a member of the Hibernian Society. [See "Simpson's Lives," p. 159; Scharf and Westcott's "History of Philadelphia;" Keith's "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 374; Obituary Notice in *Pennsylvania Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1786.]

Col. Lambert Cadwalader, 1772.—Born at Trenton, N. J., in 1742. He was a brother of Gen. John Cadwalader. His father removed to Philadelphia in 1750, where his two sons received a classical education. Lambert was a member of the Colonial Congress of Delegates of 1774, and of the Committee of Superintendence and Correspondence. In 1775 he was appointed Captain of one of the associated military companies of Philadelphia. He was a Commissioner to sign the Pennsylvania bills of credit. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the Pennsylvania battalions, the 4th, raised in 1776, commanded by Colonel John Shee, and was afterwards, October 25, 1776, its Colonel. He was in active service until taken prisoner by the British at Fort Washington. He was afterwards released on parole and compelled to remain inactive. He was a deputy to the Continental Congress, January, 1785, and served in that and two succeeding Congresses, and after the adoption of the Constitution was a member of the House of Representatives from New Jersey, 1789–91 and again, 1793–95. He was a member of the Committee of the Continental Congress which reported favorably upon the recommendation of the Annapolis Convention for calling the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and in the absence of the President of Congress was elected its presiding officer upon the occasion of the discussion and vote in behalf of the measure. John Dickinson (1771), his cousin, was President of the Annapolis Convention. He removed to Trenton after the death of his father in the latter part of 1779, and died there, and



was buried in the Old Friends' burying-ground. He died September 13, 1823. He married Mary McCall, daughter of Archibald McCall, of Philadelphia, and left surviving him only one child, Thomas, who died October 22, 1873. [See sketch of his life by Wm. Henry Rawle, *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. 10, p. 1, 1878; Keith's "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 387.]

John Dickinson, 1771.—One of the original honorary members, was the son of Samuel Dickinson, a wealthy Quaker; was born at *Crosia*, on the Choptank river, Talbot co., Md., November 2, 1732, O. S. He studied law in London, and upon his return commenced to practice. In 1762 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from Philadelphia county, and was re-elected the following year. In 1765 he was chosen to the Stamp Act Congress at New York. In 1767 he published the first of the series of "Farmer's Letters," which soon made him famous throughout the Colonies. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1774, and became at once prominent. Nearly every address sent forth from Congress from [illegible] July 4, 1776 was written by him. He took a very active part in the early measures of the Revolution, and was Colonel of one of the Philadelphia regiments. His efforts, however, were directed towards effecting a reconciliation with Great Britain. Charles Thomson, in his account of the opposition to the Boston Port Bill, wrote that during all the time of the agitation concerning the Stamp Act "Mr. Dickinson was considered the first champion for American liberty. His abilities exercised in defence of the rights of his country raised his character high, not only in America, but in Europe, and his fortune and hospitality gave him great influence in his own State." He opposed the Declaration of Independence, but [illegible] thus allowing the vote of the State to be cast for that measure. He was superseded as delegate, but obeying the Declaration, he went into service with his regiment. Delaware sent him back to Congress in 1777, where he took an active part in framing the Articles of Confederation. He was again in Congress in 1779, and was afterwards President of Delaware. Removing again to Philadelphia, he was chosen President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania upon November 7, 1782, and was re-elected the following two years. Delaware sent him to the Convention of 1787, which framed the Constitution of the United States. He was also a member of the Convention of 1792 to frame a Constitution for Delaware. He died February [illegible]. He married, July 19, 1770, Mary Norris. Mr. Dickinson was probably the most active of all the honorary members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, especially in the early years of the Society, before public duties engrossed his attention. He was almost constantly in attendance at the dinners, and was to all intents and purposes a regular member. [See Keith's "Councillors of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1883.]

William Hamilton, 1771. Honorary member. Was the son of Andrew Hamilton and Mary Till. Born April 29, 1745. After the Declaration of Independence he was one of the "disaffected," and was put upon trial in 1778 for treason to the new State of Pennsylvania, but was acquitted. Upon September 17, 1782 it appearing that "he hath not attended any of the meetings of the Society since the anniversary, 1774," he was dropped from the rolls. He inherited large estates, and was well known as the builder of the Woodlands mansion and as the founder of Hamilton Village, West Philadelphia. He died at Woodlands, June 5, 1813. [See Keith's "Councillors of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1883, p. [illegible].]

William Hicks, 1771. One of the [illegible] and later of Philadelphia, merchant. He was [illegible] New York, March [illegible], 1735. He was [illegible] the law in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1768. In 1770 he was appointed Prothonotary, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Recorder of Deeds, and one of the Justices of the Peace for Bucks co., Pa.

He was appointed a member of the Provincial Council in 1771 by Richard Penn (1771), with whom he was on intimate terms of acquaintance. He was a man of wealth and fashion, and a warm supporter of the Proprietary party, in whose support, about 1776, he published a pamphlet. He died in Philadelphia, May 25, 1772. His will, made in Bucks co., October 8, 1771, and admitted to probate in Philadelphia, May 13, 1776, mentions his sons, Giles, William, Richard Penn, Jacob Johnson, and Edward; his daughter, Catharine; his sisters, Catharine Hicks and Ann Morgan; and his kinsman, Thomas Hicks, of Little Neck, Long Island. Mary Searle and J. Hicks were two of the witnesses and John Dickinson [illegible] Philemon Dickinson and Gilbert Hicks, of Attleborough, Bucks co., were the executors. It contains a recital that Richard Penn, before leaving America, presented him with a walnut cabinet. He left the grand mishpoche his little son, Richard Penn Hicks, to Richard Penn. Mr. Hicks married in Christ Church, July 10, 1755, Francina Jekyll, daughter of John Jekyll, Collector of the Port of Boston.

Henry Hill, 1771. One of the original honorary members, was a son of Dr. Richard Hill, and was born [illegible] on his father's plantation in Maryland. He was [illegible] Philadelphia, where he [illegible] extensively trade with Madeira, to which island his father [illegible] about 1750. "Hill's Madeira" was a well known brand of wine in the Philadelphia market. He was appointed one of the Justices for Philadelphia, May 4, 1772; was a member of the Provincial Conference which met at Carpenter's Hall, June 18, 1775, and member of the Provincial Constitutional Convention of July 15, 1776. He was also Colonel of the 4th Battalion of Philadelphia Associators, formed in the neighborhood of Roxborough, and was with the battalion in the campaign in the Jerseys. In 1781 he subscribed £ [illegible] to the bank organized to supply the Continental army with provisions. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1781-84, and of the Supreme Executive Council, October 17, 1785-October 17, 1788. He was also appointed a Justice of the Orphans' Court, June 10, 1776. He died of yellow fever, September 16, 1798. He left a large fortune but no family. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, First City Troop and Hibernia Fire Company. He married in Christ Church, in 1770, Ann, daughter of Rees Meredith and sister of Samuel Meredith 1772).

John Lardner, 1782.—Born September 9, 1752, was the son of Lynford Lardner and Elizabeth, daughter of William Branson, a Philadelphia merchant. He was a member of the First City Troop, and participated with it in the campaign in the Jerseys, 1776-77. He was at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. He was Cornet of the Troop from 1779 to 1783, and again from 1794 to 1796, and became Captain of the Third Troop, Philadelphia Light Dragoons, in 1798. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1791. He died February 12, 1825, and was buried at Trinity Church, Oxford. He was married at Magnolia Grove by Bishop White, December 24, 1789, to Margaret, daughter of John Saltar, by his first wife, Rachel Reese. [See Keith's "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 319.]

Samuel Meredith, 1772.—Was born in Philadelphia in 1740. His father, Rees Meredith, was a native of Wales. He was a member of the Colonial Legislature, and in 1775 was Major of the Third Pennsylvania Battalion and was engaged in many battles during the Revolution, attaining the rank of Brevet Brigadier General. He and his brother-in-law George Clymer, signer of the Declaration of Independence, each contributed £10,000 to carry on the war. In 1787-88 he was a member of the Continental Congress [illegible] First Treasurer of the United States from [illegible] to 1801, when he resigned to look after his personal interests. Upon entering the office of Treasurer he advanced $20,000 and subsequently $12 [illegible] of his own money, and was never reimbursed. He died at his seat, Belmont, in Lancaster co., Pa., March

to 1817. [See Appleton's "Cyclopædia American Biography," vol. 4, p. 303.]

Thomas Lloyd Moore, 1792.—The son of William Moore, President of Pennsylvania in 1781, and of Sarah Lloyd, was born in Philadelphia, January 20, 1759. He was a Major in the Revolutionary army and died August 28, 1813. He married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Stamper. [See Keith's "Provincial Councillors," p. 23.]

Robert Morris, 1771.—One of the original honorary members and the Financier of the Revolution, was born in Liverpool, England, January 31, 1734 (O. S.). His father, Robert Morris, came to this country and settled at Oxford, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, prior to 1840, and became engaged in the tobacco trade. Robert, the son, at an early age came to Philadelphia and entered the counting-house of Charles Willing, and subsequently, in 1754, formed a copartnership with his son, Thomas Willing, which lasted until 1793, and the firm of Willing & Morris became the best known and largest importing house in the colonies. From the beginning he took a very active part in the resistance to Great Britain. Upon the formation of the Committee of Safety in June, 1775, he was made Vice-President, Franklin being the head. Upon November 3, 1775, he was appointed one of the delegates to the 2d Continental Congress. Though he voted against the Declaration of Independence, he signed that document. In the winter of 1776 Washington wrote to Morris that unless he had a certain amount of specie at once he would be unable to keep the army together. Morris, on his personal credit, borrowed a sufficient sum and forwarded it to him. On March 10, 1777, he was a third time sent as delegate to Congress, [illegible] December 3, 1777, and [illegible] and the Articles of Confederation. In the spring of 1780 he organized the Bank of Pennsylvania [illegible] On February 7, 1781, he was unanimously chosen to the office of Superintendent of Finance, [illegible] same on May 14, 1781. In his letter of acceptance he said: "The United States may command everything I have except my integrity, and the loss of that would effectually disable me from serving them more." He filled that arduous position until November 1, 1784, [illegible] When Washington almost feared the result, Robert Morris, upon his own credit and from his private sources, furnished those pecuniary means without which all the physical force of the country would have been in vain. In 1786 he was elected to the Assembly of Pennsylvania in order to obtain a renewal of the Bank of North America. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1787, and framed the Constitution of the United States. It was he who proposed Washington for its president, and during all its deliberations Washington was his guest. In October, 1788, he was chosen the first Senator from Pennsylvania to the 1st Congress, which met in New York, March 4, 1789. It was mainly through him that the seat of government was removed in 1790 to Philadelphia, where it remained temporarily for ten years until buildings were completed in the District of Columbia. He retired from the Senate at the end of his term in 1795. After his retirement from public life he began to speculate largely in unimproved lands, and organized the North American Land Company, which, through the dishonesty of James Greenleaf, interested [illegible] finally caused his financial ruin and hastened the closing [illegible] years in utter poverty. From February 16, 1798, to August 26, 1801, he was an inmate of the debtors' prison. He [illegible] permanent [illegible] on May 8, 1806. He [illegible] the family vault, Christ Church. He married, May [illegible] of Thomas [illegible] children: [illegible] William White; Hetty, married to James [illegible]

...ish. Though English by birth, he was intimately associated with the Friendly Sons ... was evidently looked upon, as were ... honorary members, as a ... He was very frequently at the meetings of the Society, more so than ... of the regular members. He also was a member of the Hibernia Fire Company, and took his turn as clerk of ... organization, his familiar handwriting appearing several times in its minute books. In later life he was President of the Sons of St. George from ... to 1795. [See sketch in *Penn. Mag.*, Vol. ..., p. ...]

Richard Penn, 1773. ... son of Richard Penn, one of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and a brother ... Penn, the Governor. He was ... in ... He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, but left without taking his degree. His uncle, John Penn, left him, about ... a year. He reached his twenty-seventh year without having chosen a profession, having previously made partial arrangements for entering civil life, and afterwards the army. Two years later he accompanied his brother to Pennsylvania, which he ... Upon the death of Governor ... he returned to Philadelphia, October ..., 1771. His brother gave Richard an interest in the estate, and he was admitted January 12, 1764. He was the first President of the Juniata Club, founded on November ... 1769, with thirty-eight members. In the beginning of ... he returned to England. He was appointed ... and ... brother Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, ... Governor, ... the second time to Philadelphia, October ..., 1771. He was the most popular of the family, ... attentive to the interests of the colony, and much ... Richard was superseded in the Governorship by his brother ... who arrived in America ... He ... with ... Governor ... and ... Council, and ... John ... by ... Richard ... the ... office. He was opposed to the oppressive acts of the British government. He entertained the members of the Continental Congress at his home, Washington being among the guests. He left Philadelphia in the summer of 1775, carrying with him the Second Petition of Congress to the king. He and Arthur Lee, agent for Massachusetts in London, delivered it to the Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the colonies, on September 1. He appeared before the House of Peers on November 10, 1775, to make statements concerning the Petition, and to authenticate it, and was sworn. He testified to the high character of the members of Congress, nearly all of whom he knew; that they were fairly elected; that they had only taken up arms in defence of their liberties; that the spirit of resistance was general, and it was believed by the people they would be successful; that Pennsylvania had ... men under arms, and he supposed there were 60,000 fit to bear arms, who would willingly come forward; that Pennsylvania raised enough corn and could manufacture certain munitions of war in good quantities; that the colonies had great hopes of the petition he had brought over, which they styled the Olive Branch; if it were not granted they might form foreign alliances, and, if they did, would stick by them; that most thinking people thought its refusal would be a bar against all reconciliation, etc., etc. Lord ... [illegible] ... Penn ... throughout the whole of his examination ... In England he became very poor. His attorney says that he was supported by Mr. Barclay. After the war his property improved, and John Penn agreed to pay him one fourth of whatever he received as his share of the £130,000 named in the ... sales made by him since that act was passed. John Penn's death also, in 1795, vested in him a life estate in the entailed property. He was a member of the British Parliament from 1796 to 1806. He resided in Queen Anne street, West Co., Middlesex. He visited Philadelphia in ... and his name ... in the Directory for ...

...t year as dwelling at No. 210 Chestnut ...reet, between 8th and 9th. He died in ... County Surrey, England, Mar. ... 1811, in his 76th year. He married in Christ Church, May 21, 1772, Mary, ...aughter of William Masters, by his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Lawrence, the Councillor. She died in London, August 16, 1820. They had four children. While ... was Lieutenant Governor, and before ... he was elected an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, he was ... almost every meeting of the Society as a guest, and upon the first vacancy in the list of honorary members, caused by the death of William Hicks, he was elected to fill the place. His associations with the Friendly Sons were evidently of the most intimate character. [See Keith's "Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 425.]

Richard Peters, 1787.—Was born at Hockley, near Philadelphia, June 22, 1744. He received his education in the City of Philadelphia, studied law, and met ... success in the profession. At the commencement of the Revolution he became Captain of a company of volunteers, but shortly after was transferred by Congress to the Board of War, ... he was Secretary from [illegible], 1776, to December, 1781; and he was a ... [illegible] Congress, 1782-83. He was an active member of the Episcopal Church in America, and in October, 1784, ... [illegible] Pennsylvania to the Convention which met in New York, and which took the steps pre... [illegible] ...an Church. He was one of the leading ... [illegible] ... of the Convention of the Church ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

died in Philadelphia, August 7, 1797. His will, proved August 9, 1797, mentions his daughters Ann and Isabella Searle, and Edward and William Woodward Searle, and mentions the fact that he was given by the then king of England a tract of land in the Island of St. John's in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. [See Appleton's "Cyclopædia of American Biography;" "Life and Correspondence of General Joseph Reed," Vol. 2, pp. 249, 250, 293, 450 to 495.]

THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY
FOR THE
RELIEF OF EMIGRANTS FROM IRELAND.

THE Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland was founded on March 3, 1790. The *Pennsylvania Packet or Daily Advertiser* of the next day says: "At a select meeting of Irishmen, summoned to take into consideration the formation of a Society for the protection and relief of Irish Emigrants, there were present—

JOHN MAXWELL NESBITT, *Chairman*,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
PETER B. MOORE,
WILLIAM DENLAN,
THOMAS [illegible],
JOHN [illegible],
HUGH HOLMES,
THOMAS PROCTOR,
MATTHEW IRWIN,
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
JOHN TAYLOR,
MATTHEW CAREY.

"The following subscription paper to be circulated, in order to effect the establishment of a Society for the above-mentioned purpose:

"As no object can be more laudable, so to a benevolent mind none can be more [illegible] than the relief of distress; perhaps no institution ever planned a more ample [illegible] than the relief of this purpose. The numerous societies established in [illegible] for the protection of those emigrants whose misery, misfortune or [illegible] must call forth the sympathetic tear, and fly to the succour of [illegible] for the oppressed of all nations." By these societies emigrants have been not only rendered more happy in their situations, but more useful members [illegible] to the community. [illegible] natives of Ireland, or descendants of Irishmen, to associate themselves under the title [illegible] Society for the Protection of Irish Emigrants.

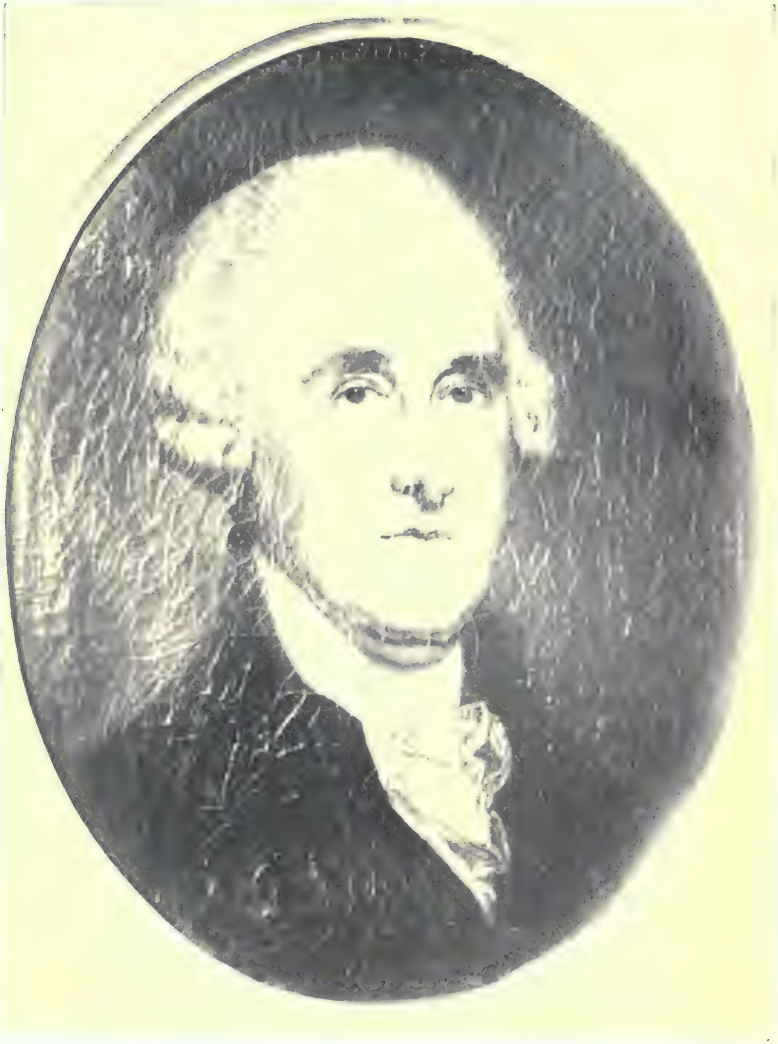
Of the twelve gentlemen present, who [illegible] of the Hibernian Society, six of them were members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, including John Maxwell Nesbitt, the President, [illegible] Brown, the Secretary of the [illegible] Mease, Thomas [illegible] the other. As may be seen from the "subscription paper," the membership of the Society was intended to be confined to "natives of Ireland, or descendants of Irishmen," in accordance with the rules

of the Friendly Sons, though this was afterwards departed from when the Constitution was adopted, and the doors thrown open to all who were interested in the objects set forth in the paper. From the beginning, also, there was coupled with the idea of extending protection and relief to poor emigrants the annual assemblage of the members in friendly concourse, as in the Friendly Sons. In fact, the new Society was not only the offspring of the old, but was already regarded as its successor.

The resolve of the meeting was very quickly put into effect. An active spirit like Matthew Carey, who was energy itself personified, and who claims in his autobiography to have originated the idea of the Society, would not let the "grass grow under his feet," and, accordingly, we find a notice signed by him as Secretary *pro tem.* on March 18, 1790, stating that "on Monday next at 6 o'clock there will, pursuant to adjournment, be a meeting of the Hibernian Society for the relief of Irish Emigrants at the Indian Queen in Fourth street. As the Committee appointed to prepare a constitution intend to report one at that time, and as the appointment of officers is expected to be made, it is hoped the members will be punctual in attendance." From this notice there seems to have been an intervening meeting since the 3d of March, but as the minutes of the Society from 1790 to 1813 are unfortunately lost, or not in existence, and there is no account of it in the newspapers of the day, we are unable to find any record of it.

On Wednesday, March 24, 1790, there appeared another notice also signed by Matthew Carey, Secretary *pro tem.*, which stated that "The members of this Society are respectfully requested to advance as speedily as possible the first payment of two dollars to those gentlemen in whose lists they have entered their names, who are earnestly entreated to exert themselves to forward the collection of the whole before the next meeting of the Society (April 5), in order to promote the laudable objects of the Society." From this it would appear that a temporary organization had been effected, a number of members had been obtained, and committees or individuals had been appointed to add new names to the organization.

In the [illegible] of April 1 and 3, 1790, appeared still another notice signed again by Matthew Carey, as follows—"At 5 o'clock on Monday evening, the 5th instant, there will be a meeting of the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland at the State House. It is earnestly requested that the members will be punctual in their Attendance. The chairman will take the chair precisely at 6 o'clock." This meeting, on April 5, 1790, was [illegible]



THOMAS M'KEAN.

the one at which a permanent organization would be effected, and the Society, which already included a large number of members, was called to meet in the "State House," to give it a patriotic foundation.

The permanent organization took place on the 5th of April, 1790, as advertised, as will appear by the following newspaper account:

"On Monday evening there was a numerous and respectable meeting, at the State House, of the Hibernian Society for the relief of emigrants from Ireland, at which meeting the constitution was finally ratified, and the officers of the Society elected, viz.:

THE HON. THOMAS MCKEAN, ESQ., LL.D., *President*.
GENERAL WALTER STEWART, *Vice-President*.
MR. MATTHEW CAREY, *Secretary*.
MR. JOHN TAYLOR, *Treasurer*.

Physicians

DR. JAMES CUNNINGHAM,	DR. JOHN CARSON.

Councillors

CHARLES HEATLY, ESQ.,	JASPER MOYLAN, ESQ.

Acting Committee.

MR. JOHN SHEA,	MR. THOMAS PROCTOR,
MR. PAUL COX,	MR. ROBERT RAINEY,
MR. JOHN LEAMY,	MR. CHARLES REA,
MR. PATRICK MOORE,	MR. JOHN BROWN,
MR. THOMAS LEA,	MR. JOHN STRAWBRIDGE,
MR. ALEXANDER NESBITT,	MR. RICHARD ADAMS.

Committee of Correspondence

BLAIR MCCLENACHAN, ESQ., J. MAXWELL NESBITT, ESQ.,
and MR. HUGH BOYLE.

As we have already stated on page 63, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick figure prominently in this list of officers, and seem to have taken hold of the new organization. The list is a distinguished one, with such men as Chief-Justice McKean, Gen. Walter Stewart, Matthew Carey, Col. Thomas Proctor, Blair McClenachan, J. Maxwell Nesbitt, John Taylor and others appearing in it. The Society certainly made an excellent beginning, and the character of the men, who composed it, undoubtedly gave it from the first that [illegible] in the community, which it has [illegible] to the present day. We know of no other Society in America, whose [illegible] in such [illegible] numbers, so many [illegible] military and [illegible].

After the meeting of April 5, 1790, there appear from time to time

notices of meetings signed by Matthew Carey, Secretary, generally with the request: "The different Printers in the City are requested to insert this advertisement until the time of the meeting." These meetings were stated quarterly meetings, held in the State House on 7 June and 6 September, and at Mr. Patrick Byrne's Tavern on 6 December; and an adjourned stated meeting at Mr. Patrick Byrne's Tavern on 13 September, and another adjourned stated meeting on 13 December. On April 23, 1790, the Secretary advertises: "The members of the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland are requested to pay their respective subscriptions to the Treasurer, Mr. John Taylor, Front Street, in order to enable the Acting Committee to carry into effect the charitable purposes of the Society." At the stated meeting on 6 September, 1790, as we learn from the *Federal Gazette*, it was resolved "That the thanks of this Society be presented to Captain James Ewing, of the ship 'Happy Return;' Captain Andrew Miller, of the ship 'Sally;' and Captain George Roach, of the ship 'Alexander,' all from Londonderry, for their humane and kind treatment of the passengers, who lately arrived in their respective vessels from Ireland." At the adjourned stated meeting on 13th December, 1790, as we learn from the *Pennsylvania Packet* and the *Federal Gazette*, "the following gentlemen were re-elected officers for the ensuing year: Hon. Thomas McKean, Esq., *President;* Gen. Walter Stewart, *Vice-President;* Mr. Matthew Carey, *Secretary;* Mr. John Taylor, *Treasurer;* Charles Heatly, Esq., and Jasper Moylan, Esq., *Counsellors;* Dr. James Cunningham and Dr. John Carson, *Physicians.*"

At the above meeting the following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Society: "Dr. William Adams, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Mr. John Crawford, Mr. Owen Morris, Mr. William Healy; and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected honorary members: Mr. John Shields, Treasurer of St. Andrews Society, William More Smith, Esq., and Mr. Seth Willis." The election of these honorary members was a precedent, followed in after years, by the occasional election of officers of other charitable Societies.

The Society was now fairly launched into existence. That it was already successful is learned from the first published list of members, [illegible] form the Society possesses a copy in Carey, Stewart & Co., Philadelphia, 1790, probably in April or May. We may therefore [illegible] the chapter by reprinting the entire list, as well as the first Constitution of the Society, which appears in the pamphlet. They are as follows:

CONSTITUTION, ETC.

To a benevolent mind no object can be more grateful or more laudable than to relieve the distressed. To effect this desirable purpose few institutions have had a greater tendency than the national societies established in this country for the protection and assistance of those emigrants whom misery, misfortune or oppression has compelled to forsake their native country, and fly to "the asylum" which is here to be found for the "oppressed of all nations." By these societies emigrants have been rendered happy in their situations and useful citizens, oppression has been punished, migration hither encouraged, misery alleviated; and consequently the temptations to wander from the paths of rectitude diminished. These reasons, and others equally forcible, have induced in the subscribers to enter into an association, and adopt the following

CONSTITUTION:

I.—This Society shall be called "The Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland."

II.—This Society shall hold quarterly meetings on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December in every year.

III.—On the first Monday of April next there shall be chosen by ballot a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, two counsellors and two physicians to serve in their respective stations until the meeting in December, 1790, at which time, and at the December meeting in every year thereafter, an election shall be held in the like manner for the said officers respectively.

IV.—The duty of the President shall be to preside at all meetings of the Society, regulate the debates, and determine all questions of order; and in case of an equality of voices on any contested matter he shall have a casting vote. He shall have power to draw on the Treasurer for such sums of money as the Society shall at any of their meetings order to be paid. He shall subscribe all acts and other instruments of the Society, and shall call special meetings of the Society when thereto requested by a quorum of the acting committee.

V.—The Vice-President shall, in the absence of the President, preside at each meeting, and shall in all [illegible] duties and perform all the duties of the President; but if the President shall be absent, the meeting shall choose a chairman

by show of hands, and the person so chosen shall preside and have all the powers and perform all the duties of the President.

VI.—The Secretary shall keep fair and regular entries of all rules and regulations of the Society, a register of the names of the members, and minutes of the proceedings of the several meetings. He shall make out and attest certificates of the admission of members, record all fines incurred, and furnish the Treasurer with an account thereof. He shall give public notice of the time and place of the respective meetings of the Society, and generally do and perform all such business incident to his office as the Society shall from time to time require.

VII.—The Treasurer shall receive all subscriptions, quarterly payments, fines, donations and other personal property of the Society, and keep fair accounts of his receipts and expenditures. He shall not pay any money but by warrant from the President, or, in his absence, from the Vice-President or chairman, or from a quorum of the acting committee, in the body of which warrant shall be expressed the use or uses for which the same was given, which warrant, with a receipt for the sum therein expressed, shall be his voucher. He shall submit his accounts to the inspection of the President or Vice-President when thereto required. He shall previously to the December meeting settle his accounts with a committee of the Society, to be for that purpose appointed at the meeting of September in every year, and he shall pay all orders drawn upon him agreeably to those rules and regulations, but not otherwise.

VIII.—A Committee to consist of twelve members, which shall be denominated "The Acting Committee of the Hibernian Society," shall be chosen by ballot at the first meeting of the Society, which committee shall be divided into three classes. The first class shall be relieved from their duty at the expiration of six months from the first Monday of March instant, the second class at the expiration of twelve months, and the third class at the expiration of eighteen months from the same time. The vacancies thus caused shall be filled up by the meetings at which they shall severally happen, and the members then chosen to fill such vacant class shall serve for the term of eighteen months from the time of their respective appointments. The like rotation shall be observed ever afterwards; but nothing in this article contained shall prevent any member who may have already served in one of the classes from being re-elected. Any five of

the said committee shall be a quorum, and have power to draw on the Treasurer for such sums of money as the duties assigned them shall from time to time require; but no such quorum shall be formed unless each member of the committee shall have had due notice of the time and place of meeting.

IX.—The duty of the acting committee shall be to receive applications for assistance, to send two or more members to visit all vessels arriving in this port from Ireland with passengers, to make enquiry into the character and circumstances of those who may in their judgment be entitled to relief, and to afford them such assistance as the nature of their respective cases may require and the funds of the Society will admit, and the more effectually to prevent and punish imposition and oppression of emigrants by owners, masters, or freighters of vessels, or by any other persons whatsoever, and to afford immediate aid to those who may be afflicted with sickness. They shall be empowered to call for the advice of the counsellors and physicians in their respective professions.

X.—There shall be a committee of three members (to be balloted for, classed and relieved in the like manner as the acting committee), which shall be called the Committee of Correspondence, whose duty it shall be to correspond with institutions of a similar nature, and by such means as to them shall seem most effectual promote the establishment of others. They shall address and transmit copies of this Constitution to characters of respectability and influence in the different parts of this State, and solicit their exertions to procure donations, and shall prepare letters, which, when submitted to the inspection and sanctioned by the signature of the President, they shall transmit with copies of this Constitution to such persons at the different sea-ports in Ireland whence emigrants generally come [illegible] instrumental in disseminating information of the intentions of this institution.

XI. Every member shall subscribe this Constitution, and at the time of subscribing shall pay to the Treasurer, for the use of the Society, a sum not less than two dollars, and every member at any meeting shall pay, for the like use, not less than [illegible] of a dollar. Any person desirous of becoming a member of the Society at or after the meeting in June, 1[illegible] at a quarterly meeting and balloted for at [illegible] when, if there be a majority of the members [illegible]

vor, he shall be admitted, but not otherwise; and every member of this Society shall receive a certificate of his admission, signed by the President and attested by the Secretary.

XII.—Any member residing in this city or the liberties thereof who shall be two quarterly payments in arrears shall be fined one-eighth of a dollar, and if he shall neglect or refuse to pay such fine, and shall be four quarters in arrears, he shall be no longer considered a member. And if any member residing without the limits aforesaid shall be eight quarters in arrears, he shall be fined one-eighth of a dollar, and if he shall neglect or refuse to pay such fine, and be twelve quarters in arrears, he shall be no longer considered a member.

XIII.—The foregoing rules and regulations shall be deemed and taken as the fundamental laws of the Society, and no part of them shall be altered or amended but by motion made at a quarterly meeting (of which public notice shall be given), and agreed to at a subsequent meeting by a majority of the members present.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 1790.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

A

R. ADAMS,
JOHN ALEXANDER,
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
[illegible]
JACOB ALTE[illegible]

B

JOHN [illegible],
JAMES [illegible],
E. S. BALTON,
WILLIAM BEGGS,
JAMES [illegible],
[illegible]
ISAAC [illegible],
JOHN BAILE[illegible]
JOHN BAILE[illegible]
ROBERT [illegible]
[illegible]
PATRICK [illegible]
HUGH BOYLE,
DANIEL BALDWIN,
[illegible]
[illegible]
NATHAN [illegible]

PETER BENSON,
JAMES BYRNE,
E. W. BALL,
ALEXANDER BOYD,
JOHN BLEAKELEY,
JOSEPH BROWN,
WILLIAM BELL,
GEORGE BRYAN,
[illegible] BRYAN,
WILLIAM BARRY,
SAMUEL BAYARD,
JOHN BROWN,
[illegible] BROWN.

C

[illegible],
[illegible] CRAWFORD,
[illegible],
[illegible] CAREY,
[illegible] CLARKSON,
[illegible],
[illegible] CAMPBELL,
[illegible],
JOHN CALDWELL,
[illegible],
[illegible],

JOHN CONNELLY,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
JAMES CALBRAITH,
HECTOR CALBRAITH,
ALEXANDER COCHRAN,
WILLIAM COCHRAN,
DAVID CALLIGAN,
THOMAS CUTHBERT,
EDWARD CARRELL,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
ROBERT CORREY,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
A. CROTHERS, Mont. co.,
ROBERT CONNELLY, do.

D

SHARP DELANY,
JOHN DUNLAP,
JAMES DAVIDSON, SEN.,
WILLIAM DELANY,
WILLIAM DIXEN
JOHN DUNKIN,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
KINGSMILL DAVAN,
MATTHEW DUNCAN,
DAVID DUNCAN,
SAMUEL DUFFIELD,
FRANCIS DONNELLY,
WM. DEAN, Montgomery county.

E

GEORGE EDDY,
JOSEPH ERWIN,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Bucks county

F

THOMAS FLAHAVAN
ROGER FLAHAVAN, JUN.,
EDWARD FOX,
PUNKET FELLSON
WILLIAM FINDLEY,
Westmoreland county,
[illegible],
FRANCIS ANT[illegible],
JAMES FINLEY,
SCANDRET FORT,
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible]

G

HENRY G[illegible],
ROBERT GRAY,
[illegible],
JAMES GALLAGHER,
WILLIAM GRAY, [illegible]

H

JAMES HUNTER, SEN.,
JAMES HUNTER, JUN.,
HUGH HOGGINS,
CHARLES HEATLY
EDWARD HAND, Lancaster,
ALEXANDER HENRY,
HUGH HENRY,
JAMES HAWTHORN,
WILLIAM HAYS,
WILLIAM HENDERSON,
EDWARD HANLON,
SAMUEL HARVEY,
JOHN HETHERNAN.

I and J

JOHN JONES, M.,
MALACHY IRWIN,
WM. IRWIN, Lancaster,
DOMINICK JOYCE
DAVID JACKSON.

K

WILLIAM KIDD,
SAMUEL KINGSLEY,
ANDREW KENNEDY,
ANTHONY KENNEDY,
ALEXANDER KENNEDY,
ROGER KEAN
JOHN KEAN
[illegible],
JAMES KIDD, M.
JAMES KIDD,
[illegible]

L

[illegible],
[illegible],
GEORGE LATIMER,
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible]

THOMAS L[illegible], Philadelphia county.

M

THOMAS McKEAN,
GEORGE MEADE,
JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
BARNABAS McSHANE,
JASPER McALAN,
JOHN McELHENEY, [illegible]
JOHN McCREA,
GEORGE MORGAN,
ROBERT McCLAY,
THOMAS MACKEAN,
BLAIR McCLENACHAN,
PATRICK MORRIS,
JOHN McCLURE,
EDMUND MULLENS,
JAMES McCLURE,
JAMES MONTGOMERY,
[illegible] McCONNELL,
JAMES [illegible],
JOHN [illegible],
JOHN [illegible],
CHARLES McKNIGHT,
JOSEPH [illegible],
EDWARD M[illegible] McCARTHY

[illegible]
[illegible] McI[illegible],
JAMES [illegible],
SAM[illegible],
WILLIAM M[illegible]
[illegible],
WILLIAM [illegible]
[illegible],
THO[illegible]
MA[illegible]

N

[illegible],
WILLIAM [illegible],
FRANCIS [illegible],
JOHN [illegible],
JOHN [illegible],
[illegible]

O

MICHAEL M. O[illegible],

P

JOHN [illegible],
[illegible],
ROBERT PATTON,
JOHN PATTON,
THOMAS PROCTER,
[illegible] PENNINGTON,
WILLIAM POWER,
ROBERT PORTER.

R

ROBERT RAINEY,
WILLIAM ROLSTON,
CHARLES RISK,
HENRY RICE,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
JAMES RYAN,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.

S

JOHN SHEA,
JOHN STILLAS,
CHARLES STEWART,
JAMES HOOD STEWART,
ROBERT SMITH,
WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,
HUGH SWEENY,
JOHN STRAWBRIDGE,
JOHN SMALL,
EDWARD SCOTT,
DAVID STEWART,
WALTER STEWART,
FRANCIS SWAINE, Montgomery county,
JOHN [illegible],
CHRISTOPHER STEWART, Montgomery county,
JAMES SMITH.

T

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN M. TAYLOR,
[illegible]ART,
[illegible]TOLAND,
[illegible] THORP,
[illegible] THOMSON,
[illegible]
[illegible],
[illegible] THOMSON, Montgomery county,
[illegible]

W

[illegible] WALTS, Cumberland county,
[illegible]

William Watson,	Matthew Watson,
Benjamin Workman,	Alexander Wright,
John White,	William Williams.

N. B.—Those members whose names are not in the above list will not, it is hoped, ascribe the omission to the printers' neglect, but to their not having received the subscription papers wherein such names were entered.

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY FROM 1790 TO 1813.

As we have seen in the last chapter, Carey's list of members of the Hibernian Society in 1790 was published early in the year, probably in March or April. From that date to 1813 the minutes of the Society are missing, and we are unable to give an accurate list of all the members elected between 1790 and 1813. There were doubtless a large number, as the Society had made an excellent start, and already embraced on its rolls many of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia. Fortunately there exists the Treasurer's record of payments of entrance fees, covering the period between 1802 and 1813, leaving only twelve years, 1790–1802, still wanting. To fill up this gap we have had to depend upon the reports of meetings in the Philadelphia newspapers, and the gleaning of such names as appear in the minutes after 1813, with no record of their previous election. The charter of the Society, issued in 1792, also contains some additional names, but nevertheless we are convinced that many are yet missing. As an instance, we might cite the fact, kindly drawn to our attention by Mr. J. Granville Leach, of a note in Christopher Marshall's "Remembrancer" as follows: —"Jan. 6th, 1791—Thence to John Taylor's, Treasurer of the Hibernia Society, paid him my entrance and arrearages, say 22*s.* 6*d.*," showing that Christopher Marshall was one of the missing names. In the future there may be discovered either the lost minute book or manuscript lists or memoranda among the descendants of the early Secretaries, although as yet we have been unable to find any trace of them.

A stated meeting on 7 March, 1791, was held at "Mr. Patrick Byrne's Tavern, Front st., at 6 o'clock in the evening." As the date of the permanent organization, 5 April, 1790, was considered as the date of the institution of the Society, the anniversary of that date was in the early years celebrated with special enthusiasm. Accordingly we find the following notice appearing in Dunlap's *American Daily Advertiser* of 28 March, 1791:

> The Hibernian Society, for the relief of [illegible] meet [illegible] and will dine together at Mr. Patrick Byrne's on Monday the 4th of April [illegible] anniversary of their institution. Such members of the Society [illegible] are requested to [illegible] their names with Mr. Byrne [illegible] that dinner may be provided [illegible]
>
> [illegible]
>
> MATTHEW CAREY, *Sec'y*.
>
> [illegible]



MATHEW CAREY

The account of this anniversary dinner was fortunately published in the *Federal Gazette* of the next day, 6 April, 1791, and we get an additional insight into the high character and standing of the Society from the presence among the guests of John Adams, Vice-President; Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War; Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General, and Thomas Mifflin, Governor of Pennsylvania. The following is the newspaper account:

Yesterday being the anniversary of their institution, the Hibernian Society dined at Byrne's tavern in Front street; they were honored with the presence of the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Vice-President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary at War, and the Attorney General of the United States, together with the members of the other national societies. The entertainment, we are well informed, was superior to anything of the kind ever seen in America.

Having mentioned the Hibernian Society, it would be deemed tautology to say the hospitality and the utmost good humor presided at the board.

The following were amongst the toasts which were drank after dinner:

The President of the United States;

The United States, and prosperity to them;

The Government and people of Pennsylvania;

The St. George's Society;

The St. Andrew's Society;

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick;

The Federal Constitution, may it live forever;

May the distressed sons of Hibernia come to a speedy knowledge of this land of freedom, and may they crowd our shores;

May universal toleration pervade the earth, and may the fever of liberty in the old world never abate until the nations thereof are as free as ourselves;

The King and national assembly of France;

The Marquis De La Fayette;

The Hon. Henry Grattan, the Irish Patriot;

The Immortal memory of Dr. B. Franklin.

The next meeting on 6 June, 1791, was well advertised in the newspapers by the Secretary, Matthew Carey, and must have had an extra amount of business to transact, for an adjourned meeting was held on the 13th of June following, the notice requesting "the members who are in arrears to come prepared to discharge the same."

The next notice was as follows:—

[illegible] Meeting of the Hibernian Society [illegible] will be held at Mr. Byrne's [illegible] At the meeting [illegible] ing Committee are to be chosen, and a Secretary instead of the subscriber, who [illegible] Those [illegible] meeting of the meeting Committee to [illegible]

Monday, September 5, 1791. [illegible]

At this meeting Mr. Carey [illegible]

effect, for we find the next notice for an adjourned meeting on September 12th, signed by Edward Fox, Secretary. Unfortunately there is no record of the doings of the next meeting, December 19th, held by adjournment, especially as the Secretary's notice mentions that an election of officers for the ensuing year was to take place, although we know from the notices of subsequent meetings all the officers were continued with the possible exception of the Treasurer. The regular quarterly meeting of 5 March, 1792, took place, followed by a special meeting "on business of importance" (probably the incorporation of the Society), on 9 March, 1792, "at 12 o'clock, this day." As showing the amicable relations existing between the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the new Society, it will be of interest to reprint here the following account of the Anniversary meeting of the Old Society, whose members still maintained their organization, as we have shown on page 61. It is as follows: (Note the toast to the Hibernian Society.

At a meeting of the Sons of St. Patrick on Saturday the 17th instant, at Mr. Hydes' Tavern for the purpose of celebrating the day, an elegant dinner was provided; after which the following toasts were drank, in Bumpers —

1. The [illegible] of them.
2. The [illegible] St Patrick.
3. The [illegible] Shilah
4. [illegible]
5. The [illegible] of Ireland The Earl of Charlemont).
6. The [illegible] of France De Lafayette.
7. The [illegible]
8. The [illegible]
9. The [illegible] Poland.
10. The [illegible]
11. The [illegible]
12. The [illegible] Society.
13. The [illegible]
14. The [illegible]
15. The [illegible] of Poland
16. The [illegible] America.
17. The [illegible] National Assembly of France.
18. [illegible]
19. May [illegible] National Independence never cease till it pervades [illegible] the inhabitants of the world.

This dinner was followed by the Anniversary Dinner of the Hibernian Society on 2 April, 1792, as will appear by the following [illegible]

The Hibernian Society on the 2d of April, 1792, will dine [illegible]

Mr. Patrick Byrne's on Monday the [illegible] of April [illegible]
[illegible] Such members of the Society [illegible]
[illegible] with Mr. Byrne at [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

ing to the tenor and effect of them: provided that they be not repugnant or contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States."

The incorporators were "the Honorable Thomas McKean, LL.D., Chief Justice of the Commonwealth aforesaid, Brigadier-General Walter Stewart, Edward Fox, Edward Carrell, Patrick Ferrall, Paul Cox, James McCrea, James Barclay, David Lapsley, Matthew Carey, Joseph Brown, Henry Toland, James Boylan, John Leamy, Archibald Bingham, John McLaughlin, William Hayes, James Alder, George Baker, William Delany, Alexander Henry, Patrick Moore, John Dunkin, Peter Benson, Richard Moore, John McClelland, John McCree, Andrew Porter, Samuel Bayard, Sharp Delany, James Crawford, John Brown, Daniel Baldwin, William Matthews, Michael Morgan O'Brien, Oliver Pollock, John Lynch, John H. Huston, Thomas Lea, John Maxwell Nesbitt, George Hughes, Jasper Moylan, George Meade, John Connelly, Samuel Kingsley, John Jones, M. Edmond Mullery, James Gallagher, James McClure, James Campbell, Robert McCleay, John Taggett, Roger Kean, Alexander Cain, Robert Rainey, Hugh Holmes, Charles Heatly, David McCormick, and John Graham, citizens of this Commonwealth, in conjunction with others."

At the meeting of the Society held 3 September, 1792,

"Doctor James Hutchinson, one of the Physicians of the port of Philadelphia, informed the Society of sundry acts of humanity and benevolence, conferred by the Reverend Mr. Keating and the Reverend Mr. Fleming, of the Roman Catholic Church, of this city, on several persons lately arrived here, in the ship 'Queen,' from Londonderry, in Ireland; and it appearing to the Society, that the unsolicited but well timed and generous exertions of those gentlemen, as well by pecuniary aid as by personal attendance, the lives of several poor persons, passengers in the said ship, have been saved from the ravages of an infectious disease, which unhappily prevailed in the ship, it was unanimously *resolved*,

That the Thanks of the Hibernian Society be presented to the Reverend Mr. Keating and the Reverend Mr. Fleming for their humane attention to the sick passengers from on board the Ship Queen, lately arrived from Londonderry in Ireland.

Extract from the minutes

Thomas Fox, Secry."

"The above resolution was enclosed in the following letter:

Philadelphia, 4th September, 1792.

Sir, I have the pleasure to transmit to you a copy of a resolution



GEN. WALTER STEWART

imously passed at a very large meeting of the Hibernian Society, held the 3rd instant. This tribute of the respect of the Society is amongst the temporal rewards, which [illegible] hearts like yours command from [illegible] you have followed in "Going about and doing good" further reward you, by stirring others "to go and do so likewise."

With the highest sentiments of respect,

I am, Reverend Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

EDWARD FOX, [illegible]

THE REV. MR. KEATING and THE REV. MR. FLEMING.

September 4th, 1792.

"The Secretary of the Society received the following polite answer to the foregoing.

SIR,

The vote of thanks from the Hibernian Society, which you were pleased to transmit to us in so polite a manner, is a reward which we had no title to expect, for having afforded the relief in our power to some Irish emigrants lately arrived, whom our pastoral charge required us to visit in their sickness, on viewing the scenes of distress which presented themselves on these occasions, had we withheld the succour which we could afford, we should become just objects of the censure pronounced against "The Priest and the Levite" in that beautiful passage of the Gospel to which you allude. We request you, Sir, to present to the respectable Hibernian Society, at their next meeting, our acknowledgement and gratitude for so unmerited a mark of their esteem, and believe us to be

Your very obliged and humble servants,

CHRISTOPHER KEATING,

September 4th, 1792. FRANCIS FLEMING.

Notices of the meetings continue to appear in the newspapers signed by Edward Fox, Secretary, the meetings being held as usual at "Mr. Patrick Byrne's Tavern." The meeting on 28 February, 1793, "was to receive the report of the Committee on the by-laws," and it is stated that "the members will be furnished with a copy of the report of the committee by applying to Mr. Carey or the Secretary." The new by-laws must have provided for a change in the date of the anniversary dinner from April 5 to March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), as we find the following notice in the newspapers:

"The Hibernian Society [illegible]

"Mr. Byrne, on or before Thursday next that dinner may be provided accordingly."

The following account of this Anniversary Dinner is found in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of 22 March, 1793:

On Monday last the Hibernian Society for the relief of emigrants from Ireland held a meeting at Mr. Byrne's in Front street and proceeded to the choice of their officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

Thomas McKean, *President*; Walter Stewart, *Vice-President*; Alexander Henry, *Treasurer*; Edward Fox, *Secretary*; James Cunningham, John Carson, *Physicians*; Charles Heatley, Jasper Moylan, *Counsellors*.

Acting Committee: John McLaughlin, Henry Toland, Robert McCleay, John McElcheney, James Ash, Thomas Cuthbert, Reynold Byrne, James McClure, Joseph Maguire, John Reed, David McCormick, John McElwee.

After finishing their business the Society sat down to an elegant entertainment provided by Mr. Byrne.

The following toasts were drank:

1. The immortal memory of St. Patrick.
2. The President and Congress of the United States.
3. The Governor and State of Pennsylvania.
4. The St. Andrew's Society.
5. The St. George's Society.
6. The German Society.
7. The French Benevolent Society.
8. Every prejudice which tends to promote charity and benevolence.
9. Emigration from the Old World. May the love of liberty always surmount the attachment which men feel for the place of their nativity.
10. The Republic of France.
11. The volunteers of Ireland, and all who arm in the cause of the *Rights of man*.
12. Henry Grattan, of the Kingdom of Ireland.
13. Political and Religious Freedom to all the nations of the earth.
14. The memory of the Patriots who have fallen in the cause of Freedom.
15. May the blessings of the present American government be transmitted to our latest posterity.
16. May the Hibernian be joined into one *Republican Society*, and every honest man enjoy the Blessings thereof.

We have nothing but bare notices of meetings (signed by Edward Fox, Secretary) to be held in the remainder of 1793, and during the period from 1793 to 1796. The meeting on 17 December, 1794, was held at the "Harp and Crown Tavern in Third St." On 14 March, 1796, the Secretary advertises as follows:

The Hibernian Society for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland.

The members of this corporation are hereby notified that a stated meeting of their Society will be held on Thursday next 17th instant at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Harp and Crown Tavern in Third Street; and that the said Society will hold their anniversary feast at the same place on that day; such members as mean to attend the feast will be pleased to leave their names at the Bar of the Tavern on or before Tuesday evening, that dinner may be provided accordingly.

Edward Fox, *Secretary*.

Dinner to be on the table at 3 o'Clock precisely.



At this meeting, 17 March, 17[illegible], the following were elected officers:

Thomas McKean, *President*; Hugh Holmes, *Vice-President*; [illegible]; David McConnick, *Treasurer*; Dr. Cunningham, [illegible]; Charles Heath, Robert H. Dunkin, *Counsellors*.

[illegible] Archibald Bingham, Gaelo Hamilton, [illegible]; Secretary, James Gallagher, James Cummins, [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; Joshua Clibborn, Thomas Stephens, [illegible]; Samuel Stanard.

The meeting on September 1, 17[illegible], was held at "Mr. M. Shannon's Tavern in Third Street," and the Secretary, Matthew Carey, "particularly requested that the members be punctual in their attendance." On January 21, 1797, he advertises that "such members of this Society as are entitled to Diplomas are requested to apply for them to Mr. Hugh Holmes, Vice-President; Mr. David McConnick, Treasurer; Mr. Edward Fox, Mr. Joseph Brown, or to Matthew Carey, Secretary." And on February 7, 1797, the same advertisement appears with the name of Robert H. Dunkin, Counsellor, substituted for that of Edward Fox. The following short account of the Anniversary Meeting and Dinner of March 17, 1797, appeared in the *Daily Advertiser* of March 22:

On Friday last the Hibernian Society held their anniversary meeting at Mr. M'Shannon's tavern, and chose the following gentlemen, officers for the ensuing year: President, Thomas McKean; Vice President, Hugh Holmes; Treasurer, Samuel [illegible]; Secretary, Mathew Carey; Counsellors, Charles Heath, Robert H. Dunkin, [illegible] James Cunningham, M. D. and James Reynolds, M. D.

After these elections they sat down to an elegant dinner, [illegible] with [illegible] Chief Chair, the societies, and other gentlemen of merit, [illegible] was respected in that social [illegible] which [illegible] to the pleasures of the festive board, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] year.

Matthew Carey was still Secretary in 1799, for he advertises on March 18, of that year: "Those members who are in arrears for [illegible] payment of their subscriptions [illegible] be held this day, prepared to discharge their respective balances." The *Philadelphia Gazette*, of March 20, contains the following account of the meeting on March 18, 1799:

[illegible]

"Afterwards, in company with the officers of the other charitable societies of this city, they sat down to an elegant dinner, and spent the day in the utmost degree of perfect harmony.

After dinner the following toasts were given:

1. The glorious and immortal memory of St. Patrick.
2. The President of the United States.
3. Lieutenant General Washington.
4. The Governor and State of Pennsylvania.
5. Commodore Barry and the navy of the United States.
6. The army of the United States.
7. The memory of the heroes who fell in establishing the Independence of America.
8. Captain Truxtun, his officers and gallant crew.
9. The German Society.
10. The St. George's Society.
11. The St. Andrew's Society.
12. The Welsh Society.
13. May information, submission to the laws, and good order, ever be the characteristic of the citizens of Pennsylvania.
14. Peace with dignity, or war with energy.
15. Old Ireland, peace and prosperity to her.
16. The American Fair.

"A private meeting" of the Society was held on December 17, 1799, and Matthew Carey's last notice as Secretary appears in the papers prior to the meeting of March 17, 1800. Joseph Tagert was elected in his place, and his notices of stated meetings regularly appear as required by the By-Laws. The latter gentleman calls a meeting for August 13, 1800, "on business of importance." This "business of importance" was probably to act upon the resignation of Chief-Justice McKean as President of the Society, who had served in that capacity from the date of its permanent organization, April 5, 1790. He was about to assume the Governorship of the State and no doubt felt that the cares of that office interfered with the performance of his duties. For the adjourned meeting on January 18, 1802, "the members are particularly requested to attend, as business of much importance to the institution will be laid before the Society on that evening." On March 13, 1802, he advertises the meeting for the 17th, "for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the transacting of the usual business. Such of the members who intend partaking of the anniversary dinner, will please to leave their names at the bar of the tavern (McShane's) or with the Secretary, that entertainment may be provided accordingly." From March 23 to 26, 1802, he advertises as follows:

The Anniversary of the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland, will be celebrated at Tunis's Hotel, on Monday the 5th of April next, when the following toasts will be given [illegible]

"'WHEREAS, by the 8th section of the bye-laws of this corporation, it was provided, "That when the annual subscription of any member of this Society shall remain unpaid for twelve months from the time fixed for payment thereof, application for the recovery of the same, with the fines accruing for the neglect, shall be made to the delinquent member, and if within two weeks after such application, payment of such subscription money and fines, is not made, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, to suggest the payment, by legal process.

"'And whereas several members of the Society are now greatly in arrear, and the well-being of the institution and the extension of the charity thereby intended, require that all the monies due to the Society be immediately collected; Therefore

"'*Resolved*, that the Treasurer state the sums due from the respective members, and apply to them respectively for the payment thereof, and in case of neglect or refusal, he shall proceed as in the said 8th Section of the Bye-Laws is directed—and that he make report of his proceedings herein, at the quarterly meeting of the Society in June next.

"'*Resolved*, That the said resolution be published in two of the newspapers of this city.'

JOSEPH TAGERT, *Sec'y.*

"*March 12, 1802.*"

At the beginning of 1802 we learn from Robinson's "Philadelphia Directory" that the officers of the Society were as follows: President, Hugh Holmes; Vice-President, Charles Heatly; Treasurer, Samuel Watt; Secretary, Joseph Tagert; Counsellors, William Sergeant and William Porter; Physicians, R. S. Stafford and James Reynolds. The adjourned meeting, on March 16, 1803, was held at "Mr. Kitchen's Coffee House," and the anniversary dinner, March 17, 1803, at "Mr. Hardy's Inn." Robert Taylor, instead of Joseph Tagert, signs as Secretary, in the notice for the meeting on June 17, 1805. The meeting of March 17, 1806, was held at "Vogdes's Hotel," and that of June 17, 1806, at "Cameron's, Third Street." At the meeting on March 16, 1806, "the following resolutions were agreed to:"

"That this Society, with [illegible] passenger trade from Ireland, to a meritorious conduct toward their passengers, has [illegible] probationary certificates to such [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"*Resolved*, That every Captain whose meritorious conduct shall be thus ascertained, shall be admitted an honorary member of this Society.

HUGH HOLMES, *Pres't.*
ROBERT TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*"

The meeting on December 17, 1806, was held at the "Shakspeare Hotel, corner of Sixth and Chestnut Street." In *The Aurora* we find the following account of the anniversary meeting on March 17, 1807:

"The Hibernian Society for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland held their annual meeting for the purpose of choosing officers, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. (St. Patrick's Day) at the Mansion House Hotel; when the following members were unanimously elected officers for the current year: President, Hugh Holmes, Esq.; Vice President, Charles Heatly, Esq.; Treasurer, Joseph Tagert, Esq.; Secretary, Robert Taylor, Esq.; Counsellors, John Sergeant, Esq., Meldon Dickerson, Esq.; Physicians, Dr. James Reynolds, Dr. R. S. Stanford; Chaplain, Rev. Matthew Carr.

"According to their annual custom, the Society celebrated the day by devoting it to festive and social mirth. Accompanied by the officers of the St. George's, St. Andrew's, and Welsh Societies, and other gentlemen invited, they partook of an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. Renshaw, and served up in an elegant style. Benevolent and patriotic toasts, interspersed with wit, sentiment and song, kept them together until the [illegible] the morning of Shiah's day."

This is the first appearance of the title of "Chaplain," which was not an office provided for in the Constitution, but was merely applied by courtesy to such reverend gentlemen, whom the members desired to be present at the dinners.

Relf's *Philadelphia Gazette* contains the following account of the next anniversary meeting, on March 17, 1808:

"The annual meeting of the Hibernian Society) for the election of officers was held at the Mansion House on Thursday the 17th inst. The Society having received with sincere regret the resignation of their late Treasurer, Joseph Tagert, Esq., proceeded to the choice of officers, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz.: President, Hugh Holmes; Vice President, Charles Heatly; Treasurer, Henry Toland; Secretary, Robert Taylor; Counsellors, John Sergeant, John Fox; Physicians, R. S. Stanford, James Reynolds. ROBERT TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

"Several gentlemen visited [illegible] the officers of the other benevolent societies partook with the Society of an excellent dinner prepared at the Mansion House by Mr. [illegible]. During the repast the exhilarating juice was [illegible] while the [illegible] from the [illegible] emanating from [illegible] with benevolence towards mankind, in general, and due honor was done to the memory of St. Patrick."

The notice for the meeting on December 17, 1808, says: "As an amendment of the bye-laws, with a view to render the funds of the Society more [illegible] in their distribution, as well as other important business is to be transacted, the members are earnestly requested to



REV. MATTHEW CARR, O. S.

be punctual in their attendance." That for the meeting on March 17, 1809, says:

"The members will please take notice that the anniversary dinner will be at the Mansion House and [illegible] proceed to [illegible] greatly assist the arrangements now making [illegible] intend to celebrate the feast of St. Patrick would take the trouble of leaving their names with the Secretary No. 217 High Street on or before Wednesday [illegible]

"The anniversary of this year will be [illegible] have the pleasure of hearing that the funds of their benevolent institution will greatly enlarged by a very liberal donation from the trustees of the estate of the late M. John Keating. [illegible]

"March 14th, 1809."

The account of the meeting is as follows:

"At the anniversary meeting of the Hibernian Society for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland, held at the Mansion House Hotel on Friday, the 17th inst., the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Hugh Henry; Vice-President, Charles Hendy; Treasurer, Hugh Leland; Secretary, Edward [illegible]; Councillors, John Sergeant, Thomas Kennedy, Peter Thomas, Robert S. Stafford, [illegible]; Chaplain, Rev. M. Hurley.

"After the election of their officers, the Society sat down to an elegant entertainment, at which were present the officers of other benevolent Societies, and several respectable strangers, and the following toasts, interspersed with [illegible] were drunk:

1. The immortal memory of St. Patrick. In the celebration of this day, may we remember, that "where liberty dwells there shall be our country."
2. The land we live in. May the Union of these States be dear to every one of their citizens.
3. [illegible] May the happiness of America be known [illegible] to the indigent and [illegible]
4. The memory of George Washington. May the sons of Hibernia [illegible] the worth of those heroes and patriots who have secured the American asylum for the oppressed of every nation.
5. The President of the United States. May [illegible] to one head, "how best to promote the interests of our common country."
6. The Governor and [illegible]
7. The Press. May it [illegible]
8. The memory of the [illegible]
9. The Memory of [illegible]
10. [illegible]
11. The Education of Youth. May our legislature be [illegible]

tect the people.

13. Republican Governments. May we never lose sight of our rights or the practice of our duties.

14. The memory of the late Mr. John Keble.

15. The St. Andrew's, the St. George's, the German, the Welch, and all other benevolent societies.

16. The great family of mankind. May the whole human race be united by charity as a common tie, and enjoy liberty as a common inheritance.

17. The Fair Sex.

The meeting on December 17, 1809, was held at the "City Hotel," and the annual meeting on March 17, 1810, at the "Mansion House Hotel," but we find no accounts of them in the papers. In the Directory for 1811, however, we find the list of officers of the Society, no doubt elected at the latter meeting. There are no changes from the list of 1809. For the meeting on March 17, 1812, the Secretary, Edward Fox, advertises that the same would be held at the City Hotel, in South Second street, dinner to be on the table at three o'clock, and the members "to call for tickets at the Bar of the Hotel, No. 101 Chestnut St. or at No. 273 Market St."

There is no account of this meeting, but we learn from Paxton's "City Directory" the list of officers chosen, which is as follows: President, Hugh Holmes; Vice-President, Charles Heatly; Treasurer, Henry Toland; Secretary, Edward Fox; Counsellors, John Sergeant and John Fox; Physicians, Robert S. Stafford and Isaac Heylin; Acting Committee, William Boggs, John Horner, Hugh Cooper, John Colman, Edward McDermott, Hugh Calhoun, Edward Hudson, John Wm. Rogers, Edward Thursby, William Brown and David Acheson.

There is no notice after this until that for the anniversary meeting on March 17, 1813, but as we have the minute books of the Society complete, from that date down to the present time, we will close the chapter. Thanks to the newspapers, we have been enabled to give our readers some idea of the Society during the period from 1790 to 1813, and while the notices of several meetings do not appear, yet those which we have referred to in the course of the chapter show that the Society had been prospering and that it was faithfully carrying out its cardinal principles: the relief of the emigrant, the remembrance of old Ireland, and devotion to the Land of Liberty.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY FROM 1790 TO 1813.

LIKE their predecessors of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the members of the Hibernian Society were useful citizens of the community in which they lived. Many of them were distinguished in civil and military life, and the roll of 1790 contains the names of some of the leading citizens of the city and State. Hon. Thomas McKean, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and one of the most prominent public men of his day, heads the list as President, and General Walter Stewart, the Vice-President, had been a distinguished soldier in the Revolution. Commodore John Barry, General Edward Hand, Lieutenant-Colonel George Latimer, Colonel Francis Nichols, Colonel Thomas Proctor, Colonel Charles Stewart, Colonel Christopher Stuart, and others had made glorious records in the army and navy. George Bryan had been Vice-President of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Fitzsimons, a signer of the Federal Constitution; and of the public officials in 1790, Thomas Fitzsimons was a member of Congress; Sharp Delany was Collector of Customs; Robert Patton, Postmaster; Samuel Caldwell, Clerk of the United States District Court; John Donnaldson, Auditor-General of Pennsylvania; John Nicholson, Comptroller-General; George Bryan, Judge of the Supreme Court; William Nichols, Clerk of the Orphans' Court; George Campbell, Register of Wills; Matthew Irwin, Recorder of Deeds; and John Barclay and John Maxwell Nesbitt, Aldermen. Matthew Carey was one of the most active Irish-Americans in the country, and was [illegible] tion. Attorneys, physicians, merchants and tradesmen were [illegible] represented in the list.

The organization of the Society [illegible] The first administration under the Federal Constitution, [illegible] in 1789, was wrestling with the new problems of government; a new constitution for the State was projected; preparations for the State Constitutional Convention were being made, and [illegible] Federal, State and City [illegible] The Republic entered upon the career which has made it the [illegible] world's history.

In all the public events of the city the [illegible] Hibernian Society [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Society of the Cincinnati, headed by Governor Mifflin and Chief-Justice McKean, marched to Christ Church and listened to "an appropriate sermon." In 1791 John Barclay, a member of the Society, was chosen Mayor of the city. The Fourth of July, 1791, was celebrated by a *fête*, given by George Gray and Robert Gray in their gardens at Gray's Ferry. Judge McKean and John Barclay figured in 1792 in the political meetings, and Thomas Fitzsimons was re-elected to Congress. On the first anniversary of the taking of the Bastile, July 14, 1792, Colonel John Shee's Fourth Philadelphia Regiment celebrated the event by a dinner. In 1793 occurred the fearful visitation of yellow fever, which carried away so many of the people of Philadelphia, including several members of the Society. The epidemic lasted from 1st of August to the 9th of November. Rev. Francis Ant. Fleming, after heroic attentions to the sufferers, was himself a victim. On the Committee of citizens who faithfully remained at their posts while it lasted were Matthew Carey, Matthew Connolly and William Robinson, as did also Dr. Samuel Duffield. Among the members who died of the fever were John Dunkin, James Caibraith, Jr., Thomas Lea, Thomas McCormick, John Morton, Daniel Baldwin and Robert Patton.

On the Committee of Correspondence of the first Democratic Society, founded in 1793, was David Jackson, and on the committee appointed by the meeting of merchants held August 13 of the same year relating to the depredations of French privateers, we find the names of Colonel John Nixon, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Maxwell Nesbitt, and General Walter Stewart. In 1794 George Latimer, John Barclay, George Meade, Thomas McKean, Alexander Boyd and John Dunlap were six out of thirteen trustees of the fund raised by the citizens for the redemption of Americans captured by the Algerine pirates. The popular feeling against Great Britain was shown by the public celebrations in honor of the successes of the French Revolutionists. Blair McClenachan, as President of the Democratic Society in 1794, took an active part in these celebrations.

In 1794 occurred the so-called "Whiskey Insurrection" in the western counties of Pennsylvania. President Washington called [illegible] troops to suppress it, and Major General William Irvine was appointed to command the State contingent, about 5,000 men. Brigadier General Thomas Proctor was appointed to the command of the division, consisting of the volunteers from Philadelphia and adjoining counties. Among those who marched were the First City Troop, commanded by Captain John Dunlap. At a meeting of citizens held at the Court-House to raise funds to support the families of the soldiers

while on the expedition, William Montgomery, Israel Whelen, Andrew Bayard and John Barclay were four of a committee of eight appointed to solicit subscriptions. General Walter Stewart remained in military command of the city during the absence of the Governor. When Jay's treaty with England was made public, the French sympathizers were loud in their denunciations. On July 22, 1795, a town meeting was called and a resolution of disapproval of the treaty was passed, and a committee appointed to draft an address to the President upon the subject. Thomas McKean and Blair McClenachan were two of the committee. The committee reported to an adjourned meeting on July 24. The address was adopted, and three cheers were given "for Archibald Hamilton Rowan, the Irish patriot, who had arrived in the city a few days before." In the elections of the year George Latimer and Blair McClenachan were two of the candidates for the Assembly, and at the Presidential election in 1796 the Jefferson electoral ticket in the State was headed by Thomas McKean, and the Adams electoral ticket by Israel Whelen. On February 6, 1797, occurred the triumphal reception to General Anthony Wayne upon returning from his brilliant campaign against the Indians in the Northwest. On April 12, 1798, Common Council appointed a committee of two, of whom one was Joseph Magoffin, to prepare an address to the President of the United States on the French situation. In this year also we find Andrew Bayard figuring as a supporter of John Adams, and William Robinson as a sympathizer with the French.

The militia of the city were divided in politics. General Thomas Proctor and his division officers passed resolutions assuring support in case of a war with France, and the officers of the County brigade [illegible] hostilities. The "Militia Legion of Philadelphia" was formed during 1798 with Colonel John Shee as Commander. On June 11, 1798, a meeting of merchants was held at the City Tavern, and it was resolved to take up subscriptions for building two ships [illegible] Government. George Latimer was Chairman of the meeting, and John Donaldson, Secretary, and of the committee appointed to receive the subscriptions, David Hayfield [illegible] Crawford were two. In 1798 William Duane, Dr. James [illegible], John Dunlap, Joseph B. McKean, Peter M[illegible] were engaged in disputes, consequent upon the passage of the Alien laws, the feeling being very pronounced among the Irish Americans. After a bitter political contest, Thomas McKean, President of the Society, was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, a [illegible] the State but [illegible] loss to the Society, as it declined [illegible]

following year, no doubt owing to his inability longer to fulfil the duties of his office. He had been President since the permanent organization, April 5, 1790. The triumph of McKean at the election gave rise to numerous celebrations by his supporters, the Democrats, and we learn that there was a union of "Irish and German interests" in his favor, throughout the State. On December 14, 1799, General Washington died, and on December 26 occurred the commemorative procession ordered by Congress, and many Hibernians were prominent in the affair, including Captain McKean's, Captain Duane's, Captain Sweeney's and Captain Dunlap's companies of militia, and upon Washington's birthday celebration, February 22, 1800, they were again prominent, including Rev. Matthew Carr, who delivered "an eloquent discourse to a large congregation" at St. Mary's Catholic Church.

During 1800 Thomas McKean, as Governor of the State, and William Duane, as editor of the *Aurora*, were two of the most prominent figures, and were the centre of fierce political contentions. Tench Coxe was also in the thick of the squabbles. Colonel John Shee's Legion also took a part. The inauguration of President Jefferson, on March 4, 1801, was made the occasion of a public procession, and we find on the Committee of Arrangements, John Smith, Andrew Kennedy, Joseph Worrell, and Robert Porter. Colonel Shee's Legion was in the line, as well as Major-General Proctor and the militia. Jefferson tendered the appointment of United States Marshal to Colonel John Shee, and, upon his declination, to John Smith. During 1801 the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce was organized, Thomas Fitzsimons being President and Robert Smith, Treasurer. Matthew Carey was prominent as a publisher about this time.

In the memorial, January 4, 1802, of the Philadelphia merchants who had suffered losses by the French Spoliations, we find the names of Conyngham, Nesbitt & Co., William Bell, George Davis, Thos. Fitzsimons, John Taggart, Joseph Brown, Walter Stewart, David H. Conyngham, Philip and Thomas Reilly and Edward Carrell. At the election in the fall of 1802, Thomas McKean was re-elected Governor. In the same year Colonel John Shee was appointed Major-General of the Philadelphia militia. At the public dinner on Washington's birthday, 1803, John Nixon was one of the presiding officers, and both the Vice-Presidents, Samuel Fox and Joseph Ball, were Hibernians. In 1805 Thomas McKean was again re-elected Governor after a fierce political campaign, in which William Duane, of the *Aurora*, opposed him. A new volunteer company of soldiers, called the



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"Republican Greens," was organized during this year and took part in the celebration of the anniversary of the British evacuation of Philadelphia; Duane was their Captain. In 1806 we find the names of William Montgomery, Robert Ralston, Thomas W. Francis, Thomas Allibone, Jacob G. Koch, Lewis Clapier, William Brown, and other members of the Hibernian Society, as prominent merchants and ship owners. Robert Patterson was President of the "Philadelphia Mathematical Society." During this year Duane's *Aurora* was in continual trouble, Duane being defendant in sixty libel suits for attacks made by him on political opponents. Governor McKean's popularity was waning, and he incurred fierce opposition by reason of his attendance at the annual dinner of the St. George's Society, at which a toast "To the King" was drunk. In 1807 another noted Irishman, John Binns, removed to Philadelphia and established a paper, *The Democratic Press*. He soon became active in the politics of the day. In the same year, in November, a dinner was given to Daniel Clark, a noted merchant of New Orleans, nephew of Daniel Clark F.S.A., Thomas Fitzsimons presiding.

In 1808 Thomas W. Francis, Robert Ralston, and Samuel Keith were three of a committee of five appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to raise subscriptions for distressed sailors. Tench Coxe, Matthew Carey, David Jackson, and Joseph Jones were on the managing and subscription committee of the Philadelphia Manufacturing Society, just organized. It is curious to note that in the list of principal manufacturers of the city about this time there are few or no Hibernians, when in recent times so very many of them attained eminence and wealth in manufacturing. The political caldron was kept boiling by William Duane, John Binns and others. More libel suits were brought against Duane, who was about this time appointed by President Madison Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment in the regular service. In this year also a meeting of Roman Catholics was held to found an Orphan Asylum. Matthew Carey presided and Thomas Hurley was Secretary.

In 1809 the political contests continued. We find Thomas Fitzsimons and George Latimer prominent among the Federalists of the [illegible] and Wm. Duane and John Binns among the Democrats. On July 4 the members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati marched to the site of the monument to General Anthony Wayne, near Paoli, Pa. In this year we find Professor Robert Patterson and Callender Irvine certifying to the success of Leiper's experimental railroad. In 1810 Robert Patterson and William J. Duane figured in the new "Whig Society of Pennsylvania," and Samuel [illegible]

the "Sons of Washington." In this year the Federalists elected most of their candidates, including the Sheriff, Francis Johnston. In the public improvements, projected during 1811, General Francis Swain, Paul Cox, Francis Johnston and William J. Donaldson were prominent. The District Court of Philadelphia was established and Joseph Hemphill was commissioned its first presiding Judge on May 7, 1811.

The prospect of a war with England led to increased interest in the militia organization. John Smith was Lieutenant-Colonel of the new cavalry regiment organized on April 29, 1811. A sham battle was fought, the commander being General John Steel. War was declared on June 18, 1812, and immediately great excitement occurred. Public meetings were held and four days after the news reached Philadelphia, Lieutenant-Colonel John Smith, commanding the cavalry regiment, tendered its services to the Government. The merchants resolved to build a ship of war, and Jacob Gerald Koch subscribed $5,000, saying, "if it is intended to loan the ship, I will build a ship of war myself for the Government" ("Scharf & Westcott," Vol. I, p. 584). In July the meeting of citizens not liable to military duty resolved to form themselves into military associations to aid the civic authorities, and on the committees for the purpose we find William Wray, Robert Patterson, William Smiley and Alexander Cook. Colonel Stephen E. Fotteral was in command of one of the volunteer militia regiments, the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry. Three of the [illegible] to Governor Snyder—John Bannister Gibson, John Binns, and William Duane—were members of the Society, and Henry Sergeant was also on his staff as Deputy Quartermaster-General.

At the beginning of the year 1813 the war fever was at its height. The blockade of the Delaware by British vessels created great excitement and more companies of volunteers were formed, among them the "Junior Artillerists," of whom James Madison Porter was Second Lieutenant. The "State Fencibles" were formed this year, Joseph Borden M[illegible] and Henry C. Carey being among the members enrolled. The old people of the city formed a company for defence, with General John Steel as Captain and William Smiley as First Lieutenant. In April, Lewes, Del., was threatened by the British fleet. Colonel Samuel B. Davis, in answer to the demand for provisions, etc., returned a defiance and gallantly conducted the American forces during the bombardment on April 6 and 7. In the fall of the year a regiment of United States regulars was stationed near Darby to defend Philadelphia. The Colonel, Stephen E. Fotteral, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel B. Davis, were both



GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.

members of the Society. At the fall elections William J. Duane, Thomas Sergeant, and John Connelly were three of the five members of the legislature elected from the city.

During 1814 the war excitement was continued. The invasion of the British and the capture of the city of Washington aroused the people to fresh activity. For a time party differences were forgotten. The Federalists, who had opposed the war, joined with the Democrats, in a public meeting held August 26, 1814, in the State House yard. As Thomas McKean said, "there are now but two parties, our country and its invaders." The venerable ex-Governor, then 80 years of age, presided, and Joseph Reed acted as Secretary. A committee was appointed to organize the citizens for defence, etc. Among the members of this committee were George Latimer, Gen. John Steel, John Connelly, John Sergeant, John Geyer, the Mayor, John Barclay, John Thompson, Peter Miercken and Joseph Reed; and on the sub-committees in the wards to promote the formation of volunteer companies were Samuel Carswell, Wm. Smiley, Matthew McConnell, James Ash, Walter Ker, James Harper, Peter Lyle, Wm. Montgomery, Charles Harper, Richard Renshaw and George Mc[illegible] [illegible] worthy sons of Hibernians. Others, like Matthew Carey and Silas E. Weir, were contributors to the funds raised by the committee. It is evident that the spirit of patriotism which animated the [illegible] Sons during the Revolution was in full force among their successors of the Hibernian Society during the War of 1812. [illegible] the volunteer companies formed were the "Volunteer Greys."

The retreat of the British averted all danger to the city, and many of the companies were disbanded in the winter of 1814-15. On January 8, 1815, occurred the battle of New Orleans, where General Andrew Jackson acquired such widespread fame, and it might be of interest to note that General Jackson afterwards, in 1819, became a member of the Hibernian Society and that his certificate of membership, neatly framed, now hangs in the Hibernian [illegible] Penn. The war ended in February, 1815. [illegible] Philadelphia had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] troops, members of the Society took an active and prominent part. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY FROM 1813 TO 1850.

From March 17, 1813, down to the present day, the minute books of the Hibernian Society are complete, and we resume our record of its doings with the meeting on the date mentioned. Hugh Holmes presided over the meeting and a new set of by-laws was adopted and ordered to be printed, together with the Charter of Incorporation. The by-laws defined the usual duties of officers, etc., and provided for the election of officers at the meeting in March of each year. The Society was to meet quarterly, on the 17th days of March, June, September and December. New members were to pay an entrance fee of two dollars and an annual sum of like amount, but could become life-members on payment of twelve dollars; and an "Acting Committee" of nine members to attend to the relief of emigrants was provided for. At the same meeting a committee was appointed to stir up those who were in arrears for dues, and it is further recorded:

This being the anniversary of St. Patrick, the Society agreeably to former arrangement, dined together at the Mansion House Hotel in Market Street, and were honored with the company of the officers of the St. Andrew's, St. George's, the Welsh and the German Societies, and of the Right Reverend Bishop White, the Reverend Doctors Blackburn and Abercrombie and other respectable citizens.

After dinner the following toasts were given from the Chair:

1. The immortal memory of *St. Patrick*.
2. The land of our Fathers.
3. The United States, the country of our adoption.
4. The Memory of George Washington. May it ever be as it always has been, held in grateful remembrance by the *Hibernian Society*.
5. The Memory of General Montgomery, and the other natives of *Hibernia* who spilt their blood for the achievement of the Independence of America.
6. The President and constituted authorities of the Union.
7. The Governor and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
8. The Militia, Army and Navy of the United States. May their joint and separate exertions in defence of their Country meet their best reward the approbation of their Country.
9. The Peace of the world. May each return of our Anniversary find that Peace shall more closely and more firmly connect by mutual advantage, mutual [illegible] all the Nations of the earth.
10. The Commerce, the Agriculture and the Manufactures of the United States [illegible]
11. [illegible]
12. [illegible]
13. [illegible]
14. [illegible]

14. Social Intercourse. May the spirit of party never [illegible] private friendships, prevent the Union of good men of [illegible] and Happiness of our common Country.

15. The benevolent Societies of St. Andrew's, St. George, the Welsh and the German.

16. The Education of Youth; the only certain mode of securing to the Commonwealth "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

17. The fair daughters of Columbia.

The toasts are given in full, as they are expressive of the sentiments of the members, and give an idea of the spirit animating the Society during the war of 1812. Joseph Tagert, Aaron Denman, Edward Fox, Robert Taylor, Henry Toland, John Horner, William Schlatter and William Rogers were the committee for the annual "festival" on March 17, 1814. The same officers were chosen, with the exception of Charles Heatly, Vice-President, who had died, after many years of active service. Joseph Tagert was chosen to succeed him. As showing who were among the active members in 1814, the attendance on March 17 is given as follows: March 17, 1814.

The Society then adjourned to Dinner, when the following named members attended:

Hugh Holmes,	Guy Bryan,
Joseph Tagert,	John Sergeant,
Henry Toland,	Joseph E. McKean,
Edward Fox,	David Lapsley, Jr.,
James Kitchen,	Samuel C. Bell,
Robert Ritchie,	Aaron Denman,
William Kyle,	Peter Mierken,
John Steele,	Ebenezer Donaldson,
George Murray,	[illegible]
Patrick Hays,	James Ross,
Alexander Cooke,	Francis Shaw,
Charles Barrington,	[illegible]
John Loughrea,	Henry [illegible], Jr.,
George Taylor, Jr.,	John Horner,
William Bingham,	[illegible]
James Watson,	[illegible]
David Watson,	[illegible]
Alexander McClelland,	[illegible]
[illegible]	William Rogers,
[illegible]	[illegible]
Silas E. Weir,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Joseph R. Taylor,	Thomas Kittera
William J. Baker,	John Smith, M.
John Bernard,	William Wilson,
Moses Young,	William Young,
Samuel Reed	Samuel Fox,
Robert Taylor,	William Francis,
Hugh Cooper,	William Davis,
Peter A. Brown,	William Wood,
Richard C. Potter,	Israel Whelen,
P. S. Maxclay,	William Smiley,
George Latimer,	– Hardinge,

The following named members who intended to be present sent their excuses:

J. P. Muhlenberg,	Francis Armstrong,
T. W. Francis,	William Wray,
Samuel Meeker,	John B. Toland,
James McIlhanney,	Francis Johnson,
Robert Miller,	Lewis Neill,
William Brown,	Henry Sergeant,
Thomas Scott,	Robert Polk.

And the Society was honored with the company of the Right Reverend Bishop White, the Reverend Doctor Blackwell, the Reverend Doctor Abercrombie, and the officers of the Societies of St. George, St. Andrew's, The Welsh Society and The German Society.

We learn from the minutes of the meeting of March 16, 1815, that the treasury contained $7,531.50. At the same meeting, General Thomas Acheson, of Washington, Pa., and Colonel Callender Irvine, with others, were elected members of the Society. On the next day, March 17, the Society elected officers—the same as the preceding year.

The Society were honored by the company
The Right Reverend Bishop White,
The Reverend Doctor Blackwell,
The Reverend Doctor Abercrombie,
Major-General Scott, and the officers of the St. George's, the St. Andrew's, the German and the Welch Societies of Philadelphia.

Among the toasts drank were the following:

The *volunteers* who assembled for the defense of this District. May their patriotic exertions be a theme for future emulation.



GEN. THOMAS AUBUSSON

The brave *Scott*, *Decatur*, *Jones*, M. Comb and the rest of [illegible] have shown that America only wants an occasion to exhibit her heroes.

Commodores *Porter* and *Perry*. Triumphant [illegible] richly deserve the universal applause of their country.

The heroes of the Lakes, *Perry* and *McDonough*, names rendered immortal in the page of American History.

Peace. Thrice welcome to our shores. May she long continue to bless us with her presence and banish all contentions which might disturb her repose.

At the meeting on March 18, 1816, the following officers were elected: President, Hugh Holmes; Vice-President, Joseph Tagert; Treasurer, John Horner; Secretary, Edward Fox; Counsellors, John Sergeant and William Delany; Physicians, Robert Stafford and Isaac Heylin; Acting Committee, Hugh Cooper, William Boggs, John Dougherty, John Patterson, Robert Taylor, Samuel Fox, John Thoburn, Peter Lyle, and Henry Toland, Jr. Fifteen new members were elected, including Thomas Sergeant, Richard Bache, Richard Duane, and Dennis McCredy. The Treasurer was ordered to subscribe to the Philadelphia Dispensary for the amount of five annual subscriptions. The anniversary dinner was largely attended, as will appear from the following list of members present:

HUGH HOLMES,
JOSEPH TAGERT,
JOHN HORNER,
EDWARD FOX,
JOHN HAMILTON,
JAMES ROGERS,
JOHN HOLMES,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
GEORGE HOLMES,
BERNARD McCREDY,
RICHARD C. POTTER,
JOHN PATTERSON,
HUGH COOPER,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
ALEXANDER S. COXE,
SAMUEL FOX,
STEPHEN WEBB,
[illegible] THOMPSON,
[illegible],
[illegible],
JOHN M[illegible]LOCH,
[illegible],
[illegible],
JAMES K[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
THOMAS KEENAN,

JOHN JACKSON,
JOHN G. GEORGE,
WILLIAM BOGGS,
JOHN LOUGHERY,
GEORGE MURRAY,
WILLIAM WOODS,
CALEB NORRIS IRVINE,
PETER LYLE,
THOMAS DOUGHTY,
WILLIAM CHESNUT,
JAMES WILSON,
JOHN KNOX,
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
WILLIAM DELANY,
[illegible],
[illegible],
AARON DENMAN,
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],

William J. Baker,	Lewis Clapier,
James Caldwell,	Edward Hudson,
Peter A. Brown,	Israel Whelen,
James Ash,	William Miller,
T. B. Freeman,	Thomas Kittera,
Alexander Cook,	William Flintham,
Isaac Heylin,	John Meany,
William Rogers,	Thomas Scott,
P. S. Markley,	John McCrea,
Samuel Fox,	Robert Adams,
Richard Bache,	Stephen Kingston,
Thomas Sergeant,	John Lyle,
William Schlatter,	Lewis Neil,
Joseph B. McKean,	——— Anderson,
George Thomson,	Richard McKinsey,
Edward McDermott,	John T. Sullivan,
Benjamin Wilson,	M. Cochran,
William Brown,	Robert Miller.

Among the guests were Right Reverend Bishop White, the Reverend Doctor Blackwell, the Reverend Doctor Abercrombie, and the officers of the charitable societies of St. Andrew's, St. George and the Welsh.

Among the toasts were the following:

The land we live in. May it be prosperous, may it be united, and its admirable Constitution be perpetual.

The memory of George Washington. May all who revere his memory revere his maxim: "That whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the union, or contribute to lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberties and independence of America."

The Militia, the Army and Navy of the United States. The great triumvirate of the nation's safety.

Americans! protect the hardy Tar,
Be mindful of his merit;
And when again you're plunged in war,
He'll show his daring spirit.

Public credit. The Pulse by which the health of the nation is most truly known.

The Press. The support of Liberty when conducted upon the principles of Liberty, but the instrument of despotism when conducted in the spirit of faction.

Toleration in Religion and Politics. The American rule for preventing persecution in either.

The Education of Youth. The certain means of national happiness—the best return for national expenditure.

The Ocean. Free for every Flag, not the property of any.

Our fellow citizens, prisoners in Carthagena. A speedy relief to them peaceably, if we can; forcibly, if we must.

Our Sister Societies. The St. Patrick's and Hibernian of New York; the Erin and St. Patrick's Benevolent Societies of Philadelphia.

The dinner committee for March 17, 1817, were Messrs. Aaron Denman, John Homer, William Boggs, William Schlatter, William Rogers, James Rogers, Hugh Cooper, Edward Fox and Joseph Taggart. The same general officers were re-elected, excepting that



COL. SAMUEL B. DAVIS.

instead of John Sergeant, Counsellor, Peter A. Browne, who appears to have been a very active member about this time, was chosen in his place. The acting committee for the ensuing year was William Boggs, John Dougherty, John Patterson, Robert Taylor, William Wilson, John Hamilton, James Rogers, James C. Thompson, William Rogers.

On March 17, 1818, Joseph Tagert succeeded as President Hugh Holmes, who had succeeded Thomas McKean in 1800. Edward Fox became Vice-President, and James Rogers, Secretary. John Sergeant was again elected one of the Counsellors, in place of Peter A. Browne, and we find Rev. Doctors Carr and Potts named as chaplains. Among the new members elected were James M. Porter and Col. Stephen E. Fotteral. On December 17, 1818, we find the Treasury of the Society containing the sum of $9,831.50, and Turner Camac one of the new members elected. The dinner committee for March 17, 1819, consisted of Joseph Tagert, John Horner, James Rogers, James C. Thompson, John T. Sullivan, Silas E. Weir, John Steel, Stephen E. Fotteral, Robert Toland and William Boggs.

At the meeting on March 17, 1819, among the new members elected was Colonel Samuel B. Davis, proposed by Peter A. Browne, and Major-General Andrew Jackson was elected an honorary member of the Society. The same officers were re-elected, excepting that we find five Counsellors instead of two. They were Thomas Kittera, William Delany, Peter A. Browne, Alexander S. Coxe and Charles S. Coxe. From 1815, for several years, the Society seemed to be very prosperous. At every meeting numerous prominent citizens were added to the membership rolls, the funds were steadily increasing, and the work of relieving distress among poor emigrants was well attended to.

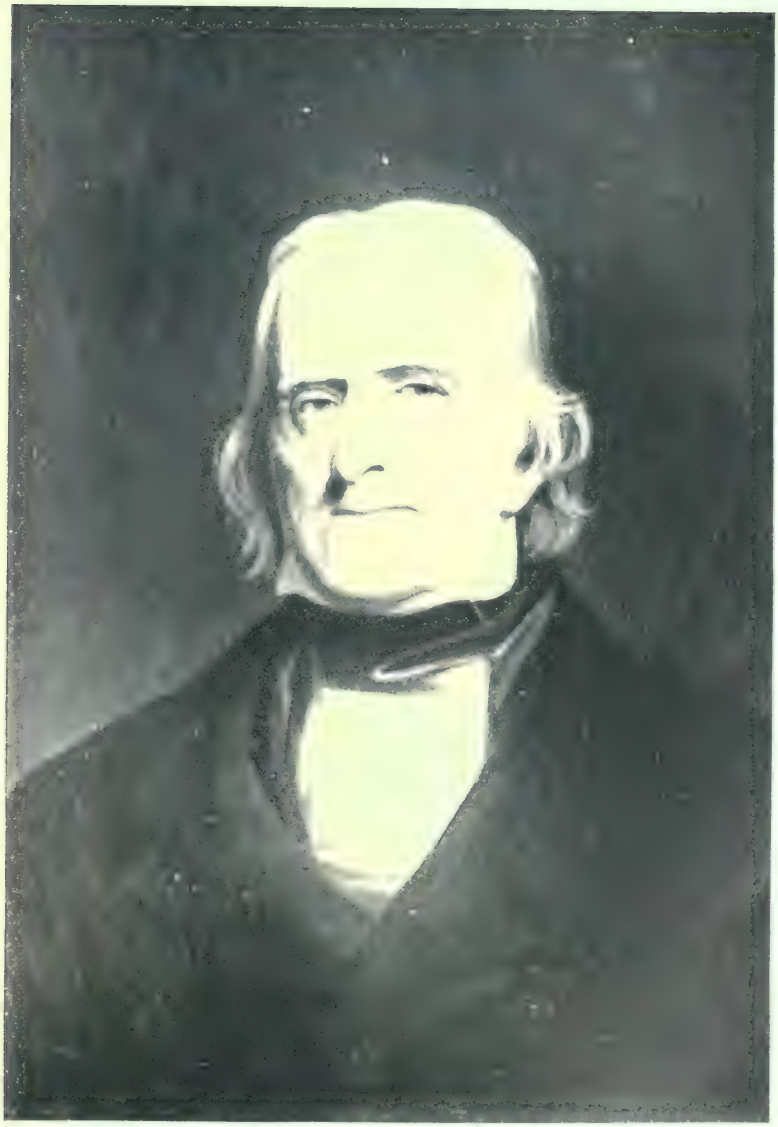
At the meeting on December 17, 1820, Joseph Tagert, Edward Fox, John Horner and James Rogers were chosen a Committee of Finance with power "to invest the funds of the Society as they may think best for the interest of the same." About this period General Callender Irvine was very active in the affairs of the Society. On March 17, 1821, all the lawyers in the Society seem to have been chosen Counsellors, for these were chosen: John Sergeant, Thomas Kittera, Peter A. Browne, William Delany, Alexander S. Coxe, Charles S. Coxe, Gabriel W. Thorn, [illegible] Peter Brown. At [illegible] 1821 Silas E. Weir [illegible] Fox, and Samuel Chew was added to the list of Counsellors. Four

physicians were named, viz. : Doctors Isaac Heylin, William Barnwell, Samuel Colhoun and Ezekiel C. Cook.

During 1824 and 1825 the most attentive members of the Society seem to have been Joseph Tagert, Robert Fleming, Thomas Stewart, Alexander Dougherty, John Hanson, Bernard McCredy, Hugh Cooper, Samuel Bell, Robert Patterson, John Knox, Nathaniel Burt, William Barnwell, M. D., Thomas Armstrong, John Patterson, Robert Burgess, David Correy, Edward Hudson, James McCulloch, George McCalmont, John Hamilton, Joseph Worrell, James Rogers, General Callender Irvine, William Patterson, James Gowen, Silas E. Weir, John Wiley, William Woods, William Montgomery, David Boyd, John Horner, Hugh Cooper, Henry McMahon, Robert Taylor, Alexander Cook, Thomas Reath, G. W. Toland, and Robert Ewing.

At the meeting on June 23, 1825, a legacy of $1,000 from the estate of Mary Brandon, deceased, payable after certain life-estates, was reported, "for the use and benefit of the poor emigrants," and the legacy accepted. On March 17, 1827, George W. Toland was elected Secretary, in place of James Rogers, "who declined a re-election." The Counsellors chosen were John Sergeant, Thomas Kittera, William J. Duane, David Paul Brown, Charles S. Coxe, Peter A. Browne, Samuel Chew, and George W. Toland. The Chaplains selected were Reverend George Potts and Reverend Dr. Wylie ; and the Physicians, William Barnwell, Ezekiel C. Cook, Samuel Colhoun, and Isaac Heylin.

At the meeting on September 18, 1827, John T. Sullivan, Robert Taylor, John Knox, and George W. Toland, a Committee on By-Laws, reported a few proposed alterations. A Committee on Finance, to consist of three members, was provided for, and the admission fee fixed at twenty dollars. "Two members learned in the law and two members learned in medicine" were to be chosen at the annual meeting Counsellors and Physicians to the Society. The number of the Acting Committee was retained at twelve. Any person elected to an office and refusing to serve was to be fined five dollars. Under the new By-Laws, on March 17, 1828, the following officers were chosen: President, Joseph Tagert ; Vice-President, Silas E. Weir ; Treasurer, John Horner ; Secretary, George W. Toland ; Counsellors, Thomas Kittera and William J. Duane ; Physicians, Doctors Ezekiel Cook and Samuel Colhoun ; Committee of Finance, Silas E. Weir, William Davidson and Robert Fleming ; Acting Committee, William Wilson, Matthew Baxter, James C. Thompson, Joseph Woods, Nathaniel Burt, John M. Hood, John Patterson, James Gowen, Robert Creighton, John T. Sullivan, David Boyd, and John Knox.



On June 17, 1828, on motion of Mr. McCurdy, it was resolved, "that the cases of emigrants from Ireland who have arrived since the enactment of the Poor Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, be referred to the Acting Committee, with authority to apply to Counsel if necessary to institute legal proceedings, and to take such other measures for their immediate relief as they may think proper." About this time General Robert Patterson, afterwards so many years President of the Society, began to take an active interest in its proceedings. General Callender Irvine, son of General William Irvine, succeeded Silas E. Weir as Vice-President, on March 17, 1829.

At the meeting on June 17, 1829, it was reported that the late Anthony Kennedy had devised to the Society a certain tract of land in Westmoreland county containing 350 acres, and the Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. John G. Barclay, of Greensburg, Pa., "who had been Mr. Kennedy's agent," to ascertain its value and if it could be sold. The same question has been repeatedly asked since, and it was only recently that the land was finally disposed of at a nominal sum. It was also reported that "Colonel Robinson, of Kentucky, had left this Society a legacy of two hundred dollars." At the following meeting, September 17, 1829, the officers of the Society were "fully authorized and empowered" to sell the tract of land already referred to, and on December 17, 1829, it was reported that Colonel Robinson's legacy had been promptly paid "by his executor, Major Walter Preston," whereupon that gentleman was elected an honorary member of the Society.

The Dinner Committee for March 17, 1830, consisted of General Callender Irvine, Gen. Robert Patterson, Robert Fleming, James Rogers, Hood Irvine, John Knox, John Patterson, [illegible] and Robert Toland. The action of one grateful emigrant about this time deserves to be recorded. "Mr. Patrick Gallagher presented [illegible] dollars which had been some time since [illegible] Society, with a request that the same [illegible] as much as he had been." The Society [illegible] that it "was sensible of the honorable motives of Mr. [illegible] is not often, outside of the reports of the Acting Committee, that the [illegible] organization, comes to the surface as in this instance. Throughout its long career of usefulness many thousands of dollars have been expended in relief and many thousands of poor emigrants [illegible]

increased to $11,500. On February 17, 1832, "the letter of invitation from the Chairman of the Committee of arrangements appointed at the town meeting having been read, it was unanimously resolved that this Society will heartily join in the civic procession on the 22nd inst.," and Messrs. Hood Irvine, Thomas Roney, John Knox, Robert Taylor and James Gowen were appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements. This action of course referred to Washington's birthday, which this year was celebrated with unusual ceremonies in various parts of the country, including Philadelphia. Whether the Society's participation in the parade attracted particular attention, or for some other reason, twenty-three new members were elected at the ensuing special meeting on March 14.

John Knox succeeded to the Secretaryship on March 17, 1832, in place of George W. Toland, who declined a re-election, and Robert Taylor to the Treasurership on March 18, 1833. Doctors Matthew Anderson and Samuel Colhoun were elected physicians on the latter date. On September 17, 1833, it was passed that "on the death of a member, if it be the desire of the relatives or friends, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to call a meeting of the Society for the purpose of attending the funeral, and that each member on such occasions wear Crape on the left arm." It was also agreed at this meeting that nominations for office should take place at the quarterly meeting prior to the annual election. Samuel Hood was one of the members elected at this meeting. He continued until his death to be one of the most active and useful members of the Society. Resolutions of sympathy upon the deaths of Hood Irvine and Robert Murphy, two of the Acting Committee, were passed on December 17, 1833. On March 14, 1834, there was a request for the use of the Society's banner to carry in front of the Hibernia Fire Company "on the 27th of March," signed by James McDonald, President of the fire company. The request was "complied with." What has become of the banner we are unable to say. That the copper plate from which are printed the certificates of membership had been in existence for a long time is evident from the authority granted June 17, 1834, to have the same "altered and retouched." On March 13, 1835, a legacy was reported of five hundred dollars, "left to the society by a Mr. Ford." On March 17, 1835, three chaplains were elected, viz.: Rev. George C. Potts, Rev. Samuel B. Wylie and Rev. John Hughes. On the same date the report of the Acting Committee gives us a picture of the relief work of the Society. The report is as follows:

Although the Society's [illegible] is the Committee that a due [illegible]



to the benevolent object of the Society would warrant, yet they are constrained to limit that from [illegible] who falsely represent themselves as [illegible] evil, if not timely watched and corrected, will lead to encouraging the idle and profligate to [illegible] and consequently [illegible] the truly deserving.

The great influx of destitute [illegible] of finding employment for them, [illegible] degree of labor and anxiety, and led to the [illegible] Acting Committee for the purpose of [illegible] the Society's [illegible] Committee have [illegible] faction to believe that, if they could not relieve each deserving applicant to the extent of their exigencies, they dismissed none that were considered worthy without some pecuniary relief, and never denied to any such advice and services as were best calculated to promote their future comfort and prosperity. All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES GORMAN,
Chairman of Acting Committee.

March 17th, 1833.

Dr. John Holmes was elected one of the physicians on March 17, 1836. Tyrone Power, the actor, was elected on March 14, 1837, a member of the Society, and it was resolved "that a certificate of membership, handsomely framed, be presented to Tyrone Power." On December 18, 1837, the Secretary, John Knox, resigned, as will appear by the following letter:

[illegible]

To the President and Members of the Hibernian Society.

DEAR SIRS: It will be within your recollection that in December, 1833, I tendered my resignation as Secretary of your Society, and although in consequence of the gentlemen nominated as my successor having declined being candidates for the appointment and my re-election at the next annual meeting were to me such gratifying expressions of your desire that I should continue to discharge the duties as then induced me to [illegible] accept my re-election, [illegible] devolving on the appointment.

Permit me to [illegible] ever shall retain the warmest interest in the welfare of the Institution, and personal [illegible]

I am, Dear Sirs, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

The old officers were re-elected on March 17, 1838, excepting that Rev. Edward Barron was chosen one of the chaplains, in place of Rev. John Hughes. On this day the Society sat down to dinner in the United States Hotel at ½ past 4 o'clock to the number of sixty, "and were honored with the company of the Presidents of the Welsh Society, the French Society, the Mayor of the City, and other distinguished guests."

During the evening the following [illegible] written by Joseph Jones were given from the chair, interspersed with pleasing and appropriate *Songs* from the Company:

1. The immortal memory of St. Patrick.

2. Ireland. Ever as fresh in our remembrance as the shamrock is green in her [illegible].

3. The memory of Washington—deathless and imperishable.

4. The United States of America—the country of our adoption, the asylum of the oppressed.

5. The President and Constituted Authorities of the United States.

6. The Commonwealth and Governor of Pennsylvania.

7. The City of Philadelphia [illegible].

"There's no home like our own home to be met with anywhere."

8. The Army and Navy of the United States.

"[illegible] their country's stay
In the day and hour of danger."

9. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—the three great pillars of our National prosperity—united they stand, divided they fall.

10. Universal Education—the surest foundation for our "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

12. Social Intercourse—May party feeling never poison the fountain of good fellowship.

13. The Benevolent Societies of Philadelphia—Fellow laborers in the field of [illegible].

14. Woman—the guardian angel of our domestic comforts.

"When [illegible] smile of dear Woman goes round,
Remember the smile that awaits you at home."

The illness of Chief Justice Gibson having deprived the Society of his company at Dinner, the following toast was presented to the meeting and drank with much enthusiasm:

General Callender Irvine—an American by birth, an Irishman at heart. May a [illegible] to [illegible] Thomas Addis Emmet [illegible] Society.

[illegible] Mayor Henry Grocer [illegible] Hall." Hibernian Club [illegible] Associations of Gentlemen [illegible] Hibernian [illegible] which were [illegible] Society [illegible] the evening with the [illegible] enjoyment, the company retired at a late hour."

The minutes of this period, during the Secretaryship of Joseph

Jones, are the perfection of neatness, precision and accuracy. That gentleman was one of the best Secretaries the Society ever had. At the meeting on December 17, 1888, the Treasurer reported a sum of $14,400 in the funds. At the same meeting the following resolutions relative to the deaths of Rev. George C. Potts and Charles Johnson, Sr., were read, adopted unanimously, and ordered to be printed in the daily newspapers:

Whereas, since the last meeting of the Society we have been called upon to consign to the cold and silent tomb the remains of two of our most esteemed [illegible] men, the Revd. George C. Potts and Mr. Charles Johnson, Sen., the latter having long been on the list of our honorary members, and having for [illegible] Society, being universally known and beloved, the former a [illegible] and one of the whole community, accepted by many [illegible] useful public services; and both possessed in an eminent degree the [illegible] good citizens which entitle their memories to public and private respect [illegible]

Resolved, That this Society deeply laments the decease of their [illegible] Rev. Geo. C. Potts and Mr. Chas. Johnson, Sen., and that a committee be appointed to convey to the families of the deceased the sympathy of the Society in their mournful bereavement.

On March 17, 1890, the company assembled to the number of [illegible] Hotel to celebrate the anniversary of the day, Mr. Sanderson [illegible] Presidents of the St. George's, St. Andrew's, the German and Welsh Societies, the Rev. Mr. Barron, and Mr. John Summerville of Nashville, Tenn.

Among the toasts drunk were the following:

[illegible]

The memory of Patrick Henry, Daniel O'Connell, Robert Emmet, Thomas Addis Emmet, and Grattan. Responded to by [illegible] emulated.

[illegible] Its enlightened [illegible] ing the rights of [illegible] and her people [illegible] the Society of United Irishmen [illegible] Prophet" [illegible]

At the meeting on September 17, [illegible] of Mr. Chas. Cox, [illegible] March 17, 1890, and the [illegible]

At the meeting [illegible] Robertson were appointed [illegible]

The Committee reported that 3 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, the 19th inst., had been fixed upon for the funeral, when it was then

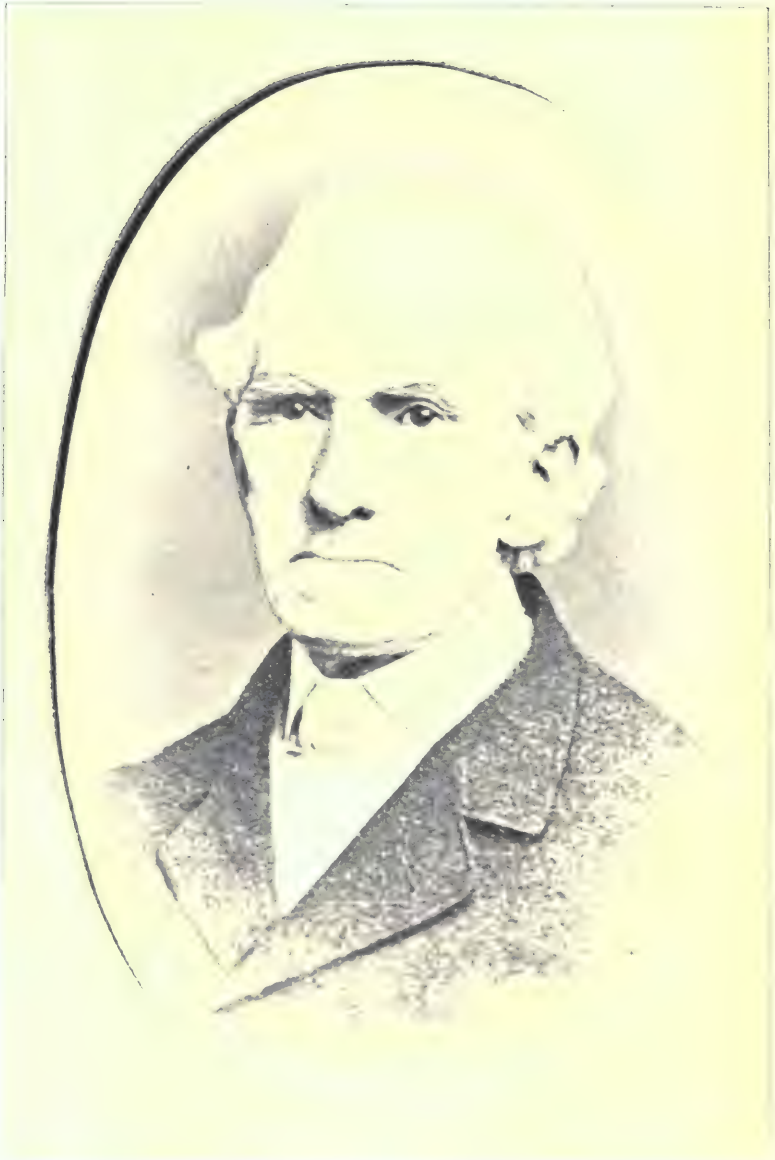
Resolved, That printed notices should be furnished by the Secretary to each member of the Society, requesting their attendance at the funeral of their late fellow-member, Matt'w Carey, and that notices to the same effect be published in the daily papers.

Adjourned to meet at the funeral of M. Carey, Esq.

An explanation of the term "Chaplain of the Society," used for many years in the minutes, appears in the following action at the meeting of December 17, 1839: The charter recognizing no officers of the denomination of "Chaplains," and the Society ever having held itself free from all *sectarian*, religious or political influences, the meeting conceived it improper to go into any nominations of that nature; however, as the members of the Society on former occasions have been in the habit of signifying at the annual elections their wish that several Reverend gentlemen should be invited to officiate in the capacity of Chaplains at our annual celebrations, the following named were submitted, from which the members are requested to select, on the day of the election, such *three* as they may desire to have invited on such occasions:—Reverend Sam'l B. Wylie, D. D.; Reverend Edward Barron; Reverend Alexander Macklin; Reverend P. E. Moriarty; and the Reverend William Loughbridge.

William W. Haley and Samuel Hood were elected Counsellors on March 17, 1840, and at the dinner on that day the following members were present:

Joseph Taylor,
Cal'b Irvine,
Rob. Taylor,
Jno. McCoy,
Rt. E. Gray,
Thos. McKean,
Fr's Tilyard,
Tho. A. Leonards,
John Oakman,
Nath'l Burt,
Dr. H'y Patterson,
John Hewitt,
Mich'l Teaff,
Sam'l Hood,
Will. B. Reed,
Ant'y O'Kane,
Edw'd Waters,
A. E. Dougherty,
Gen'l R. Patterson,
Jno. Holmes,
Jno. Williams,
Ch's Johnson,
Jno. L. Steen,
Dan'l Deal,
Wm. Hammill,
Wm. Agnew,
Wm. Whelan,
Jno. Binns,
John K. Mitchell,
Dennis Kelly,
Hugh O'Donnell,
Rob. Steen,
Pat'k Brady,
Ja's Brown,
Jno. Darragh,
Jas. Hindman,
Ed'd. Cowell,
Jas. O'Connor,
David Boyd,
David Rankin,
Mich'l McGeagh,
Geo. McCallmont,



WILLIAM J. DUANE.

HUGH CAMPBELL,
ROBT. LAIRD,
JAS. GALBRAITH,
H. CATHEKWOOD,
ROBERT EWING,
JAS. HARPER,
JNO. REYNOLDS,
WM. W. HALEY,
WM. YOUNG,
JNO. MCGHEE,
[illegible] RICHARDS,
JOHN ROBINSON,
ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Honored with the company of the Mayor of the City, Colonel JOHN SWIFT;
MR. JOHN VAUGHAN, Pres't, [illegible] St. George's Society;
" ELIJAH DALLETT, V.-Pres't, [illegible]
" Q. CAMPBELL, Pres't St. Andrew's Society;
" THOS. P. ROBERTS, V.-Pres't Welsh Society;
" M. A. FRENAYE, Pres't French Society;
REV'D MR. BARRON and REV'D MR. LOUGHBRIDGE.

Singers: MR. MAYWOOD, MR. BURTON, MR. BRUCE, DR. CUNNINGTON, MR. KILLINGSWORTH and MR. STANLEY.

Among the toasts drunk were the following:

Ireland. The land of gallant spirits and warm hearts. When was an Irishman false to his friend?

America. The emigrant from other lands seeks in it an asylum or a resting place; the Irishman makes it his home.

The Army and the Navy of the United States. They have "raised its banner to the sky, and fixed its stars in glory there."

The Union of the States. Founded in common necessities, cemented by common interests, hallowed by sympathies of blood and identity of fame.

Liberty of Conscience, political as well as religious. "Error of opinion may be safely tolerated where truth is left free to combat it."

The Benevolent Institutions which adorn while they characterize our city. Gems of priceless though unobtrusive beauty.

At the quarterly meeting on June 17, 1840, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressive of the high respect in which the Society has ever held their distinguished and worthy member, William J. Duane, Esq., and the Secretary of the Society was instructed to convey to him the assurances thereof, and to explain to him the reason why his name does not appear as a Counsellor of the Society as heretofore.

The following is a copy of the Secretary's letter to that effect:

WILLIAM J. DUANE, ESQ.:

Dear Sir: The members of the "Hibernian Society [illegible] annual meeting, to elect you a Counsellor as heretofore [illegible] Mr. Hugh Campbell [illegible]

of its most distinguished and worthy members, and the Secretary of the Society was instructed to convey to you the assurances thereof, and to explain to you the reason why y'r name does not appear as Counsellor as heretofore.

In compliance with this Resolution I beg leave respectfully to state that, judging from the reasons assigned by Dr. Samuel Colhoun for resigning the office of Physician to the Society (as mentioned in his letter receiv'd & read at the time of the election), namely, his long services and his other numerous & pressing professional engagements, your friends were impressed with the belief that, by omitting *your* name also on the same grounds, they would only be relieving you from duties which, tho' you might continue promptly & kindly to discharge, you would nevertheless doubtless be gladly excused from, and which might more properly be laid upon some junior practitioner. This, Sir, I am instructed to say is the only reason your name was omitted by your friends; and they desire me to assure you that in doing so they by no means contemplated the slightest *disrespect*, but on the contrary intended to add an additional mark of their regard for one of their most beloved and valued fellow-members.

Permit me further, Sir, unofficially to say that tho' absent from the City on the day of election, and of course not participating in the business thereof, I am fully satisfied no other motive could have operated to produce such result, and I am perfectly confident there is not a single individual in all our Society, of whatever sect or party, but esteems you worthy of all honor & respect. I remain, Sir,

Y'r Mo. ob'd't Serv't, JOS. JONES, *Sec'ty.*

About this date Alderman John Binns became a prominent figure at the Society's meetings. William J. Duane must have consented again to act as one of the Counsellors, for we find him and Samuel Hood elected at the meeting on March 17, 1841. Dr. Henry Patterson was chosen as one of the Physicians, along with Doctors Matthew Anderson and John Holmes. Judge John K. Kane wrote the toasts for the anniversary dinner on that date.

There were present at that dinner the following members:

[illegible] TAGERT
ROB'T TAYLOR
[illegible]
WM. [illegible]
JOHN MAGEE
DR. JOHN HOLMES,
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN K. KANE,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
JAMES McCANN,
[illegible]
[illegible]
DR. [illegible]
JOHN [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
HENRY [illegible]
ANDREW YOUNG,
[illegible]

JOHN H. HORN,
ROBERT LAIRD & FRIEND,
JAMES HARPER,
ROB'T BUCKLESS,
THOMAS McKEE,
ALEX. DIAMOND,
JOS. R. ANDREWS,
SAM'L. HOOD,
JOSEPH DIAMOND,
MICH'L McGRATH,
WM. WHELAN,
GEN'L R'T PATTERSON,
A. R. McHENRY
AND HIS FRIEND
MR. MURRATT,
of Liverpool
JOSEPH WORRELL,
ROBERT SELLS,
THOS. PENN GAZZAM

Jos. Pte. Patterson,	Thomas Roney,
Charles Kelly,	John [illegible],
Thos. Mann & friend,	Francis [illegible],
Wm. W. Halley,	Lucius [illegible],
Wm. E. Whelan,	Jas. O'Connor,
Hon'ble James Madison Porter,	H. [illegible] Raoul,
Hugh Campbell,	Archd. [illegible],
Charles Johnson,	David Bell and friend,
David Rankin,	[illegible],
John Williams,	Wm. M. Hyatt,
Jno. Cochran,	John K. Wells,
John Bell,	John Thacker,
Dennis Kelly,	and his friend M.
Dr. Hy. Patterson,	Patterson, of Glas[illegible]

Guests.—The President of the Saint Andrew's Society, [illegible],
The President of the French Benevolent Society, [illegible] Ivanna, Esqrs.,
The Vice President of the Saint George's Society, Elijah Dallett, Esq.

Among the toasts drunk were the following:

The Land of our Ancestors.—As bright in our affections [illegible] as [illegible] steel holds.

America—the land of our choice, Our Country.

The Federal Union.—It must be preserved by the same spirit of mutual concession that gave it birth.

The Judiciary.—Independent, fearless, inflexible [illegible] the protection of the [illegible] from abroad.

The Army and Navy, gallant guardians of [illegible].

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.—Sisters [illegible] same [illegible] equal protection.

At a special meeting on April 16, 1841, the [illegible] resolution was unanimously adopted, and [illegible] the minute book of the Society:

Whereas, the members of the Hibernian Society [illegible] the [illegible] in the Nation, have [illegible] Hon. [illegible] President of the United States, [illegible] Chief Magistrate of the City of Philadelphia [illegible] general government and of [illegible] the Society [illegible] sympathies [illegible] the people [illegible] Hibernian Society [illegible] cession as a separate body; therefore,

[illegible] citizens of the same description.

In the minutes of April 16, 1841, we find evidence of another attempt to sell the Westmoreland lands devised to the Society by Anthony Kennedy, and in a letter from William Brown, of Greensburg, Pa., the Society is advised not to sell until further information concerning them is obtained. "I am desirous," he writes, "that the *poor Irish* shall not be outwitted by a land speculator." The Secretary notes that he has been informed "of the intended removal, by direction of the Legislature of Delaware, of the remains of Colonel John Hazlett, a distinguished Irishman and gallant soldier of the Revolution, from their present resting place in the burial-ground of the First Presbyterian Church in this city to the burial-ground of the Presbyterian Church at Dover, Del.," and expresses a desire that the Society should take part in the ceremonies upon the occasion, and at the meeting on June 17, 1841, "the Society being desirous of paying due respect to the memory of that gallant soldier and distinguished Irishman, unanimously agreed to assemble on the 2nd day of July next, with the appropriate insignia of mourning, to escort the remains to the place of embarcation for Delaware; and, that a deputation from the Society should proceed to Dover to witness their reinterment on the following day." A committee consisting of the following gentlemen (in connection with the officers of the Society) was appointed with full powers to make arrangements for a public procession and such other ceremonies as may be deemed necessary on the occasion:

Committee.—Hugh Campbell, James Harper, John Maguire, David Boyd, Alex. Diamond.

On September 17, 1841, on motion of D. J. Cochran, it was resolved "that the members of this Society since their last meeting, have heard with much regret of the death of their late fellow-member, John Knox, formerly Secretary of this Society, which office he long faithfully filled, and that they sympathize with his widow and family in their great bereavement."

The following quaint note in the minutes of December 17, 1841, explains itself:

The Treasurer regretted [illegible] to communicate. That at the time his [illegible] was broken open in September [illegible] was taken from his fire-proof either $2 or $3 [illegible] of the names of the Society's [illegible] with $[illegible] of which known. It was the contribution of either [illegible] new members [illegible] he has not ascertained. He was in the habit of putting the name of the payer on the back of the notes & checks paid to him and [illegible] of the Society, and of entering the money to the credit of the payer when he made the deposite of it in Bank. These sums are not noticed in the account now furnished, but will be entered as soon as he [illegible] ascertain whether it be one or two that have paid



GEN CALLENDER IRVINE

The Society, at a subsequent meeting, resolved : "That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby exonerated from the payment of the money of the Society lost at the time his store was robbed in September last, and that the Sec'ty be instructed to notify him to that effect." At the same meeting "Mr. Binns brought to the notice of the meeting the loss the Society had sustained since their last quarterly meeting, in the death of their Vice-President, General Callender Irvine, and suggested the propriety of taking a suitable notice of that event ;" Whereupon Messrs. J. Binns, H. Campbell & And'w Young were appointed a Committee to prepare a Resolution to that effect, who, after an absence of a few minutes, presented the following :

The Hibernian Society with deep and sincere regret lament the death of their late Vice-President, Gen. Callender Irvine -

While in common with their country and their countrymen, they mourn over the loss of a distinguished public officer, and a highly respectable fellow-citizen, the Society would also mingle their tears with those of his widow and his son, who have lost a beloved husband, and an affectionately esteemed father,

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Society be, and is hereby requested to send a copy of the above to the family of our late Vice-President, accompanying it with the sincere condolence of this Society for the loss which they have sustained.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

At a meeting March 14, 1842, Mr. D. J. Cochran stated that some cases of hardship had come within his knowledge where admittance to the Alms House had been denied to destitute Irish Emigrants, in consequence of their having been landed at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, instead of at the Port of Philadelphia. Captain Diamond also stated his knowledge of similar cases, and thought the Society should take the matter under their charge, Whereupon Captain Jos. Diamond and the Secretary were appointed a Committee to investigate the matter, and ascertain whether any injustice was done to the emigrants by landing them as above stated.

On March 17, 1842, General Callender Irvine, who had been Vice-President for many years, having died, Robert Taylor was elected Vice-President, Joseph Jones, Treasurer, and Valentine Holmes, Secretary. At the anniversary dinner on that day the following gentlemen sat down to dinner in the afternoon at the Union Hotel, Chestnut street :

Jos. H. Taggart,	[illegible]
Robert Steen,	[illegible]
John Lindsay,	[illegible]
Jos. R. Ashmead,	[illegible]
John R. Taylor,	[illegible]

Mark Devine,	Christ. Fallon,
John Tack,	John Fallon,
Wm. Maroney,	Thos. Barnett,
John Reynolds,	Robt. Laird,
Thos. Crilly,	Dennis Kelly,
Jos. Diamond,	Robt. Patterson,
Wm. J. Duane,	Thos. Ronea,
John McCoy,	Robt. E. Gray,
Jas. H. Horn,	John Moss,
G. Mulholland, Jr.	Val'e. Holmes,
H. Campbell,	Jas. Brown,
Wm. J. Leiper,	T's P. Gaskell,
Wm. A. Porter,	Mr. Tiernan,
Robt. Taylor,	Dav'd Boyd,
Dr. M. Anderson,	H. Catherwood,
Jno. Williams,	John Maguire,
Ch's Kelly,	

The President of the St. Andrew's Soc'ty, Q. Campbell, Esq.,
" " " French Soc'ty, M. A. Frenaye, Esq.;
Treasurer of the Welch Soc'ty, Ch's. Humphreys, Esq.,
Vice Pres't of the Welch Soc'ty, Jas. Glentworth, Esq.;
Secretary " " " S. B. Lasalle, Esq.;
Chas. I. DuPont, Esq., one of the Committee appointed by the State of Del'ware to superintend the removal of the remains of "Haslet" in July last;

Capt'n. Geo. Cadwalader,
Lieut't. Hastings,
and Lieut't. Vance,
of the Phila. Grays,

Lieut't. Rushton, of the Wash'n Grays,

The Commissioned officers attached to the military escort that accompanied the Com'tee of the Society to Dover with the remains of "Haslet" in July last

Among the toasts drank were the following:

The Emerald Isle. Renowned in song, in fable, in poetic interest, in heroism and in genius.

The United States of America. May they ever continue free and united, unharmed by domestic anarchy or foreign force.

The memory of Montgomery, Haslet, and the other noble martyrs, who nourished with their blood the infant tree of Liberty, under whose wide spread branches we now repose. Drank standing.

The memory of our late President, Lamented Vice President, Col. Calhoun de Lyon. "An honest man, the noblest work of God." Drank standing and in silence.

The State of Delaware and the memory of her "Haslet." She has still Irish hearts [illegible] (This toast was received with three cheers, and responded to in a very handsome and appropriate manner by Ch's I. DuPont, Esq.)

The military escort of the Phila'a and Washington Greys and their gentlemanly commanders, who accompanied the Com'tee of the Hibernian Society to Dover with the remains of "Haslet" the State appointed their watch and arms. (Which was responded to in a very neat and appropriate speech from Capt. Cadwalader.)

At the meeting on September 17, 1832, the Treasurer reported:

At the [illegible] of the Society [illegible] and to make the proper [illegible] their [illegible] increased by [illegible] stock or contributions [illegible] present appearances the applicants claiming [illegible] numerous and [illegible] present this statement [illegible] meeting may take measures for the [illegible] necessary so to do. Signed [illegible] D. H[illegible]

After discussing the subject it was, on the motion of Mr. McHenry,

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to solicit aid from the members of [illegible] and others friendly to the cause, to increase the [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] men, Mr. Hugh Campbell, Mr. Rob't Steen, Mr. D. Peat, Mr. Hugh [illegible] Mr. Alexander Diamond and Mr. A. R. McHenry, were appointed a committee for that purpose, with instructions to report at the next quarterly meeting.

This Committee was successful, for on the 17th December, 1842, it reports:

"Having called on Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., relative to a claim for printing in the *U. S. Gazette*, he not only relinquished the amount of the bill, but in the most delicate manner made a donation to the Charity fund. Such generous and benevolent conduct deserves, in the opinion of your committee, some respectful notice from the Society.

"While discharging the duty of soliciting donations, your committee encountered such obstacles as might naturally be expected in these distressing times. It must, however, be a source of gratification to know that the sum of $211.00 has been contributed and is now paid over to your treasurer, as the results of the efforts of your committee. The liberality of the contributors has thus given most seasonable aid to the pure and exalted object of the Society, yet it is earnestly hoped that as this is the first, it will also be the last application of similar character to its members."

The Treasurer complains, on the same date, that much delay is experienced in collecting the sums due by members for the anniversary dinners. He stated that "on enquiring [illegible] societies of our city, I find it is the custom of their members to pay for their tickets on or before the day of the dinner. Should such [illegible] adopted by us it would save the Treasurer much trouble and the Society considerable expense." Here, no doubt, was the origin of the custom of paying in advance, which obtains in the Society at the present day. Joseph R. Chandler was elected an honorary member [illegible] meeting.

At the meeting of March 14, 1843, it was provided [illegible] that those members [illegible] December meeting, [illegible] the Committee [illegible] and [illegible]

At the anniversary dinner, March 17, 1843, at Sanderson's Franklin House, the following gentlemen were present :

JOSEPH TAGART
ROBERT TAYLOR,
JOSEPH JONES
VAL. HOLMES
ARCH'D CAMPBELL,
HUGH CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM J. LEIPER,
ROBERT E. GRAY,
DENNIS KELLY,
JAMES HARPER,
JNO. REYNOLDS,
THOS. MCKEE,
JNO. MAGUIRE,
A. C. CRAIG,
JNO. LINDSAY,
A. E. DOUGHERTY,
HUGH CATHERWOOD & FRIEND,
JNO. FALLON,
SAMUEL HOOD,
GEO. CAMPBELL,
MARK DEVINE,
DANIEL BARR,
DAVID BOYD,
AND'W YOUNG,
JNO. SAVAGE,
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
ROBERT STEEN,
WM. E. WHELAN,
JNO. TACK,
STERLING WILSON,
GEORGE NEILES,
JAMES MILLIGAN,
NATH. GORDON,
A. R. MCHENRY,
JNO. R. BAKER,
EDWARD R. WYLE,
DAVID RANKIN & FRIEND,
JNO. ROBINSON,
FRANCIS TETE.

Guests.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, Q. CAMPBELL, ESQ.,
" " " ST. GEORGE'S " THOS. DALLETT, ESQ.,
" " " FRENCH " M. A. FRENAYE, ESQ.,
REVEREND MR. LOUGHBRIDGE,
J. T. S. SULLIVAN, ESQ.,
VALENTINE, ESQ.

Among the toasts drank were the following :

Toast.

"With the ocean's tide between us,
Time can never wean us."

The [illegible] of Ireland — the first legitimate offspring of Freedom.
[illegible] — True to his country and his God (standing).
The [illegible] — The seat of [illegible], strength and increase.
[illegible] — The [illegible] the *Temple of Atonement.*
[illegible] — *Goldsmith, Emmet, Grattan* and *Curran* [illegible]

At the quarterly meeting, June 17, 1843, the Treasurer reported [illegible] account of the legacy to the Society by the late Dr. Blenon. An additional sum of $400 was afterwards received.

At the same meeting Mr. Samuel Hood read to the Society a [illegible] between Francis Hopkinson, Esq., and Mr. [illegible], rel-



SAMUEL HOOD

ative to a minute book of a Society called the "Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick," commencing on September 17, 1771, and ending about March 17, 1796, by which correspondence it appears that said Book had been found among the papers of the late David Caldwell, Esq., by Mr. Hopkinson, the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Caldwell's successor in that office, who with the approbation of the widow Caldwell, made a donation of the same to the Hibernian Society. Whereupon, *on motion of Mr. Hood*, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, that the thanks of the Hibernian Society be tendered to Mrs. David Caldwell for her valuable and interesting Donation to this Society of the original minutes of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Resolved, that the thanks of this Society are due to Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, who had possession of the minutes of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, for his kind offices and communications in reference to them.

On motion of Mr. Fiddon, Mr. Hood was requested to take charge of the minutes above referred to in order to have them carefully bound, and that they then be deposited with the Secretary of the Society.

On motion it was ordered that the correspondence relative to the minutes of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, with extracts from said minutes and the proceedings of this Society in relation thereto, be published under the direction of Mr. Samuel Hood.

At the following meeting, September 18, 1843, on motion of Hugh Campbell, it was

Resolved, that Joseph Jones & George Campbell be associated with Samuel Hood, to prepare for the press copies of an introduction and extracts from the minutes of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, which were presented to this Society [illegible] of which they were taken from the contingent fund, and that they report [illegible] the members of this Society.

The committee did their work well, and the little volume known as "A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," of which an edition of 750 copies was published, soon became widely known, and was so much sought after that it was "out of print" in a short time, and for many years it has been a scarce book in the stores. It was an interesting and valuable little publication. That the Society appreciated the work of Mr. Hood and his colleagues will appear by the following resolution adopted at the meeting March 11, 1844:

Whereas [illegible] the

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and its members, &c., have discharged their duties in a manner highly satisfactory and appropriate; and *whereas*, the neat and well-written volume thus published by the Society descriptive of the patriotism, bravery and liberality of our predecessors, furnish conclusive evidence of the talent and diligence of its authors; therefore,

Resolved, that the thanks of this Society be, and they are hereby, tendered to Samuel Hood, George Campbell and Joseph Jones, Esq's, for their efficient and valuable services.

Resolved, that fifty copies of the publication be presented to the committee.

Resolved, that the committee take such measures as they may deem proper to prepare for sale and superintend the disposal of the edition now published, with a view to reimburse to the Society the expenses of publication.

At the meeting on March 18, 1844, resolutions of condolence were passed on the death of Edward Waters, "an esteemed and respected member of the Society." The old officers were re-elected, the Finance Committee consisting of General Robert Patterson, Hugh Campbell and Robert Steen. At this meeting Richard Vaux joined the Society as a protest against the "Native-American" spirit of hostility against foreigners. He has been a member ever since (now nearly 50 years), and his familiar figure has been frequently seen at the anniversary dinners.

At the anniversary dinner at the Mansion House (Head's) on March 17, 1844, the following gentlemen sat down to dinner:

JOSEPH TAGERT,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
DR. R. M. PATTERSON,
FRANCIS TOD,
[illegible],
WM. [illegible],
[illegible],
ARCH'D CAMPBELL,
GEO. CAMPBELL,
NATH'L GORDON,
[illegible],
JNO. DARRAGH,
HUGH SCOTT,
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],



RICHARD [illegible].

Vice-P

President, Andrew [illegible] GEORGE CAMPBELL.
" *St. George's* [illegible] E. DALLAS.
" *Hope* [illegible] WORRALL.
J. GLENNAGORTH [illegible]
MR. HASWELL
[illegible] MR. [illegible] *Toasts.*

Among the toasts drank were the following:

[illegible] and Irishmen. Our Mother and Children. Music, "The Spring of Shillelah."

The United States of America. The abode of freedom and the home of the oppressed exile of every clime. Music, "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle."

The Memory of Washington. The name which Patriotism has adopted and Liberty has engraved in her own. Music, "Roslin Castle."

The Army and Navy of the United States. Standard bearers of the stars, and may they ever float in full of glory. "The Star Spangled Banner."

Agriculture Commerce and Manufactures. Three columns supporting our structure, we cannot give strength to either by weakening the rest. "Speed the Plough."

The memory of our predecessors of the Revolutionary time. "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," a Society in the language of Washington "whose members were distinguished for their firm adherence to the glorious cause of American Liberty." "Last Rose of Summer" and "Roy O'Moor."

The Memory of Callender Irvine. A more gallant soldier, a truer gentleman or warmer friend never traced back his lineage to the soil of our forefathers. "Coulin."

The Memory of St. Anthony Blanco. He filled the cup which the Benevolent Societies of Phila. administer for the relief of sorrow and suffering. "Angel's Whisper."

Woman. Our first friend in infancy, our dearest friend in manhood, our best friend ever. There could be no Paradise without her. "Love's Young Dream" and "The Star of the North."

His Honor, the Recorder, sent this toast:

[illegible] and the American Star. May the former never [illegible] the latter ceases to guide the oppressed of every nation to a land of liberty.

At the meeting on June 17, 1844, George Campbell, Hugh Campbell, Samuel Hood, James Brown and A. R. McHenry were [illegible] a Committee to revise the By-Laws. This committee reported at the following meeting, September 17, 1844, a set of By-Laws which the Society adopted. The funds of the Society were divided into the Permanent Fund, the Contingent Fund and the Charity Fund. Applicants for membership had to receive three-fourths of the votes of the members present at the meeting. The [illegible]

At the meeting on December 17, 1844, [illegible] "Erin-Dear the sword of Clontarf's Chief." [illegible] Chief-Justice John Bannister Gibson was elected a member at the meeting on March 17, 1845. At the [illegible] March 17, of the same year, one of the toasts was to "Alexander Henry, the

last survivor of the gentlemen who founded (organized) the Hibernian Society. May he live long to approve its usefulness, and illustrate by the example of his benevolence its origin and design." The permanent fund on December 17, 1845, amounted to $16,850. At this meeting Dr. John Holmes, Robert E. Gray and Thomas McKee were elected a Committee for the next anniversary dinner. On March 13, 1846, Robert Campbell, of St. Louis, Mo., "brother of our esteemed fellow-member, Hugh Campbell," was elected an honorary member for his attention to collecting and exchanging certain bonds owned by the Society. At this meeting one of the members was reported as having been "reduced to poverty and in very bad health," and the widow of another member "was also in very reduced circumstances, the only cases of the kind that had ever come to the notice of the Society," and it was resolved that the sums paid by them "on their becoming members of the Society should be refunded with interest from the time of their respective payments." It was thought that this was a ready way of extending relief.

The officers chosen at the annual meeting, March 17, 1846, were as follows: President, Joseph Tagert; Vice-President, Robert Taylor; Treasurer, Joseph Jones; Secretary, Valentine Holmes; Finance Committee, Gen'l Robert Patterson, Hugh Campbell and Robert Steen; Counsellors, Wm. J. Duane and John Fallon; Physicians, Doct. Matthew Anderson and Henry Patterson; Acting Committee, 17th March to 17th June, Tho's A. Edwards, David Rankin, and Mark Devine; 17th June to 17th September, Hugh Catherwood, James Brown, and Jos. Diamond; 17th September to 17th December, John Robinson, Hugh Craig, and John Maguire; 17th December to 17th March, David Boyd, Jno. Reynolds and Jos. Richards.

The anniversary dinner on the same date, March 17, 1846, was held at the "Columbia House." The following gentlemen sat down to dinner at 6 o'clock:

Mr. Jos. Tagert,
" Robt. Taylor,
Hon'ble [illegible],
" [illegible],
" [illegible],
Rev'd [illegible],
[illegible],
Mr. Wm. A. Porter,
John Moss,
Val. Holmes,
" [illegible],
" [illegible],
Mr. John Maguire,
" Henry Crilly,
" Robt. E. Gray,
" Mark Devine,
" Hu. Catherwood,
" David Boyd,
" Wm. Arbuckle,
Dr. E. M. Gerhard,
Mr. [illegible],
" Saml. Hood,
" Hu. Campbell, St. Louis,
" Wm. J. White,

Mr. Thos. Smith,
" Geo. Campbell,
" David Rankin,
" Thos. Roney,
" Frs. Tiernan,
" Thos. Penn Gaskell,
" Geo. W. Toland,
" Thos. McKee,
" Jas. Brown,
Dr Jno. Holmes
Alderman Binns,
Alderman Clark,
Mr Wm. J. Leiper,
" James Harper,
" Dan'l Barr,
" Thos. S. Stuart,

Mr Anda Young,
" Jas. Diamond,
" Jas. Hanna
" John Linnan
" John Darragh,
" Wm. Barnwell,
" Dennis Kelly & friend,
" Chs. Kelly,
" Frs. Teel,
" Wm. E. Thornton,
" John Henderson,
" Sam'l F. Reed,
" Lewis Carr,
" Thos. Eakin,
" Dan'l. Cochran,
" B. McCreedy.

Guests.

His Honor the Mayor,
Doctor Chapman,
Mr. Dallett,
Mr. Glentworth.
Mr. Bremond,
Mr. Burton,

Mr. J. T. S. Sullivan,
" C. Oakford,
" Demester,
" Samuel Jones,
" C. Davy, of Missouri.

The toasts were similar to those of preceding year, except the following :

Washington —His services were given to his country, his example to the world, and his memory to all time. Drank standing.

The memory of the 12,000 emigrants who landed in Pennsylvania in 1774. The Pennsylvania Line owed many of its laurels to their exploits, and their blood. Though their names are lost, their services should never be forgotten.

From the Treasurer's report of December, 1846, it appears that the income of the Society for the year was $1,040.19, and of this sum $780 had been distributed in charities. Notice of the Irish Famine was taken at the meeting on March 10, 1847, as will appear by the following action :

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the anniversary dinner then made the following report

That in consequence of the distress that now pervades all Ireland, a convivial celebration of St Patrick's day is deemed inappropriate [illegible]

Whereas most of the members of the Hibernian Society are connected by birth and nativity with the people of Ireland, and all of them are bound to the inhabitants of that land by the strongest ties of sympathy ; and

Whereas the melancholy contemplation of the calamities of the afflicted people of St Patrick's native [illegible]

Resolved, that the dinner on the 17th of March be omitted ; and

Resolved, That the members of this Society have already freely subscribed to the fund now being raised for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland ; and

Whereas, the unprecedented distress in Ireland is expected greatly to increase the emigration to this country during the present year, therefore

Resolved, That instead of the expenses usually incurred on that occasion, each member be requested to pay into the Charity Fund such sum as he may think proper, to enable the Acting Committee to meet the extraordinary call upon them which may be expected from the increased number of emigrants likely to arrive here during the ensuing season.

John Collins was elected an honorary member at this meeting as "a compliment justly due to him, from his handsome and generous conduct in giving his professional services in behalf of the Irish Relief Fund, by which the sum of $430 was realized." The same general officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, and it was resolved to send a circular to the members asking for contributions to the Irish Famine Fund. It appears by the Treasurer's report at a subsequent meeting that the members generally responded promptly to the appeal. At the meeting on June 17, 1847, resolutions of condolence were passed on the death of John Moss, referring particularly to his "humanity and benevolence." The famine in Ireland continued to enlist the sympathies of the members, and on December 17, 1847, Mr. Hugh Campbell, after calling the attention of the meeting to the subject of the "Irish Relief Fund" which was raised in this city during the present year, and to the labors and exertions of the gentlemen who served on the several committees thereof, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, the Acting Committee of the "Receiving and Forwarding Committee" on behalf of the suffering poor of Ireland observe the warmest gratitude of [illegible]

Whereas, [illegible]

It is interesting to note in the minutes of March 17, 1848, the active participation in the proceedings of [illegible] Thomas Donnelly. On March 17, 1849, resolutions were passed regarding the death of John Mills, "who for more than thirty-three years was a member of this

Society, and who through his whole life as a public officer, extensive merchant and private citizen, maintained a high character for integrity and honour." At this meeting, also, the practice of printing ballots for the annual elections was begun.

After the meeting "the following gentlemen sat down to dinner" at the Columbia House:

JOSEPH TAGGART,
CHIEF JUSTICE GIBSON,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
ROBERT E. GRAY,
JNO. MAGUIRE,
THOS. FAYE,
THOS. MCKEE,
VAL. HOLMES,
JOSEPH JONES & FRIEND,
HUGH CAMPBELL,
DAVID BOYD,
WM. E. WHELAN,
DR. JNO. HOLMES,
J. H. HORN,
FRANCIS TEEL,
JNO. BINNS,
MARK DEVINE,
WM. J. LEIPER,
JOS. H. PATTERSON,
HUGH CATHCART WOOD & FRIEND,
WILLIAM ENGLISH,
RICHARD VAUX,
JAMES HARPER,
ROBERT SELLS,
CHRISTOPHER FALLON,
JNO. REYNOLDS,
S. S. BISHOP,
N. GORDON,
JUDGE BURNSIDE,
JOHN HENDERSON,
WILLIAM WALLACE,
FRANCIS TIERNAN,
JNO. MAGUIRE,
JOSEPH DIAMOND & FRIEND,
WM. ARBUCKLE,
THOS. RONEY,
CHARLES KELLY & FRIEND,
ALEX. DIAMOND,
THOMAS LOONEY,
DAVID RANKIN.

Guests.

JOSEPH SILL, PRESIDENT OF S. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
MAYOR SWIFT, OF PHILA.
THOS. ROBINS, DO.
WILLIAM GARMAN, LOUISVILLE, KY.
JNO. T. S. SULLIVAN, CLAY.
CHAS. OAKFORD, DO.
MR. APPLE, DO.
MR. BERNTON, DO.

Among the toasts drank were the following:

[illegible]

The Sons of Erin.

"Although they love beauty and golden store,
Yet still they love honor and virtue more."

Horace Binney. Philadelphia proudly claims him as her son. His eloquence was never more nobly exhibited than whilst pleading the cause of the suffering Irish poor.

The Harp of Erin. Like the hearts of her children—sad even in mirth.

Thomas Moore. The first of living poets. His songs portray the character of his countrymen as faithfully as his history does their wrongs.

The following toast was offered by the President of the St. George's Society, and drunk with great enthusiasm:

Father Mathew. Though Ireland has the honor of his birth, and he is a sectarian in religion, he is now claimed as a brother by Christians of every country, and is honored and revered all the world over.

At the meeting on December 18, 1848, the Treasurer, Joseph Jones, paid the following tribute to the Acting Committee:

"Great praise is due to the excellent gentlemen composing that Committee for their unwearied attention to the duties assigned them. The pleasurable feelings derived from administering to the relief of suffering humanity, and from the impartial distribution of the funds committed to their charge, constitute their best and highest reward; and it is only to be regretted that the limited means of the Society compelled them to divide so sparingly among the many cases of want that came under their consideration."

The Treasurer, Joseph Jones, having declined a re-election, the Committee appointed to audit his accounts reported, in addition to the usual matter, the following:

To the President and Members of the Hibernian Society:

The undersigned Committee appointed at the last meeting to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending December 15, 1848, respectfully report that they have examined these accounts, and compared them with the vouchers and books submitted to their inspection by the Treasurer, and find the same, in all respects, correct.

The Committee cannot refrain from remarking at this time when the Society is about to be deprived of the services of that officer, that during the seven years that he has held that station, and the five years during which he was Secretary, he has rendered essential services to the Society, as well by attention to other duties as by the admirable [illegible] and neatness which characterize his books and accounts.

These will be a safe guide and excellent model to all future Treasurers and Secretaries [illegible], and his devotion generally to the interests of the Society, he deserves the thanks of its members.

Signed: James Brown,
Samuel Hood,
John Holmes,

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

It was then, on motion,

[illegible] the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Jones for his valuable [illegible] manner in which he discharged the duties during the [illegible] Treasurer.



Mr. Jones was prevailed upon to withdraw his declination, and he was re-elected on March 17, 1849, but carried his intention into effect at the following annual election.

A special meeting of the Society was held on May 12, 1849, to take action upon the loss of the ship "Swatara," bound for the port of Philadelphia, "having on board a large number of passengers, mostly Irish." The ship went ashore below Lewistown, Del., and many of the emigrants being in distress, it was resolved to send a committee to that place "and render them such aid and relief as their necessities may require and this Society has the power to bestow." The Committee, consisting of Joseph Jones, James Brown, A. R. McHenry, David Boyd and William Watt, went to Lewistown, investigated the causes of the wreck, attended to their duties in a thorough fashion, and reported at length to the next meeting.

On June 18, 1849, resolutions were passed concerning the death of Thomas A. Edwards, "for many years a member of the Society, and one of the most efficient of the Acting Committee, whose exemplary character was well known and duly appreciated by us."

The Society, a short time afterwards, sustained a serious loss in the death of Joseph Tagert, its President. In fifty-nine years, since the organization, April 5, 1790, there had only been three Presidents —Chief-Justice Thomas McKean, 1790–1800; Hugh Holmes, 1800–1818; and Joseph Tagert, 1818–1849; and no President since has equalled the length of service of President Tagert. It was natural that the Society should feel his loss, and this feeling was expressed in the following action:

At a special meeting of the Hibernian Society, held at the Columbia House on Saturday, August 4, 1849, the following preamble and resolutions having been offered by Joseph Jones, Esq., and seconded by Wm. J. Leiper, Esq., were unanimously adopted, viz.:

The members of the Hibernian Society have heard with deep regret of the death of their late President, Joseph Tagert, Esq., who, for the last thirty years, presided at their business and social meetings with such kindness, urbanity and ability as to endear him to each of them, and whose character as a man, a citizen, exemplified through a long and useful life, entitled him to the confidence of his fellow citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That the Hibernian Society have heard with deep regret of the death of their late President,

Resolved, That the Society attend the funeral with appropriate badges of mourning.

Resolved, That the members of the Society respectfully tender to the family of the deceased their sincere condolence on the bereavement they have suffered.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased by the officers of the Society.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published.

The officers reported at the meeting on September 17, 1849, as follows:

To the Hibernian Society:

The officers of the Society respectfully report that in compliance with instructions they presented to the family of the late President, Joseph Tagert, Esq., through Fra's G. McCauley, Esq., his son-in-law, a copy of the preamble and resolutions passed at the meeting held August [illegible], 1849, with a letter as follows:

Phila'a, Aug't 7, 1849

Dear Sir:

We beg to enclose to you a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Hibernian Society under the pall of their late President, which you will please communicate also to the [illegible] of his family. In performing this duty, we must be permitted to add that during the many years we have had the privilege of being associated with him as officers and members of the Society, and of enjoying his friendship, our affectionate regard and esteem for him continued to increase to the hour of his death, and indeed he was regarded by us, as by the members generally, in a light rather parental than fraternal, and his loss will be lamented as long as any of them shall continue to attend these meetings, where his presence was ever the harbinger of harmony and enjoyment. With great Respect

Your Ob't Serv'ts,

Signed Robert Taylor, *V. Pres.*
Jos. Jones, *Treas.*
Val. Holmes, *Sec'y.*

To Fra's G. McCauley, Esq

In reply to which the Vice-President received a communication from Mr. McCauley, which is herewith submitted.

Signed Robert Taylor *Vice-Pres.*
Jos. Jones, *Treas.*
September [illegible], 1849 Val. Holmes, *Sec'y.*

Phila'a, Aug't 10, 1849.

Gentlemen:

I have received and communicated to the other members of the family of my late father-in-law, Joseph Tagert, Esq., the highly complimentary proceedings of the Hibernian Society. It is a source of peculiar gratification to receive this proof of affection and respect from an association with which he was so long identified, and to the members of which he was so attached.

The compliment thus paid to the memory of the deceased is enhanced by the kind and courteous terms in which the proceedings have been communicated. Be pleased to present the thanks of the [illegible] of Mr. Tagert's family to the Society [illegible] for the [illegible] manifested [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] Permit me

Very [illegible] Serv't,

Francis G. McCauley

To Robert Taylor, Esq., *Vice-President*,
Joseph Jones, Esq., *Treasurer*
Val. Holmes, Esq., *Secretary*.



ROBERT TAYLOR.

THE SOCIETY FROM THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT TAGERT IN 1849 TO THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT PATTERSON IN 1881.

At the meeting on December 17, 1849, Robert Taylor, who had been Vice-President of the Society for nearly eight years, was nominated to succeed Joseph Tagert, deceased, and General Robert Patterson was nominated as Vice-President. Joseph Jones declining a renomination for Treasurer, David Rankin was named for his place. The Secretary, Valentine Holmes, after a service of eight years, also declined, and John G. Thompson was named for his place. Mr. Holmes was a first-class Secretary and his minutes were full and accurate. The Counsellors, William J. Duane and John Fallon, and the Physicians, Doctors Matthew Anderson and Henry S. Patterson, were again nominated. David Boyd, William E. Whelan and Joseph Diamond were elected the Committee for the anniversary dinner, and John Binns and Samuel Hood were appointed a committee to prepare the toasts.

A special meeting was called for March 14, 1850, to take appropriate action concerning the death of "Nathaniel Burt, an old and highly estimable member of the Society."

At the anniversary dinner at the "United States Hotel," on March 18, 1850, the following gentlemen were present :

Robert Taylor,	Frederick Tete,
John G. Thompson,	Thos. M. Kelly,
A. J. Catherwood,	William J. Duane,
Robert Looney,	Hugh Campbell,
William Devine,	Saml. Kelly,
John Savage,	Hon. James Pollock,
Mark Devine,	Geo. G. W[illegible],
William E. Whelan,	Alex'r Dempsey,
[illegible] C. Clarke,	[illegible],
[illegible],	[illegible],
[illegible] C. Neglis,	[illegible],
[illegible] Reynolds,	[illegible],
[illegible] Agnew,	[illegible],
[illegible] Farr,	[illegible],
[illegible] Kelly,	[illegible],
[illegible] C. Patterson,	[illegible],
Hon. [illegible] K. Kane,	[illegible],
[illegible],	[illegible],
Michael Keenan,	[illegible],
[illegible] C. Collins,	[illegible],
Jean [illegible] Keenan,	[illegible],

DAVID SCOTT, JOHN HENDERSON,
DAVID BOYD, GEO. W. EDWARDS.

Guests.

CHIEF-JUSTICE GIBSON,
JUDGE BURNSIDE,
JAS. GLENTWORTH, ESQ., Pres't of Welsh Society.

Among the toasts drunk were the following :

Ireland. May her children find food and employment in the cultivation of her soil, the working of her mines, and the improvement of her fisheries.

The Land we live in. May it ever continue to be the pride of her sons and daughters, and a noble example to the world.

Union. "The main pillar in the edifice of our independence, the support of our tranquility at home and peace abroad, of our safety, prosperity and liberty." (Washington's Farewell Address.)

The Army and Navy — the Militia and the People. May they ever as now have a common interest and a common feeling, as they have a common country.

Philadelphia — Beautiful, Benevolent and Prosperous.

The Memory of our late President, Joseph Tagert. (Drunk standing.)

Kossuth, and the Cause of Freedom in Europe. Liberty, though now crushed and trampled on, is not dead. She but sleeps. Her exiled champions will find that this land is her favorite home. Here bide your time !

The Fair Sex

The world was sad, the garden was a wild.
And man, the hermit, sighed till woman smiled.

By James Glentworth, Pres't of the Welsh Society :

The Benevolent Societies of Philadelphia. May they never want funds to carry out their benevolent designs.

At a meeting on June 17, 1850, appropriate resolutions were passed concerning the death of Matthew Hood (father of Samuel Hood), "for many years one of the Society's most efficient members, whose exemplary character was well known and duly appreciated by us, whose loss we lament and whose memory we desire to respect and honour." The Westmoreland tract of land turned up again at the meeting on September 17, 1850, and the Committee "reported progress." Resolutions on the death of John Patterson, "an old and highly estimable member of the Society," were adopted at this meeting. At the meeting on December 17, 1850, it was resolved that the Anniversary Dinner Committee should be appointed by the President instead of being elected. James Brown was elected Treasurer to succeed Daniel Rankin on March 17, 1851. Among the toasts at the dinner of this date were the following :

Ireland. May her children find food and employment in the cultivation of her soil, the working of her mines, and the improvement of her fisheries.

The Union of the States. "The main pillar in the edifice of our independence, the support of our tranquility at home and peace abroad, of our safety, prosperity and liberty."

and opposite colors blend in beautiful harmony - it stands and shall stand, the sign of a perpetual covenant for the safety, prosperity and glory of the country.

The Judiciary—The scales of justice and the Judge's ermine—The man who dares to hold the scales with a firm and steady hand will wear the ermine without a stain.

Education—While we cherish and support our public seminaries, let us never forget that the right education of the feelings, the most valuable impressions, are only to be acquired in a well-regulated home.

The Flag of our Country—May it forever wave in triumph over a united and happy land, and not a star be lost from its brilliant galaxy.

The Sons of Erin on the Soil of America—Their estimate of the blessings of civil and religious liberty is best exhibited by the faithful performance of their duties as good citizens.

By Joseph Sill, Esq., Pres't of St. George's Society :

Ireland on its Western Coast—May it soon have plenty of Iron Rails and Iron Horses, and plenty of canals and steam to communicate with this Western World.

By Hon. James Harper :

Gen'ls Bennet Riley and James Shields—With their own good swords they have engraved an imperishable record of their gallant achievements on the Tablet of their country's annals.

By John McCall, Esq. :

The Irishman's Table—Which has always a corner while there is a guest in the room.

At a special meeting of the Society held at the Globe Hotel, on Saturday evening, March 27, 1851, the following preamble and resolutions offered by John Binns, Esq., were, on motion, unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, the Hibernian Society has heard with deep regret of the death of the Hon. Thomas Burnside, an old and much valued member of this Society, the meetings of which he regularly attended, and failed not by his cheerfulness, urbanity of manners, and friendliness of deportment to increase the general hilarity ; therefore,

Resolved, That while the Bench and the Bar are deploring the loss of a distinguished associate, and doing homage to the integrity and independence of the late Judge Burnside, it becomes the melancholy duty of the Hibernian Society to make tender of their deep regret for the loss of an esteemed member, and their sincere sympathy with his relatives and friends.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to communicate to the family of the late Judge Burnside the regret and sympathy of this Society for the loss of one so [illegible] and whose worth and patriotism had been repeatedly [illegible] by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, and the highest appointments conferred upon him by the Governor of the country of his adoption.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions, signed by the officers of the meeting, be entered on its minutes and published in the newspapers. Messrs. Morton McMichael, Robert Taylor, James Brown, [illegible] were appointed said Committee.

The following letter in reply to the resolutions was received :

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN,

Your letter, with the [illegible] of the Hibernian Society, [illegible]

thy of the Society with the family of my father in their affliction, and their deep re- [illegible] received. Pennsylvania as my Father thoroughly was, [illegible] but nearly half a century in forwarding her interests, her State [illegible] the impress of his energetic mind, and her Judiciary elevated by his [illegible] integrity, he never forgot the land of his birth, and he hailed every worthy son [illegible] border. Let me tell that last son that he honored the feelings of his Father, and is proud of his Irish descent. It may gratify you to learn that on my Father's death-bed, the proceedings of your Society at their last anniversary were [illegible] one of his daughters, and both in his words and manner, he evinced to his Brethren of the Society that interest and friendship so characteristic of the sons of [illegible] Green Emerald Isle." Your festive board (pardon me the expression) will [illegible] by its presence, but the void [illegible] greater, at its own fireside. For your sympathy in our desolation, and for the kind manner in which it expressed both in your Resolutions and in your letter, except for yourselves [illegible] Hibernian Society" the heartiest thanks, not only of my self, but of all my Father's family.

Very Truly & Respectfully,

Yours,

JAMES BURNSIDE.

To MESSRS. ROBERT TAYLOR,
JOSEPH JONES,
JOHN BEANS,
JAMES BROWN,
SAMUEL HOOD, ESQRS.

The Treasurer of the Society, James Brown, in his report on December 17, 1851, referred to the deaths of several members, as follows: "The decease of several of the most active and efficient members during the year has cast a shade over the otherwise prosperous circumstances of the Society. The deaths of Judge Burnside, Messrs. William E. Whelan, Alexander Diamond, Francis Dimond, Joseph Dimond, and John Maguire must be deemed a positive loss to the Society, not only on account of their warm attachment to its interests, but on account of the qualities which rendered it agreeable to their fellow-members to transact the business of the Society in connection with them."

Among the members present at the anniversary dinner on March 17, 1852, were Robert Taylor, William A. Porter, Charles Kelly, James Harper, Richard Vaux, James Campbell, George McHenry, James M. Porter, Morton McMichael, John K. Kane, John Bannister Gibson and Dr. J. K. Mitchell. The Arctic explorer, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, was one of the guests. One of the toasts was: "The Health of Valentine Holmes, late Secretary of this Society, and [illegible] now American Consul at the Port of Belfast, Ireland." On December 17, [illegible], a communication was received from Joseph Sill, President of the St. George's Society, asking the Society to join with the other [illegible] organizations in procuring a suitable room, in which the meetings of all of them could be held in turn, but after considering



JOHN BANNISTER GIBSON.

the matter at a subsequent meeting, it was deemed inexpedient to change the usual place of meeting. At the meeting on March 17, 1853, John Binns, Chairman of a committee appointed to consider the advisability of contributing a block of marble to the Washington monument at Washington, D. C., reported a recommendation to the members to raise the cost of the same by private subscription. The recommendation was adopted. Andrew C. Craig was elected Secretary at this meeting to succeed John G. Thompson. At the anniversary dinner the same day Chief-Justice Jeremiah S. Black was one of the guests. "The utmost harmony and good-feeling prevailed, and the pleasures of the evening were enlivened by songs from several members of the Society and invited guests. The company separated at an early hour, wishing each other many returns of Saint Patrick's Day."

A special meeting of the Society was held on May 6, 1853, to take action on the death of Chief-Justice Gibson. The President, in a feeling manner, stated the object of the meeting, which was to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of our late fellow-member, the Hon. John Bannister Gibson, for many years Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.

John Binns, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Wm. J. Leiper, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

[illegible]

The meeting [illegible]

which he paid the memory of Judge Gibson several high and well-merited compliments.

The following named gentlemen composed the Committee to carry the above resolutions into effect, viz.: John Binns, Esq., Samuel Hood, Esq., Alex'r McHenry, Hugh Campbell, David Boyd.

On motion adjourned.

Among the toasts at the anniversary dinner on March 17, 1854, was one proposed by Joseph Sill, President of the St. George's Society, who was present as a guest :

"All hail to the gallant Irishman, Captain Robert John McClure, who, in the ship 'Investigator,' solved the problem of the existence of the North West Passage between the Eastern and Western worlds."

Col. Wm. C. Patterson, Col. Wynkoop, Judges Sharswood, Thompson and others responded to various toasts. Judges R. C. Grier and J. S. Black, and Mayor Gilpin were present among the guests. John Drew, the actor, was one of the new members elected on December 18, 1854.

At the dinner on March 17, 1855, speeches were made by General Patterson, Judge Burnside, Judge Wm. D. Kelley, John Binns and others. Mr. Binns proposed the following toast :

"The State which in 1812 furnished more men and more money than any other State in the Union, yet never had her soil polluted by the footstep of an enemy, except as a prisoner – the State of Pennsylvania."

In the course of the evening "toasts were received by telegraph from the St. Patrick's Society, of New York, and the Hibernian Society, of Baltimore, both of which were responded to in proper manner."

On June 18, 1855, appropriate resolutions were passed on the deaths of Alexander D. Ewing and George Campbell. On December 17, 1855, General Robert Patterson was nominated as President, to succeed Robert Taylor, whose failing health compelled him to decline a renomination. Mr. Taylor had been a member of the Society for more than fifty years, and had filled the positions of Secretary, Treasurer, Vice-President and President, serving as an officer for nearly the entire period of his membership. He sent the following letter to the Society :

[illegible] December, 1855.

Mr. [illegible] Secretary of the Hibernian Society.

[illegible] meeting of this Society, [illegible] to be held for the election of officers for the next year, I regret very much that the state of my health will not permit me to

join you on this occasion, and I fear will not enable me to undertake the performance of any Official Duties at the next Anniversary Meeting. I have not language enabling me to express, as I wish to do, my gratitude to my kind friends of the Society for their constant manifestations of friendship, esteem and good-will, during all my associations with them, since I first became a member in 1802. As I find myself unable to attend to the duties of President as I ought, I now decline a renomination, and wishing you all many happy meetings, I remain very Respectfully, your friend,

ROBERT TAYLOR.

A Committee was appointed to take action on the letter, and they replied as follows :

DEAR SIR :

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee to convey to you the sincere regret of the members of the "Hibernian Society" at the loss of your presence as their presiding officer, and to assure you that nothing but your ardent desire to be relieved from the duties of the office would have induced their acceptance of your resignation. When we call to mind the many happy hours spent in your Company at the meetings of the Society, we cannot suppress our sorrow at losing you from among us. You have served the Society many years in *all* its various offices, faithfully and honorably, and your devotion to the interests is gratefully remembered.

In conveying to you the assurance of our highest esteem and respect, we but express the feelings of the community in which you have passed a long and useful life, beloved and respected for your amiable and gentle manners, your high honor, and strict integrity.

To know that you are thus esteemed and respected must be to you a source of the sweetest pleasure. That the remainder of your days may be happy is the sincere wish of those we represent, and of, Sir,

Yr. friends and Obd't Servt's,

Signed JOS. JONES,
HUGH CAMPBELL,
HUGH CATHERWOOD.

PHILA. A. Dec'r 12th, 1856.

Before the next anniversary meeting Mr. Taylor had departed this life, and the Society was called together in special meeting on March [illegible], to take appropriate action. Earnest resolutions of respect were passed, and the members voted to attend his funeral in a body. A letter from his son, James L. Taylor, stated that Mr. Taylor had been [illegible] able to the Society's gratifying communication to him, but had been prevented by his death.

General Robert Patterson was elected President at the meeting on March [illegible], and James Harper and [illegible] Vice Presidents. Many other officers were elected. [illegible], Stephen [illegible], Thomas [illegible] the recently deceased President was not forgotten in an appropriate toast to his memory. On December 17, 1856, a committee was appointed [illegible] are printed re-engraved, or to substitute a new one in its place." At

the meeting on March 10, 1857, resolutions of sympathy were passed upon the death of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, and they were conveyed to his father, Hon. John K. Kane, one of the Society's most prominent members. Judge Kane responded as follows:

MY DEAR SIR:

I beg my brethren of the Hibernian Society to accept my heartfelt thanks for the honor they have done my son's memory, and for the kind and grateful sympathy they have expressed in your person and yours, and I tender you, sir, as their organ, my acknowledgments for the manner in which you have announced the Society's action.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

JNO. K. KANE.

On March 17, 1857, at 5½ o'clock, at Jones' Hotel, "the company assembled and sat down to a dinner which was sumptuous beyond any that the Society has had for years. The wines and viands were of the choicest qualities and it is needless to say that the Company did them ample justice." So records the Secretary, Andrew C. Craig. The President being absent, "Daniel Dougherty, Esq., then proposed the speedy return to health and to his family of our President, Major-General Robert Patterson, which was responded to with full bumpers and three cheers." The usual toast to "The President of the United States" had appended to it the observation, "one of the results of Irish emigration," referring to the fact that President James Buchanan was of Irish descent.

On March 8, 1858, the Secretary was instructed to have printed 300 copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, with a complete list of the names of the members up to that time. At the anniversary dinner on March 17, 1858, General Patterson occupied the chair. On his right sat Rev. Dr. Blackwood, and on his left, Rev. Father O'Brien, Professor in St. Charles' Borromeo Seminary. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania as usual were represented, Chief-Justice Walter Lowrie being among the guests. Judges William A. Porter and James Thompson were also present. James Madison Porter, Judges Thompson and William A. Porter, Col. John W. Forney and Daniel Dougherty were the principal speakers. The officers chosen on March 17, 1858, were as follows: President, Gen. Robert Patterson; Vice-President, James Hopper; Treasurer, James Brown; Secretary, Andrew C. Craig; Finance Committee, Col. William C. Patterson, Robert Steen and Joseph Jones; Counsellor, William J. Duane and Samuel Hood; Physicians, Doctors Robert A. Given and Thomas S. Harris; Active Committee, John Robinson, Mark Devine, A. R. McHenry, David Ross, Hugh Clarkson, James Coe, James Black, John Woodside, Nathaniel Gordon, Henry Crilly, Hugh Craig and



JOHN K. KANE

James L. Taylor. At this meeting attention was called to the fact that John Binns, who was present, "was celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his election as a member," and that gentleman was immediately called upon for a speech. He made a few remarks acknowledging the compliment. At the anniversary dinner on the same date, Judges Cadwalader, Lowrie, Sharswood and Thompson were among the guests. The Secretary complains that "the dinner was by no means such as the Society has been in the habit of having served up. The wines were poor and scarce at that, the attendance was mean, the waiters were few and impertinent. The whole thing was contemptible." Nevertheless, notwithstanding the Secretary's ire, the toasts were responded to "in a very eloquent and happy manner" by Judge Thompson, Daniel Dougherty, and others.

From the Treasurer's report it appears that the annual income of the Society for a number of years was about $1,100, and of this sum there was usually disbursed by the Acting Committee between $900 and $1,000. The funds had increased very slowly, some investments not having been very profitable, but nevertheless there was in the treasury on December 17, 1859, the sum of $21,074.

James L. Taylor succeeded Andrew C. Craig as Secretary on March 17, 1860, and the anniversary dinner of that date was given in the Continental Hotel. There was present "the largest company we have had for some years," says the Secretary. The list is as follows:

Full list of persons present at dinner:

Guests.

Rev. Dr. Blackwood,
The President of the St. George Society,
" " " St. Andrew's Society,
" " " St. David's Society,
Judge Thomson,
" Sharswood,
" Thompson
" Lewis
Mr. M. McNeille
Mr. Lafetra

Members.

Col. Peter Patterson, [illegible]
[illegible]
Hon. James Harper, [illegible]
James L. Taylor, [illegible]
Hugh Barr, A. C. Craig,
[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Dr. [illegible]
Dr. [illegible]

Jos. Collins,
Wm. Collins,
John Clark,
Michael Cahill,
Hugh Cassidy,
A. J. Catherwood,
A. P. Coleman,
Dan. Dougherty,
Mark Devine,
Wm. Divine,
J. G. Connelly,
John Catherwood,
Mr. Donovan,
Col. Wm. English, friend of Mr. Craig's,
John Fenlon,
Patrick Fave,
James Gay,
J. G. Gilkey & friend,
Walter Graham & friend,
T. Hallen,
Jno. Hunter,
Adam Hill,
Jno. Holmes,
Wm. Hay,
Allen E. Heron, Jr.,
Valentine Holmes,
John Henderson,
M. J. Kennan,
Phil. Kelly,
Chas. Kelly,
Jas. Kirkpatrick,
Robert Leggett,
Wm. T. Leiper,
Robt. Little,
Robert Looney,
F. P. Magee,
Michael Magee,
John T. Mahoney,
John Mills,
Francis McManus,
Michael McGloy,
Jno. McCoy,
Jas. Maguire & friend,
And. McBride,
Pat'k McBride,
Jere. McKibben,
J. P. Mertha,
Wm. Morgan,
George McHenry,
Jas. W. McCahen,
James Orne,
Thomas O'Neill,
Hugh O'Donnell,
Wm. H. Patterson,
Col. Paynter,
Robt. L. Reilly,
Evan Randolph,
Saml. Riddle,
Robt. Reed,
J. M. Smiley,
Jas. Smith & friend,
H. G. Taylor,
Richard Vaux,
Mark Willcox,
John Woodside,
Jas. Woodside & friend,
H. Watlington,
Alex. McHenry,
G. C. Mitchell, friend of A. McBride's,
D. Winebrenner,
G. C. Rue,
Hugh Rankin,
John G. Reppelier,
Messrs. McMichael & Watson, representing the Press, forming one of the largest companies we have had for some years.

"At 8 P. M.," says the Secretary, "the President proposed the first regular toast—The Immortal Memory of St. Patrick—which was drunk standing, in silence, after which Mr. David Boyd sung, in his usual happy manner, St. Patrick's Day." Rev. Dr. Blackwood responded to the next toast, which was "Ireland." The other toasts were as follows:

"The Memory of Washington. Drunk in respectful silence, the manner in which the [illegible] was received."

"The United States. Responded to by Hon. James Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania."



JAMES L. TAYLOR.

5. The President of the United States. "This was received with nine cheers." The President read a letter from President James Buchanan regretting his inability to be present, and saying, "My heart has ever been true to my father's countrymen. They are warm-hearted, generous, and brave, and their friendship is an evergreen which defies the northern blast."

6. Pennsylvania. Responded to by Judge Sharswood.

7. The City of Philadelphia. Responded to by Richard Vaux.

8. The Army and Navy. General Patterson was called to reply, but, instead of responding, "he read some eloquent and complimentary letters from Generals Scott, Jessup, Cass and Lawson, and from Commodores Charles Stewart and Geo. C. Read."

9. The Judiciary. Judge Oswald Thompson, of the Court of Common Pleas, responded.

10. The Press. Responded to by Judge Lewis.

11. Our Deceased Brethren. In silence.

12. Our Sister Societies. Responded to by Messrs. Allen, Thomas and Milne.

13. Woman. Responded to by Chas. McDonough.

At the meeting on June 16, 1860, a design for a new Certificate of Membership was adopted. The tract of land in Westmoreland county, like Banquo's Ghost, intruded itself again at this meeting, and a committee of three was appointed "to attend to the interests of the Society in connection with these lands." A communication from Samuel Hood was read, announcing the death of John Binns, "the senior member of the Society, having joined in the year 1809." Appropriate resolutions were passed, and the Society resolved to attend his funeral.

On September 17, 1860, the Secretary, James L. Taylor, presented the following letter, which explains itself:

J. L. TAYLOR, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Several weeks ago Mr. Hugh Campbell, formerly of this city, but now of St. Louis, Mo., requested that I would, on his behalf, present to the Hibernian Society a gold medal, which had belonged to one of the original members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, from one of whose descendants Mr. Campbell had procured it. He requested that the Hibernian Society should accept the medal from him as a token of remembrance of the many pleasant hours which he had spent with its members at the business and festive meetings in days of Auld lang Syne. I comply with the request all the more readily, because, as we all know, the Ancient Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was the Parent of our Society, and an heirloom descending from such ancestry could have no more fitting repository than the Archives of [illegible]. The medal belonged to George Campbell [illegible] members of both Societies, and his name is inscribed on the edge, and the date, 1771 the year in which the Society of the Friendly Sons was formed. It is the same medal [illegible] to the Hibernian Society [illegible] a fac-simile of it made, to be prefixed to a Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons, prepared and published in 1841, by order of the Hibernian Society. This fac-simile is the frontispiece of that little book, and in it (pp. 22, 23) there is a description of the medal, and at page 27 a biographical sketch of its owner, George Campbell. I enclose the medal together with its case. The case savors of antiquity, more than the medal, which is in fine condition, considering that it has been through three generations,

during nearly two years. It would have given me pleasure to have attended the September meeting of the Society, but as I shall be out of town on that evening, I use the privilege of a friend to put on you the trouble, or rather let me say, the pleasure of presenting the medal in behalf of Mr. Hugh Campbell.

I remain, very truly yours,

247 S. 10th St., 15 Sept., '59. SAMUEL HOOD.

The letter having been read, it was, on motion, *Resolved:* "That the Medal be deposited and carefully preserved in the Archives of this Society, with the original minutes of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and that in communicating this resolution to Mr. Hugh Campbell, with the thanks of this Society, the Secretary be requested to inform him that the members appreciate the rare and interesting gift the more highly that it comes to them from one of its most esteemed members as a souvenir of the days of Auld lang Syne spent among them."

At the meeting on December 17, 1860, Colonel William C. Patterson offered an amendment to the by-laws, proposing to prohibit "all speechmaking" at the Society dinners, not only on the part of members, but also on the part of guests. The amendment was laid over for future action, but seems, for a time, to have been abandoned. At this meeting the Secretary reported an invitation to join the St. George's Society in a demonstration of respect to the Prince of Wales. The invitation was declined by the Society. The same officers were re-elected on March 18, 1861. The Anniversary Dinner on that date was not numerously attended, but forty-five members being present. The guests were Rev. Dr. Blackwood, William Frazier and the Presidents of the St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. David's and Albion Societies. On June 17, 1861, Mr. Daniel Mershon, of Westmoreland county, the attorney for the Society to look after the Kennedy tract of land, was elected an honorary member, in compliment to his attention to the matter. At this meeting resolutions concerning the Southern Rebellion, which had broken out in April, 1861, were passed. We will refer to them in a subsequent chapter.

The same officers were re-elected on March 17, 1862. The dinner on that date was well attended, Governor Andrew G. Curtin being among those present. He made a characteristic speech in response to the toast, "Pennsylvania." On June 17, 1862, Commodores Charles Stewart (Old Ironsides) and George C. Read were elected honorary members, on motion of General Robert Patterson. Commodore Stewart replied to the notification as follows:

Philadelphia, N. Y., July 22nd, 1862.

[illegible] Secretary H. S.

[illegible] together with the kindly



COM CHARLES STEWART

embellished certificate that the Hibernian Society of Philad. has honored my name, by adding it to those of the honorable members composing that distinguished body of our Fellow Citizens. Permit me here to tender to them, through their estimable Secretary, my thanks for the honor conferred on me.

To the distinguished and Patriotic President, who has done me the honor to move the Society to the enrolment of a name I could scarcely hope to be deemed worthy of a place amongst so many distinguished and patriotic men, who through their Virtues and Valor have contributed so largely to the Independence and progress of this Western Empire, to him, I pray you, tender my grateful thanks.

Respectfully,

CHS. STEWART.

A similar note to that addressed to Commodore Stewart was sent to Commodore George C. Read. Mrs. Read called on the Secretary of the Society to express the gratification the compliment of the Society had given the Commodore. And it was his intention to have made a formal acknowledgment, by letter, of his thanks. This purpose was frustrated by the death of Commodore George C. Read, leaving us, together with the whole people of his adopted country, to mourn the loss of one who, through a long life, nobly sustained the character of a brave officer, and of an Irish gentleman.

The Secretary was directed to enter his report on the minutes.

The President of the Society, General Robert Patterson, being then in active service in the field, the Vice-President, Hon. James Harper, presided over the Anniversary Dinner of March 17, 1863. Eighty-one members and guests were present. On June 17, 1863, a resolution was passed requiring thereafter printed notices of meetings to be sent to the members. The Acting Committee, having too much territory to cover, owing to the growth of the city, a committee was appointed on September 17, 1863, to consider some better plan of distributing relief; but the committee, at a subsequent meeting, reported in favor of the old method, and the matter was for some years laid aside. On March 10, 1864, on motion of A. J. Catherwood, it was ordered that "no person be allowed to dine with the Society unless a member who has paid his dues (except he is introduced by a member who will be responsible for his conduct), and the guests of the Society."

The same officers were re-elected on March 17, 1864, and forty-eight members and six guests were present at the Anniversary Dinner on that date. General Patterson, who had returned home, presided. On March 17, 1865, appropriate action was taken on the deaths of Dennis and Charles Kelly, "our much esteemed fellow members." The same officers were again elected. Major-General William B. Franklin was a guest at the dinner on this date. Mayor Alexander [illegible] On

this date another report was made about the Westmoreland lands, which were estimated to be worth $2,000. On December 18, 1865, the entrance fee for new members was raised from $20 to $30, at which latter sum it yet remains. After many years of service as one of the Counsellors of the Society, William J. Duane (ex-Secretary of the Treasury) was succeeded on March 17, 1866, by Samuel L. Taylor; the other Counsellor, Samuel Hood, being again elected. There were no other changes. Judge William S. Peirce and Rev. John Chambers were among the guests at the dinner on this date.

No changes in the officers were made on March 18, 1867. Rev. John Chambers acted "as Chaplain," and "about seventy members and guests sat down to dinner at the Continental Hotel." General Patterson read an interesting letter from Commodore Stewart, stating that "his father was one of the founders of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, from which the Hibernian Society originated." (This was a mistake.) At the meeting on June 17, 1867, the Finance Committee recommended that "an earnest and persistent effort be made to increase the membership of the Society and create a charity fund sufficiently large to warrant the erection of a suitable building, to be called Hibernia Hall, the income of which shall be devoted exclusively to the purposes for which the Society was founded, so long as Ireland shall offer, and America shall invite immigration." This was the first effort made to procure a permanent hall for the Society. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made since, and the project of erecting a hall has been temporarily abandoned, but is still active in the minds of many members. It is to be hoped that the publication of this volume, by portraying to the members the glorious history of the Society, will prove an incentive to another and successful effort to erect a Hibernian Society Hall. On September 17, 1867, a committee reported proposed alterations in the by-laws. The Secretary records that "after the business of the evening was over the Society spent some time in social enjoyment. The entertainment was presided over by the President, assisted by the Vice-President, who, although in his eighty-seventh year, favored us with a song, and showed us that, although the burden of many years were upon him, his heart still beat warmly with affection for Ireland and the Irish."

At the meeting on December 17, 1867, the proposed alterations in the by-laws were considered, and they were amended substantially as follows:

At the annual election the polls shall be opened at 4 P. M. and close at 5 P. M.

All speech-making is prohibited at the Anniversary Dinners and other festive meetings of the Society, and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer for the time being to enforce the observance of this by-law on its guests as well as on its members.

Applications for membership must be in writing, setting forth the name and residence of the applicant and the name of the member who proposes him. The votes of three-fourths of the members present shall be required for his election. On election he shall pay an initiation fee of thirty dollars.

A special meeting was held on February 20, 1868, to take action on the death of David Boyd, "whose connection with the Society was so long, so intimate, and so active that he had become the familiar friend of almost all its members; whose ever-flowing kindness of heart, not contented with a mere acquaintance with its new members, prompted him to embrace them with warm cordiality, and of whom, when at the festive meetings of the Society, his hearty greetings were mingled with his favorite Irish songs (which he sang with taste, humor and pathos), it might be said an Irishman all in his glory was there." Resolutions were adopted and communicated to the family, who returned a suitable reply.

General Robert Patterson was re-elected President on March 17, 1868, on which day the annual dinner was held at the Continental Hotel, sixty-seven members and guests being present. A telegram of greeting was received from the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of New York city, and a return telegram sent. At the meeting on March 17, 1869, Andrew C. Craig was elected Treasurer in place of James Brown, and Dennis B. Kelly was elected Secretary to succeed Mr. Craig. Samuel Hood and Samuel L. Taylor were again elected Counsellors, and Doctors R. A. Given and Thomas S. Harper, Physicians. Of course General Patterson was re-elected President and James Harper, Vice-President. Among the guests at the annual dinner was James Thompson, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The permanent fund of the Society amounted to [illegible] December 17, 1869. At the meeting on [illegible] received from Hon. James Harper [illegible] Vice-President "owing to [illegible] re," and, upon motion, it was resolved to appoint a committee to [illegible] to Mr. Harper [illegible] long and valued service to the Society as a member and officer." [illegible] James L. Taylor, Hon. [illegible] pointed the Committee. This Committee performed the duty assigned to it by addressing a communication to Mr. Harper, in

which they expressed the great regret of the Society upon losing him from its list of officers.

At the meeting on March 17, 1870, it was resolved "that if the presiding officer, after having called a member to order twice, shall find it necessary, he may request the member offending to leave the room, and if the member refuse to obey, he shall be expelled from membership." This resolution was intended to meet the case of a person who misbehaved himself at any of the banquets. Fortunately there has been no necessity of exercising the power conferred by the resolution. At the same meeting Andrew C. Craig was elected Vice-President to succeed the Hon. James Harper, who had declined a re-election. William Morgan was elected Secretary and Philip Powell Treasurer. General Patterson was continued, as usual, in the office of President. The Mayor, Daniel M. Fox, was a guest at the annual dinner following the meeting.

The annual meeting on March 17, 1871, was a notable one. General U. S. Grant, President of the United States, was present as the guest of the Society. The dinner was held at the St. Cloud Hotel, and at the moment of President Grant's entrance, says the Secretary, the members arose and "three times three cheers might have been heard at some distance." President Grant responded briefly to one of the toasts, and remained until the end of the entertainment. He was accompanied by General Horace Porter, Hon. Adolph E. Borie and Mr. Anthony J. Drexel. Addresses were made by Messrs. Borie and Drexel, Mayor Fox, General Robert Patterson and others; and Messrs. John Huggard and Thomas E. Hankins sang appropriate songs. The Presidents of the Albion, St. Andrew's, St. George's and St. David's Societies were also present as guests. There were in all sixty-eight members and guests present.

The presence of General Grant at this meeting evidently enlivened the Society, for we find at the following meeting on June 17, 1871, an unusual number of members present, as follows:

[illegible]	THOMAS BELL,
[illegible]	FRANCIS McMANUS,
[illegible]	RICH. H. BOLSTER,
[illegible]	EDWARD LAFFERTY,
WILLIAM HOEY,	P. DUGAN,
[illegible]	JOHN S. HEMAN,
[illegible]	WILLIAM L. MORGAN,
[illegible]	THOMAS A. McKEAN, M. D.,
[illegible]	THOMAS [illegible]
SAMUEL L. TAYLOR,	WM. M. BELNICK,
[illegible]	JOHN [illegible]



GEN. U. S. GRANT.

PATRICK HEALY.
JOHN A. KELLY.
DENNIS HELNAN.
THOS. F. HELNAN, M. D.
WILLIAM PORTER.
ROBERT LIGGET.
TIMOTHY FITZPATRICK.
MICHAEL J. KELNAN.
[illegible]
JOHN MANNION.
P. J. [illegible]
DOMINICK MURPHY.
WILLIAM MORGAN.

At this same meeting General Grant was elected an honorary member of the Society, and the officers were directed to furnish him with a framed certificate of membership.

At the meeting on September 18, 1871, the Westmoreland tract of land came to the front again, and a committee was appointed to inquire into its "status." On December 18, 1871, the By-Laws were altered so as to increase the entrance fee from thirty to fifty dollars.

During the annual dinner on March 18, 1872, the following telegram was received from New York:

"The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick send their cordial greeting and wish you many [illegible] of the day."

To which the Society directed the following reply to be made:

S. O. A. MURPHY, ESQ., *Secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*,
Hotel Brunswick, New York.

The Hibernian Society cordially reciprocate your friendly greetings and hope that the future, as in the past, the Sons of Ireland may do honor to the country of their [illegible] their adoption.

ROBERT [illegible], *Pres't*.

Among the guests present at the dinner were the members of the Japanese Embassy to the United States. The Secretary records their names and titles in full as follows (p. 368):

[illegible] NAO AND [illegible] TAKESHI OMOTO, Second Secretary of Embassy.
[illegible] SUMA, of Tycoon Imperial Japanese [illegible]
[illegible] Department of [illegible]
[illegible] Attaches of Embassy.

The papers in reporting the dinner said, "The Japanese ambassadors seemed to enjoy the festivities as much as our Celtic [illegible]." "The meeting on September [illegible], though not a large one was pleasant, and after some good songs the [illegible] adjourned at an early hour." [illegible] the morning we cannot [illegible]. On December [illegible], 1872, the

Treasurer, Philip Powell, reported the permanent fund to be $38,171.32. No changes were made in the general officers at the annual election on March 17, 1873. At the dinner following the meeting short addresses were made by ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, Hon. James H. Campbell, Judge Daniel Agnew and General Robert Patterson, the President. Rev. Dr. Blackwood, Horatio Gates Jones, George G. Pierie, William V. McKean, and Judges George Sharswood, Henry W. Williams and Ulysses Mercur were also present. The same officers were re-elected upon March 17, 1874, and again on March 17, 1875. On the latter date, Governor John F. Hartranft, Judge Sharswood and Rev. Dr. Blackwood were among the guests at the Annual Dinner. The printed list of toasts blossomed out as usual with sundry poetical quotations, and "after the usual pleasant time the meeting adjourned at an early hour." No quarterly meeting was held on June 17, 1875, "on account of the extreme heat of the weather, the President, General Patterson, having given directions to dispense with the call." The Finance Committee of this period, James L. Taylor, Robert H. Beattie and William Brice, were noted for their full and accurate reports, which the Secretary recorded in full upon the minutes. The reports of the Treasurer, Philip Powell, were also excellent. On December 17, 1875, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Samuel Hood and Joseph Jones, the surviving members of the Committee appointed June 1843, who reported an account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, be requested to prepare and publish, for the use of the Society, an enlarged edition of one thousand copies of the same work.

David Boyd, Jr., Robert H. Beattie and Samuel Riddle were appointed to make arrangements for the Anniversary Dinner, and Samuel L. Taylor, Hugh Cassidy and Charles Rogers were appointed a committee on toasts. At the meeting on March 17, 1876, "Frank McManus and Dennis B. Kelly were appointed a committee at the meeting prior to the dinner, to inquire into the expediency of making arrangements for the reception of emigrants arriving from Ireland in the American Steamship Line, or other ships arriving at this port." This seems to be the first indication of a belief on the part of the members that some more direct method of relieving emigrants upon landing than that afforded by the Charity Committee was needed. Rev. Dr. Blackwood, Colonel John W. Forney, Chief-Justice Daniel Agnew, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Judge George Sharswood and ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, were among the guests.

In response to toasts, William Massey, President of the St.

George's Society, spoke of the harmony existing between the Hibernian and Sister Societies in high terms; as also did Horatio Gates Jones, representing the St. David's Society, on the same subject. General Hawley spoke in high terms of what Philadelphia had done towards the Centennial Exhibition, and Colonel John W. Forney mentioned in his remarks about the great encouragement he had received abroad from Irishmen towards making the World's Fair a great success. Chief-Justice Agnew, Judge Sharswood and others also contributed largely to the enjoyment of the company.

A special meeting was held on September 5, 1876, in response to the following call, under Article VI. of the By-Laws, by direction of General Patterson, at No. 136 Chestnut street:

ROBERT PATTERSON, ESQ.,
President of the Hibernian Society.

DEAR SIR: Please call a meeting of the Society at as early a day as possible, at such time and place as you think desirable.

R. H. BEATTIE,
PH. POWELL,
JAMES HAY,
WILLIAM BRICE,
P. DEVINE.

On motion of Mr. Powell, it was resolved that the President, General Patterson, be instructed to invite the Dublin University boat crew, and the Irish rifle team, now in this city, and such others as he may think proper, to a dinner. Messrs. Beattie, Brice and Powell were appointed a committee to carry this resolution into effect.

The Committee decided upon September 9, 1876, at the Continental Hotel, for the dinner, and the Secretary's minutes contain the following account:

[illegible] given by the Hibernian Society [illegible] Irish Rifle Team, at the Continental Hotel [illegible]

Members.

GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON,	[illegible]
ANDREW G. [illegible]	H. W. [illegible]
PHILIP POWELL	[illegible]
[illegible] H. BEATTIE,	[illegible]
[illegible]	JOHN C. HERR,
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Invited Guests.

GOVERNOR CURTIN,
AUGUSTUS MORRIS,
Australian Commissioner
DOCTOR DAHLSTEDT,
Swedish Commissioner,
MR. JAMES M. FERGUSON,
Schuylkill Navy,
JOHN HUGGARD,

C. B. BARRINGTON,
N. M. BARRINGTON,
G. HICKSON,
CROZER BARRINGTON,
G. M. FERGUSON,
} Dublin University Boat Club.

WILLIAM BAILY, Ireland.
WILLIAM MASSEY,
Pres't St. George's Society,
MAYOR STOKLEY,
REV. DR. BLACKWOOD.

Other Gentlemen Present.

WILLIAM M. BALCH,
GEORGE G. PEIRCE,
HENRY W. CRANE,
DR. J. W. WHITE,
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN,

JOHN T. BAILEY,
SAMUEL BRADBURY,
STEWART WILSON,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
A. O. TRISTMAN.

Governor Curtin and Mayor Stokley each made a short address, as also the Rev. Dr. Blackwood. Thanks were returned from the University Boat Club and the Swedish and Australian Commissioners. Both expressed thanks for the pleasant manner in which they had been entertained, and the kind reception they had received. During the evening John Huggard and several other gentlemen enlivened the company with songs, &c. The evening's entertainment continued from 9½ P. M. until 1½ P. M., at which time the company dispersed.

A special meeting was held on March 6, 1877, and a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee "to devise a plan and make a selection of some building or lot that may be suitable" for a permanent hall for the Society. Unfortunately, nothing has yet resulted from this attempt to procure a Society Hall, although other attempts have since been made. At the meeting on March 17, 1877, Charles A. McManus was elected Secretary in place of William Morgan, who had declined a renomination, and, on motion of David Boyd, Jr., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Hibernian Society be tendered to William Morgan, Esq., for the services he has rendered the Society during the last seven years, and that he be presented with a copy of the resolution.

Only twenty-five members were present at the annual dinner on March 17, 1877, and in all thirty-eight persons, but the dinner, which was at "the Girard House, on the Secretary," was highly enjoyed by all present." In the absence of Gen. Patterson, the Vice-President, Andrew C. Craig, presided.

About this period the attendance at the meetings was very small. At the quarterly meeting on September 17, 1877, held at "Augustine's," 118 Walnut Street, only thirteen members were present, viz.:



GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON.

Gen. Robert Patterson, Andrew C. Craig, Philip Powell, Samuel L. Taylor, P. Devine, Thomas Owens, Edward Lafferty, William Morgan, Charles A. McManus, William Devenny, James S. Martin, James M. Ferguson and Daniel Dougherty. A communication was received from Samuel Hood, Esq., stating that he hoped to complete the revised edition of the "History of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick." Unfortunately, Mr. Hood's declining health and subsequent death prevented him from carrying his intention into effect. Two new members were elected at the meeting and one was proposed. At the meeting on December 17, 1877, fourteen members were present. The total amount disbursed for charity during the year was reported to be $866.20, and the Permanent Fund was reported to be $39,159.71. David Boyd, Jr., Robert H. Beattie and Samuel Riddle were appointed a committee on the ensuing anniversary dinner. The following memorial was read by the Secretary, C. A. McManus:

PHILA., *December* 5, 1877

GEN. ROBT. PATTERSON:

SIR—Your conduct through the years allotted to man has been such as to establish in the minds of those who have witnessed it, a perfect reliance on your probity and honor. We are unwilling, revered sir, that you should pass from amongst us, our President, without an expression of our esteem and regard as members of the Hibernian Society. We wish to have your countenance represented upon canvas, and ask you to sit for your portrait, a memento of our long and pleasant intercourse.

Respectfully Yours,

ANDREW C. CRAIG,	ED. LAFFERTY,
DAVID BOYD, JR.,	W. A. MELLAR,
JAMES S. MARTIN,	C. A. MCMANUS,
PHILIP POWELL,	ROBT. LAUGHLIN
SAM'L. L. TAYLOR	ROBT. H. BEATTIE,
JAMES HAY	WM. MORGAN.

The request was acceded to, and a fine portrait in oil of General Patterson was painted by order of the Society, and is now in its possession.

There is no record of attendance at the annual dinner upon March 17, 1878. Twelve members were present at the meeting preceding the dinner. The officers elected were mostly the same as the preceding year. The list is as follows: President, Gen. Robert Patterson; Vice President, A. C. Craig; Treasurer, Philip Powell; Secretary, Charles A. McManus; Counsellors, Samuel Hood and Samuel L. Taylor; Physicians, Robert A. Given and Thomas S. Harper; Finance Committee, James L. Taylor, [illegible] W. H. Brice; Charity Committee, Samuel Macky, P. Devine, P. Powell, E. Lafferty, H. Cassidy, Thomas Owens, John Boyd, Hugh Craig, William Morgan, David Boyd, Jr., James Rooney and F. McManus.

The attendance at the meetings continued to be small about this period of the Society's existence. On September 17, 1878, there were seventeen members present, and on December 17, 1878, sixteen. The reports of the Treasurer and of the Finance and Charity Committees and communications concerning the Westmoreland tract of land, which still was an elephant on the Society's hands, take up the greater part of the minutes. During the year the entrance fee of only one new member was received. The members who attended the meetings, however, were faithful to their duties and continued to meet regularly and keep alive the memory of St. Patrick. James S. Martin was elected Secretary at the meeting on March 17, 1879, and the Society lost the services of Samuel Hood as one of its Counsellors, Daniel Dougherty being elected in his place. Mr. Hood had served the Society long and faithfully, until death removed him from its roll of living members. He died regretted by all who knew him—to the last one of the most useful members who had ever belonged to the organization. Dr. John F. Donnelly was chosen one of the Physicians to succeed Dr. Thomas S. Harper. There were but ten members present at the business meeting on this day. There seems to have been no meeting on June 17, 1879, and on September 17, 1879, seventeen members were on hand. On the latter date the following minute in reference to the death of Samuel Hood was presented by Samuel L. Taylor, and promptly passed:

Resolved, That the members of the Hibernian Society desire to place upon their record the expression of their esteem and high respect for the character of Mr. Hood. His years had [illegible] part, and he leaves to his associates the contemplation of a well-spent life.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of the Society, and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of Mr. Hood.

Seventeen members were present at the quarterly meeting on December 17, 1879. The Charity Committee reported having expended but $490.75 for relief during the year. The permanent fund amounted to $42,325.63. On February 26, 1880, a special meeting was called to consider the matter of the famine which was then devastating Ireland. Vice-President Andrew C. Craig occupied the chair. "Mr. Brice, in a few brief and feeling words, presented the following preamble and resolutions:"

Whereas, [illegible] Hibernian Society [illegible] Ireland [illegible] hundreds [illegible] tions, as well as kindred and blood. Therefore, be it *Resolved*, that the sum of one [illegible] Hibernian Society in aid of the famine-stricken poor of Ireland.



P. S. DOONER.

After a full discussion, "during which many touching remarks were made," on motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, it was unanimously carried to send one thousand pounds sterling ($5,000) to Ireland for the relief of the famine-stricken people.

On March 17, 1880, there were twelve members present at the business meeting. The same officers were re-elected. The meeting is particularly noticeable for the election to membership of Peter S. Dooner, through whose exertions so many new members were soon to be added to the rolls, and new life infused into the organization. The Secretary, James S. Martin, was also particularly active about this time in proposing new members. After the meeting on March 17, 1880, the annual dinner was held at the "League House," where thirty members and fifteen invited guests participated on the occasion. Judge John Trunkey, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Mayor William S. Stokley and ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin were among the guests. The Secretary records that "after a delightful evening, enlivened with song and story—feast of reason and flow of soul—the meeting adjourned finally at 11.40 P. M. in peace and harmony."

On June 17, 1880, evidence of increased interest in the Society's proceedings was shown by the attendance of twenty-five members, and the following important action was taken, upon motion of Wil-

quested to call a special meeting of the Society for the purpose of taking action upon the same, when notified by the Committee that they are ready to report.

This was the beginning of the present method of extending relief to emigrants arriving at this port, and which has been carried on so successfully ever since. The Committee organized shortly after their appointment and selected Philip Barry as the special agent of the Society at the wharf where the foreign steamers landed their passengers, and his initial work was of such a highly satisfactory character that at the following meeting on September 17, 1880, he was elected an honorary member of the Society. His work at the wharf afterwards led to the abolition of the Charity Committee. On March 17, 1881, the same officers were re-elected, including the venerable President, General Robert Patterson, who had been President since March 17, 1850. It was his last election, for the Society was hastily called together on August 10, 1881, to take action upon his death, which occurred on August 7th of that year.

At this meeting Messrs. Rogers, Taylor and Martin were appointed a committee to prepare a minute expressive of our great loss. They reported the following preamble and resolution, which, after eloquent addresses on the virtues and eminent services in the field, forum and business walks of life of the deceased, by Messrs. James L. Taylor, Giltinan, Brice, McMenamin, Riddle and Rogers, were unanimously adopted, viz.:

[illegible] President, General Robert Patterson, sleeps — he rests in [illegible]. His [illegible] commanding life is ended, we shall never meet him again this [illegible]. He [illegible] of right; his [illegible] comprehension of honor; his [illegible] equable, brave and gracious, toned and influenced all with whom he [illegible] dignity, distinction and elegance to our [illegible] a quarter of a century. We meet to-day to [illegible] our reverence for the illustrious dead [illegible]. That we [illegible] with the family of our deceased President in their sad bereavement, and will attend his funeral; and send a copy of the [illegible]



THE SOCIETY FROM THE DEATH OF GENERAL PATTERSON TO THE PRESENT TIME, MARCH 17, 1882.

THE Vice-President, Andrew C. Craig, occupied the chair at the meeting on September 17, 1881. Mr. William Brice offered an amendment to the By-Laws looking to the creation of an Executive Committee, who should have charge of all matters of extending relief to emigrants. At the meeting on December 17, 1881, the question of nominations for officers for the ensuing year excited the liveliest interest. Many of the members were of the opinion that a new departure should be made, while others were in favor of a continuation of the old policy. That a new spirit of activity was beginning to exhibit itself was shown in the proposal of thirty-three new members, nine of them by Mr. Dooner. The Treasurer, Philip Powell, reported the assets of the Society to be $51,336.64. The annual meeting, on March 17, 1882, was largely attended, owing to the exciting canvas for officers, and, after a warm contest, William Brice was elected President over Andrew C. Craig, and William J. Nead, Vice-President. Nicholas J. Griffin was elected Secretary and Philip Powell was re-elected Treasurer. The other officers elected were as follows: Physicians, Doctors John F. Donnelly and William K. Brown; Counsellors, Daniel Dougherty and Robert H. McGrath; Finance Committee, James L. Taylor, Robert H. Beattie and David Giltinan; Executive Committee, Thomas D. Ferguson, William McAleer and Philip Fitzpatrick. The Counsellors of the Society were directed to apply to court for an amendment to the charter, increasing the capital of the Society, and thirty-six new members were proposed by P. S. Dooner, William J. Nead, William Brice, N. J. Griffin, William Gorman, Francis McManus, Jr., David Giltinan, B. F. McFillin, William McAleer and J. [illegible] Hookes.

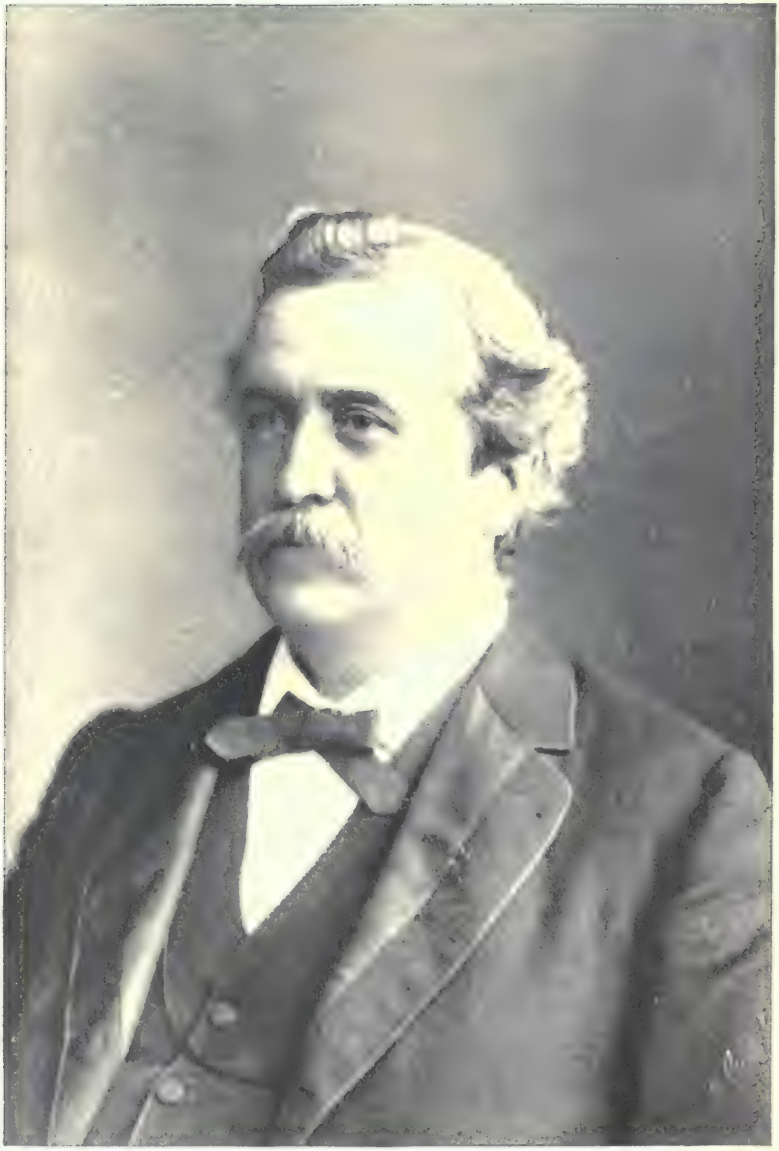
On June 17, 1882, the new Executive Committee, which replaced the old Visiting Committee of the Society, created the office of [illegible] Philip Fitzpatrick as Chairman and Thomas D. Ferguson as Secretary, and that the agent, Philip Barry, was working under its supervision. The thanks of the Society were voted to the Dinner Committee of March 17, P. S. Dooner, James M. Peterson and William Gorman, [illegible] Mr. Philip

Powell offered, and the Society adopted, a resolution deploring the decease of William Miller, "an esteemed and venerable member." Suitable action was also taken on the decease of Andrew C. Craig, who had died on June 3, 1882. Mr. Patrick Devine, Mr. Craig's partner, spoke feelingly of Mr. Craig's character and services. He had been a member for more than forty years, and had successively been Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-President of the Society. "In the death of Mr. Craig the Hibernian Society has lost an able and disinterested officer, who inspired the warmest regard and admiration in the hearts of all who knew him." The memorial offered by Mr. Devine was ordered to be recorded in full upon the minutes.

On September 18, 1882, another loss to the Society was reported in the death of David Boyd, Jr., and Messrs. William Morgan, James L. Taylor and William Gorman were appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. At the subsequent meeting, on December 18, 1882, the Committee reported, their report being unanimously adopted. Among other things, they said of him: "His ability and integrity of character won for him the confidence and respect of all with whom he had dealings; he was true to his friendships, and his genial manners and proverbial good humor attracted favor and good-will on every occasion." The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to collate the records of the Society was continued, with Louis N. Megargee as Chairman. At the same meeting the Treasurer reported having received entrance fees from eighty-four new members, the largest number elected in any one year for very many years.

At the annual meeting on March 17, 1883, the same general officers were re-elected. Samuel L. Taylor and William Gorman were chosen Counsellors, and John P. McGrath took the place of James L. Taylor on the Finance Committee, Mr. Taylor having declined to serve. The Society was highly prosperous, the funds were increasing, and the new boom in its affairs was progressing with great rapidity. New men were taking part in its affairs, and the new officers were doing their utmost to increase the membership and efficiency of the Society. The new President, Mr. Brice, had taken hold of affairs with an amount of energy which had already had an excellent effect, and not a voice was raised against his unanimous re-election. The anniversary dinner was numerously attended and an [illegible] meetings.

On June 15, 1883, Louis N. Megargee tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Committee to collate the Records of the Society, on motion of John H. Campbell the Committee was increased to five, and was made a Committee on the History of the



WILLIAM J. NEAD.

Society. The President appointed on the Committee, John H. Campbell, Chairman; James M. Ferguson, Rev. James G. Bolton, I. F. Sheppard and N. J. Griffin. On motion of John H. Campbell, the President was empowered to appoint a committee of five to make a complete revision of the By-Laws of the Society, and William F. Harrity, James S. Martin, William Gorman, Samuel L. Taylor and Thomas D. Ferguson were appointed the Committee. The thanks of the Society, on motion of William F. Harrity, were voted to police officer Joseph Adams, for humane conduct towards a poor Irish emigrant, and by further vote, a silver watch and chain were ordered to be procured, and were subsequently presented to him. Philip Fitzpatrick, Chairman of the Committee on Hall, reported that the Committee recommended the opening of subscription books, preliminary to the formation of a joint-stock company to erect a hall. The recommendation was adopted and a number of subscriptions obtained but unfortunately, like preceding hall projects, resulted in nothing. Record was made of the adoption of the important amendment to the By-Laws, limiting the term of office of President to two years. The President, Mr. Brice, warmly advocated the amendment. At the meeting on December 17, 1883, Mr. Brice's term about expiring, William J. Nead was nominated without opposition to succeed him. Thirty-six new members were proposed, and the Treasurer reported having received entrance fees from fifty-three new members during the year. The funds of the Society had increased to $55,912.15.

The election on March 17, 1884, for Vice-President excited some little feeling, and resulted, after a lively ballot, in the election of James M. Ferguson. With the election of William J. Nead as President, the boom which the Society was experiencing continued. Mr. Dooner proposed twenty-two new members, Mr. Nead five, and others seventeen, making forty-four proposed at this meeting. The Executive Committee, composed of Philip Fitzpatrick, William McAleer and Thomas D. Ferguson, had been doing great work, and were engaged in an endeavor, resulting successfully, in getting the Board of Public Charities to distribute the United States emigrant tax fund collected from emigrants in a manner that would give greater relief to emigrants. On motion of Philip Barry, the Society elected as an honorary member, Henry J. Jackson, Secretary of the Commissioners of Immigration of New York, for services rendered to the Soci- [illegible] obtaining information concerning [illegible] arriving at New York, etc. At this same meeting, March [illegible], on motion of John H. Campbell, the Committee on [illegible] Society was [illegible]

power to employ clerical help was appointed, viz.: John H. Campbell, Chairman, James S. Martin, William Gorman, Robert H. Beattie and P. S. Dooner. This was the beginning of the work which has resulted in the publication of this volume at so much labor on the part of the Committee and expense on the part of the Society. On motion, it was voted that the Committee prepare at once one thousand copies of a list of members from the organization of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in 1771 to date. This list was prepared by the Committee and published by the Society. William F. Harrity offered resolutions eulogistic of the good work performed by Mr. Brice during his two years' incumbency of the office of President. They were unanimously adopted and ordered to be handsomely engrossed, and were afterwards presented to Mr. Brice.

Mr. Brice retired from office to the universal regret of the members. During his term the membership of the Society had been more than doubled, the Executive Committee had been thoroughly organized, and the work of relieving emigrants carried as near to perfection as it was possible, and the whole Society rejuvenated and started on a renewed term of activity. The Society might well pass complimentary resolutions concerning so faithful an officer.

At the meeting on June 17, 1884, eleven new members were proposed. On motion of John H. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee on History, the thanks of the Society were voted to James E. Hood, Esq., for his kindness in granting to the Society the use of the papers of his father, the late Samuel Hood, Esq., and for the gift of a copy of the First Constitution and list of members, printed in 1790. It was also voted that there be procured a suitable roll-book, in which the members would affix their names to the Constitution of the Society. On motion of William Brice, President Nead was authorized to represent the Society in the recently proposed Board of Presidents of the Charitable Organizations of Philadelphia. On September 17, 1874, William F. Harrity, from the Committee on Revision of the By-Laws, reported a complete set of By-Laws. It was ordered to be printed and sent to the members prior to the next meeting. The Committee, William Gorman and Samuel L. Taylor, reported the amended Charter of the Society, and the thanks of the [illegible] in obtaining it.

On December 3, 1884, the Society [illegible] special meeting to [illegible] the death of its Treasurer, Philip Powell. William Brice, Daniel McMenamin and Rev. James G. Barton were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions. The Committee performed its duty and reported a series of resolutions which



REV. J. GRAY BOLTON

were ordered to be engrossed and presented to Mr. Powell's widow as a testimonial of the respect in which the late Treasurer was regarded by the members. They were also published in the daily newspapers. John G. R. McCorkell was elected Treasurer to fill the vacancy, his bond as Treasurer being fixed at $20,000, which was duly entered. On December 17, 1884, the deaths of Thomas Costigan, Daniel Allen, Thomas H. Dooner and James McGeogh were announced. At this meeting the revised By-Laws were adopted with some slight changes in the report of the Committee. The Dinner Committee under the revision being now five members, President Nead appointed Louis N. Megargee, Chairman, Hugh J. Hamill, James M. Ferguson, William F. Harrity and Charles F. King, as the Committee for the ensuing Anniversary Dinner. The new Treasurer reported that since December 17, 1883, the entrance fees of 106 new members had been paid.

At the meeting on March 17, 1885, there was a large attendance. The officers of the preceding meeting were re-elected. No record was kept of the attendance at the Anniversary Dinner, but it was a large and successful one. The new By-Laws were ordered to be printed and distributed among the members.

On June 17, 1885, the deaths of William V. McGrath and James Duross were announced, and appropriate action taken. On December 17, 1885, the Executive Committee was empowered to issue a circular to be distributed in Ireland, giving advice and instruction to "intending emigrants." The deaths of Mark Devine, Thomas Fisher, J. Wilson Morrison and John Fallon were announced. On December 16, 1885, a special meeting was held to take action on the death of the Vice President, James M. Ferguson. James L. Taylor presided, and a Committee, consisting of William Milligan, James S. Martin, Solomon Foster, Louis N. Megargee and Henry Phillips Coleman, was appointed to prepare resolutions. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a copy ordered to be engrossed and sent to Mr. Ferguson's widow. Mr. Ferguson was a popular officer, greatly esteemed by the members, and his untimely death was a shock to all. Appropriate action was also taken upon the death of James O'Brien.

On December 17, 1885, the Hall Committee reported having given careful consideration to the subject and "regret to report it impracticable at present," and asked to be discharged. The Committee was discharged, and thus ended another attempt to procure a hall for the Society. James S. Martin was elected Vice-President for the unexpired term of Mr. Ferguson.

At the meeting on March 17, 1886, Mr. Nead was succeeded as President by John Field. The [illegible]

Vice-President, Nicholas J. Griffin; Secretary, Thomas D. Ferguson; Treasurer, Charles Phillips; Counsellors, William Gorman and Samuel L. Taylor; Physicians, Doctors William K. Brown and John F. Donnelly; Finance Committee, B. K. Jamison, David Giltinan and John P. McGrath; Executive Committee, William McAleer, Edward J. Heraty and Philip J. Walsh. The administration of the retiring President, William J. Nead, had been a successful one. The policy inaugurated by his predecessor, and the active members who had co-operated with him, was continued, and the condition of the Society was highly prosperous. At this meeting the following resolution offered by John H. Campbell, after a lively discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, that we return thanks to the people of Philadelphia for their hearty and generous support of the efforts of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell and his colleagues in the struggle to secure the legislative independence of Ireland.

Mr. Philip J. Walsh was appointed Chairman of a Committee of Five on procuring a permanent hall for the Society, with power to select his associates.

At a special meeting held April 28, 1886, Philip Barry was elected Treasurer in place of Charles Phillips, who had declined to enter security. The death of Thomas Horan was announced. With the election of the new President occurred another large number of proposals for membership. Seventeen were elected at the meeting on June 17, 1886. The new Secretary, Thomas D. Ferguson, made a new departure by recording at length, with great minuteness, the names, addresses, occupations, etc., of all the new members proposed. In fact, from this time on to the present, the Society can congratulate itself in possessing minutes of its meetings which can scarcely be rivalled. The Committee on History reported that progress of the work which had been interrupted by the illness of the Chairman was now resumed. The Committee further reported the presentation to the Society by the First City Troop (through Mr. Joseph Lapsley Wilson) of a copy of the History of the Troop, "whose early history is so intimately associated with that of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick." The thanks of the Society were voted for the gift. The death of Joseph P. Kennedy was announced.

An important departure was made upon September 17, 1886, in the adoption of certain amendments to the By-Laws proposed at the preceding meeting by John H. Campbell. These amendments simplified the Treasurer's duties by abolishing the different accounts into which the funds were divided, and providing for but two accounts (principal



WILLIAM A. PORTER.

and income)—the Permanent and Contingent Funds. The principle of minority voting was introduced in the election of the Finance and Executive Committees. The Secretary was made a salaried officer, and his duties strictly defined and enlarged. In case of non-payment of the life-membership fee of $30 for three months after election, the Secretary was required to strike the newly elected member's name from the roll. Security was required from the Secretary and Treasurer, and control of the Society's securities and assets strictly regulated. At this meeting, also, the deaths of Hon. William A. Porter, William Arrott, Dr. John Holmes and Ellwood Shannon were announced.

The President (Mr. Field) also stated that the Governors of the thirteen original States were holding a meeting in Philadelphia this date, with a view towards making arrangements to celebrate, one year hence, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and that he had extended to them "an invitation to join us at a Banquet to be given at Dooner's Hotel, on the adjournment of this meeting." The Chair appointed the following named gentlemen as a Committee on Reception: Messrs. B. K. Jamison, Richard P. White, William Brice, William Milligan, Colonel Thomas J. Grimeson, Edwin S. Stuart, Philip J. Walsh, Dr. W. Joseph Hearn and John A. Carr. The Secretary's account of the subsequent dinner is as follows:

"The regular business meeting of the Society being over, and as is our usual custom on such occasions, we gathered around the festive board at Dooner's Hotel, Tenth street above Chestnut, about sixty of our members, and thirty-five invited guests. Most all of the visiting Governors accepted our invitation, and many of them brought members of their staff. On this occasion our friend and fellow member, Mr. P. S. Dooner, outdid all previous efforts, and in saying this it can only be understood by those who have sat at his table before. The bill of fare having been gone through with, the President, Mr. Field, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed our guests, and ran over a number of names of prominent men, who, during their lives, adorned the roll of membership of our Society, and closed by saying that among our first was General George Washington, the Father of our Country, and among our last, General U. S. Grant, the Saviour of our Country. Speeches were made by Governor Stockley, of Delaware, Governor Henry Lloyd, of Maryland, Governor H. D. McDaniel, of Georgia, and Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; also by Congressman N. J. Hammond, of Georgia, and [illegible] Benjamin T. Biggs, of Delaware."

On December 17, 1886, the funds of the Society were reported to be $61,581.79. The Finance and Executive Committees made admirable, itemized reports, showing that they had faithfully attended to their duties. The Executive Committee (William McAleer, E. J. Heraty and Philip J. Walsh) reported that they had succeeded in inducing the American Steamship Company to abolish the drinking saloon on their wharf, the saloon being "a source of great temptation to the emigrants and their friends who met them on their arrival, and was instrumental in getting them to spend freely what little means they had, that they needed for actual necessities." The Committee also reported having fixed the amount of the bond to be given by the Secretary at $500, and that by the Treasurer at $10,000. Also that the Secretary's salary be $300. All of their recommendations were adopted.

At the meeting on March 17, 1887, long opinions from the Society's Counsellors, Samuel L. Taylor and William Gorman, upon the subject of organizing a Stock Association to build a hall were received, and a resolution recommended by Mr. Gorman was adopted. The action of the President, in having called together the officers of the various Benevolent Societies of Philadelphia to devise some plan whereby emigrants may be better cared for by the Commissioners of Emigration, was approved. The general officers were re-elected, and Messrs. Henry Phillips Coleman and William Gorman were chosen Counsellors; and Doctors Michael O'Hara and Joseph Martin, Physicians.

After the business meeting occurred the Anniversary Dinner (at Dooner's Hotel), one of the most successful in the history of the Society. The event was commemorated by the publication of the proceedings, speeches, etc., in pamphlet form, from which we take the following:

THE DINNER OF MARCH 17, 1887.

Present Officers: President, John Field; Vice-President, Nicholas J. Griffin; Secretary, Thomas D. Ferguson; Treasurer, Philip [illegible].

Finance Committee: William Bryce, Chairman; Philip J. Walsh, William McAleer, William W. Hanna, Hugh J. Hamill.

MENU.

[illegible] Hall-shell *Sardines.*

[illegible]

[illegible] Style

[illegible] Roast [illegible]



THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

RELISHES

Fresh Radishes. Fresh Tomatoes Queen Olives.

Small Pâté à la Parnell.

FISH.

Boiled Kennebec Salmon, Irish Style.

RELEVÉ.

Filet of Beef à la Financière.

French String Beans. Cl[illegible]

ENTRÉES.

String Beans Sautés au Printanier Mint Sauce

Sweetbreads Larded en Casserole with [illegible]

Stuffed Fresh Tomatoes Parisian Style

Fresh Asparagus. Potato Croquettes.

Diamond Back Terrapin, à la Dooner.

Suprême Hibernian.

ROAST.

English Snipe on Toast.

Watercress. M[illegible]

Dressed Lettuce. [illegible]

Dressed Celery. [illegible]

[illegible]

DESSERT.

Roquefort and Brie Cheese. Fruits.

[illegible]

Strawberries and Ice Cream.

Charlotte Russe

French Coffee. Cigars.

[illegible]

TOAST[illegible]

[illegible]

"Lady of Erin" M[illegible]

"The Immortal Memory of St. Patrick

"The Harp [illegible]

[illegible] "God Save Ireland."

"The Star Spangled Banner."

"The Immortal Memory of Washington" "Hail Columbia."

"The Americans" "Dixie" "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother."

"Yankee Doodle" "Old Folks at Home" "Marseillaise."

"[illegible]" "Auld Lang Syne" "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

"[illegible]" "Star Spangled Banner."

"Finale"

At the close of the dinner, Mr. [illegible] proposed the health of Colonel William Henry Lee, [illegible] of Arlington, which was received by the President, Mr. John [illegible] with a toast. Mr. [illegible] sang, accompanied by Prof. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] the Hibernian Society [illegible]

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Hibernian Society:—Within a few squares another club is celebrating St. Patrick's Day in their way. Their emblem is the twin sister of the shamrock—the clover. As a representative of that Club, with Mr. Pierie and Mr. Lex, also members of the Club, I have been delegated by the President to come here to-night and present their kind regards and also this token of their respect and esteem for the Hibernian Society, and to say that on motion of Mr. Erastus Brainerd, seconded by Mr. S. G. Hetherington, the Clover Club at its meeting to-day voted with tumultuous cheers that the following sentiment be sent to the Hibernian Society:

The clover and the shamrock, twin types of the triple emblem of liberty, loved alike by Irish and Americans. Let them ever be united in the sentiment best expressed in the words of a poem which every true Irishman knows:

And will Ireland then be free?
Says the Shan Van Vogh.
Will Ireland then be free?
Says the Shan Van Vogh.
Yes! Ireland *shall* be free,
From the centre to the sea;
Then hurrah for liberty!
Says the Shan Van Vogh.

Mr. William Brice said:

I move on behalf of this Society that a vote of thanks be returned, Mr. President, to the members of the Clover Club for their very handsome token of esteem and their kind regards which they have just presented to us.

President Field then said:

Now, gentlemen, if you please, for a moment let us have order while Mr. McWade responds to the congratulations of the Clover Club.

Mr. Robert M. McWade said:

We extend to the gentlemen of the Clover Club our sincere thanks for their splendid expression of their kind regards and esteem for this Society. This is the first time in the experience of any member of this organization that a great social club like the Clover Club has opened with such an expression of sentiment like this which has just been conveyed to us by our particular friend, Mr. [illegible] and which the statement was unanimously concurred in by all the members of the Clover Club. In response, on the part of the Society, I have only to [illegible] Irish Wake Fitzhenry.

Mr. M. P. Handy, President of the Clover Club, was introduced by President Field, who said that Mr. Handy was not only President of the Clover Club, but he was also a household member of the Hibernian Society.

Mr. Handy said:

I am much obliged to the Hibernian Society, I am sure, for the reception which you have given me. I have no doubt that if St. Patrick had had the ordering of this [illegible] The Clover Club [illegible] The members of the Clover Club [illegible]

[illegible] to show their good feeling to the members of the Hibernian Society, and to [illegible] that good feeling they sent a committee [illegible] with the emblem representing at once the clover and the shamrock—emblematic of good fellowship. The [illegible] speeches which you will hear to-night are all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

would not be long before it would be a settlement of this country. Of the once nine millions of people there are now only four and a half millions. And where are they? Their blood is scattered all over the world. In Washington we have forty-two members in the House—one-half, two-thirds of that house, have Irish blood in their veins; and there can no better blood go into a man. I don't like to magnify my country. I don't think I ought to, because you all know your country as well as I do; but you will understand that from every heart on this continent and in America there should go out constantly sympathy for down-trodden and oppressed Ireland.

The third toast, "The Immortal Memory of George Washington," was drunk in silence and standing.

Ex-Senator William A. Wallace, who was introduced by President Field as "the distinguished citizen of our State," responded to the toast, "The United States." Mr. Wallace, among other things, said:

When you talk of such names as you have upon your manual here, and remember that this organization is more than a century old, you will agree with me when I say that the Irish people should be remembered, respected, for they are a part of these free United States, essential, vital, and to be perpetuated. These men that I see around me and who are the true descendants of Irishmen, make our laws; they are the men who are found in the national councils; they have given Senators and Representatives in Congress; these men, descendants of Irishmen, made the country, they made the States; these are the men who believe in Home Rule—but they want no Anarchism, no Socialism, no dynamite; they are willing to receive all but they want no Nihilism, but they want the laws of the government controlling, directing all, the law in the government of the individual and by the individual.

President Field said that the next toast of the evening would be "The Judiciary," and I am pleased, said he, to see that we are favored with the presence of the Chief-Justice of our State, Chief-Justice Ulysses Mercur, who will respond to this toast.

Chief-Justice Mercur responded in an excellent speech upon the function of the Judiciary in the Government of the United States.

President Field, in announcing the next toast, "Pennsylvania," said:

[illegible]

[illegible]



ROBERT ADAMS, JR.

people, by her laws of freedom, so clear that the world cannot criticise. She has diffused her influence all over the civilized earth, and to-day [illegible] we see it in liberalized England with two millions [illegible] we see it in the French Republic; we see it in liberalized Spain; we see it even in the far-off snows of Russia; and the time is coming, the time is near for this freedom to be accelerated; the time is near at hand and at home, when we, the people of Pennsylvania, who have given this magnificent monument of free government, will see Ireland free, [illegible] liberty that is created by law, and that [illegible] ple, a people obedient to law. Ireland will be free because it is the natural right of man that he should be free. And that is what Pennsylvania has taught, and having [illegible] step backward can be taken, and the time is [illegible] of the morning's sun the law loving people of [illegible] will see Ireland free and in the full enjoyment of the liberty of law.

The next toast of the evening, "The City of Philadelphia," was responded to by ex-State Senator Robert Adams, Jr.

Mr. Adams commenced by a eulogy on the late Senator Joseph P. Kennedy, a member of the Society, and ended as follows:

Now, Mr. Chairman, before taking my seat, I have the pleasant duty to perform of presenting this emblem of Ireland, which I have here on this table. I am desired by one of Ireland's daughters to present to our President this emblem of Ireland, this shamrock. It was brought by her only the day before yesterday from Ireland—the very air of Ireland clusters around its leaves, and the soil of Derry is still [illegible] among its leaves. Mr. President, we have received [illegible] of our [illegible] that is morning round our festive board to-night. That greeting meant something to me, for in that greeting the clover of America was intertwined with the shamrock of Ireland. And I doubt if there was a man in all the assembly [illegible] table that did not concur in that sentiment, expressed in the intertwining of those [illegible] I am proud to address you to-night as [illegible] man for whose memory I have such respect resulted in my membership to-night. And [illegible] is with peculiar pleasure that I carry out the commission that has been entrusted to me, to present to our most honored President by hand the emblem of Ireland, fresh from the air, fresh from the shore of Ireland—the shamrock of Derry.

President Field, [illegible] receiving the sprig of shamrock, said:

[illegible] Ireland, but coming from the hands of a lady, I shall, of course, [illegible] was born myself.

President Field said that the next toast, "Civil [illegible] Law," would be responded to by Col. A. [illegible] Sr. Mr. Sheppard made an eloquent [illegible] and was followed by [illegible] response to the toast, "The [illegible] Society," which was [illegible] with [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible]

of other nationalities. Englishmen, Welshmen, Scotchmen, Germans, and those among whom I count myself the sons of New England are accustomed to meet annually on the anniversary of a patron saint or on some great historic occasion as you do. And those of us who have the opportunity of going from one to the other will, I am sure, agree with me that nowhere else do we find the patriotic fire and the deep moving spirit which we find here. Something of this, Mr. President, is due to the buoyant quality of blood which flows in every Irishman's veins—a quality which makes the Irishman, wherever he may be and under all circumstances, absolutely irrepressible. Something, I say, is due to this buoyant quality of the Irish blood. Still, some of it is due to the fact that he is moved by a deep sense of the woes and the wrongs, of the sadness and sorrows of his native land. Oppression and injustice only inflame the spirit of nationality. The heel of the oppressor may crush and tear the form or reduce the strength, but nothing crushes the inward resolve of the heart. The Americans were never so American as when they revolted against England and threw the tea overboard into Boston harbor, and punished the red-coats at Bunker Hill. The heavy yoke of Austria rested grievously upon Hungary, but they raised themselves in revolt and fought fearlessly for their home rule, for their freedom and their rights. And they were defeated by treason in their camps and by the combined forces of Austria and Russia. Yet, sir, they persevered until they achieved home rule—as will Ireland at no distant day. The long history of oppression and injustice in Ireland has not only not extinguished the flame of Irish patriotism and feeling, but has served to kindle it, to make it more glowing to-day than ever before. For seven centuries Ireland has wrested with and been subjected to mis-rule—to England's mis-rule: a rule great and noble in many things, as her priceless statesman says, but with this one dark, terrible stain upon an otherwise noble history. Only a day or two ago there reached our shores the last number of an English periodical, containing an article from the pen of that great statesman, to whom not only all Ireland, but all the civilized world is looking to-day to battle for freedom in England. The article presents, in the most striking form that I have ever seen, statements of what is properly called Ireland's demands. And I was struck there with the most extraordinary statement coming from this great statesman of England, of the character of England's rule, or rather England's mis-rule, of Ireland during those seven centuries. For all those centuries, he says, were centuries not only of subjection, but of extreme oppression. The fifth century was the century of confiscation; the sixth was a century of penal laws—penal laws, which he says "we cannot defend and which we must condemn and wash our hands of the whole proceedings"—a century of penal laws, except from 1778 to 1795, which he calls the golden age of Ireland. And as I stop for a moment to recollect what had distinguished that period, and as you stop here to-night and [illegible] for a single moment what distinguished that short period of that century and made it the golden age of Ireland, you will understand why it was so called. It was the period when Henry Grattan, the great leader of the first battle for home rule, poured forth his learned and masterly eloquence. When Curran made his powerful plea for religious emancipation [illegible] which enabled him, when cut down in the flower of youth, to meet even his igno[illegible]

. . . And I believe that it is one glorious trait of the American Press that [illegible]

Press of America has been true to the best inspirations of liberty; and I unhe[illegible]



NICHOLAS J. GRIFFIN.

of Philadelphia, and of other great cities of the country, have done its part in promoting that work which has been going on among her people for the last few years to attain this end. The press of Philadelphia aided in raising that magnificent fund of $[illegible] which went from this side, and it needs [illegible] to the people and renew work. It was the remark of Mr. Gladstone, that looking at past events, there England could not cite a single witness to [illegible] represented. The American people began their contributions in 1847, to prevent the starvation of many of those people, and they continued [illegible] evictions, and to pay the landlords; they continued their contributions to promote that work of freedom and justice and home rule, for which we stand united, inflexible and immovable until it shall be finally accomplished.

Other capital addresses were made by Mr. John L. Lawson, representing the Albion Society; Mr. Charles Henry Jones, representing the Welsh Society; and by Mr. James M. Beck, who responded to the toast of "The Ladies."

The speeches were interspersed with songs, and at a late hour the assembly dispersed. One hundred and six members and fifty guests were present at this most successful anniversary.

A special meeting was held on August 22, 1887, in pursuance of the following call:

To Mr. N. J. Griffin, *Vice-President and Acting President of the Hibernian Society*:

The undersigned respectfully request you to call a special meeting of the Society for Tuesday evening, August 16th, to take into consideration the question of inviting the President of the United States to the next quarterly meeting, and to consider, also, the propriety of tendering him a banquet at that time:

Second:

Thomas L. Grimeson,	David Gilfinan,
William J. Campbell,	William McAleer,
John A. Carr,	P. S. Dooner,
Wm. Commins,	Chas. F. King,
Frank Siddall,	John B. [illegible],
James L. Taylor,	John H. [illegible],
John Y. Huber,	Thos. F. [illegible],
Charles McCarthy,	Peter [illegible],
Michael McGinley,	[illegible],
Francis McManus,	[illegible],
William Bell,	

[illegible] Mr. John H. Campbell moved that the President appoint a committee with full power to [illegible] the proper celebration by the Society, upon September [illegible] adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which was carried.

The Chair appointed the Committee

WILLIAM BRICE,
JOHN H. CAMPBELL,
P. S. DOGNER,
THOS. D. FERGUSON,
COL. THOS. J. GRIMESON,
CHAS. J. HARRAH, JR.,
HUGH MCCALLERAY,
EDWD. J. HERATY,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
HON. CHAS. J. KING,
HON. WM. MCALEER,
J. G. R. MCCORKELL,
FRANK MCMANUS, JR.,
FRANK SIDDALL,
JOHN J. SHIELDS,
WM. M. SINGERLY,
EDWIN S. STUART,
PHILIP J. WALSH,
NICHOLAS J. GRIFFIN.

At the meeting on September 17, 1887, the Secretary read the following letter from President Cleveland:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, September 3, 1887.

THOS. D. FERGUSON, Esq.,
Secretary, &c.

DEAR SIR:

I have delayed responding to the invitation of the Hibernian Society to attend their dinner to be given on the afternoon of the 17th instant, for the reason that I desired definitely what my engagements would be on that day, in connection with the Constitutional Centennial Celebration. I am only able now to say that it will give me great pleasure to be present for a time, at the dinner. I am not prepared to fix the exact hour of my arrival, and beg to be permitted to come, without delay or interruption of the proceedings, at such time as my other positive engagements will permit.

With many thanks to the Society for the courtesy of their invitation,

I am Yours Very Truly,

Signed GROVER CLEVELAND.

On motion, the acceptance of President Cleveland be received and spread upon the minutes. Agreed to.

This Committee met upon August 25, 1887, and organized by the selection of John H. Campbell as Chairman, Thomas D. Ferguson as Secretary and William Brice as Treasurer. The letter of Secretary Ferguson to the President of the United States was approved; the following is the letter:

PHILADELPHIA, August 18, 1887.

TO THE PRESIDENT, GROVER CLEVELAND:

DEAR SIR: The Hibernian Society of Philadelphia begs to extend to you a cordial [illegible] to preside at the [illegible] dinner, to be given by the Society on the afternoon of September 17th.

As you may not be familiar with the history of the Society and may wonder why its [illegible] should desire the pleasure of your company upon the occasion named, permit me to state that since 1771, when the [illegible] and [illegible] the Society has been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



THOMAS D. FERGUSON.

States, of whom the Society claims three—General Washington, General Jackson, and General Grant—as among its members.

The testimony of our most distinguished member, General Washington, who upon December 22d, 1782, wrote that the Society "has always been conspicuous for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are engaged," will give you some idea of the character of the Society, every one of whose members, during the Revolutionary war, was actively enlisted either in the military, naval or civil service of the colonies.

General Stephen Moylan was our first President and the names of George Washington, Thompson, Irvine, Shee, Cadwalader, Stewart, Hand, Knox and Cochran, Colonel John Nixon, Commodore John Barry, Thomas Fitzsimons, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, John Maxwell Nesbitt, with many other well-known patriots of the Revolution, appear upon our rolls.

Since the Revolution many distinguished men have been members of our Society, including Presidents of the United States, Cabinet officers, foreign ministers, governors, United States Senators and Representatives, Judges, members of the bar, clergymen, physicians and merchants. The list would be too long to enumerate them all, but I might without impropriety mention Generals Jackson and Grant, Commodore Stewart "Old Ironsides," Thomas McKean, General Robert Patterson, Richard Rush, General Acheson, Chief Justice Gibson, Andrew Bayard, Benjamin Smith Barton, Peter A. Browne, David Paul Brown, John Sergeant, Judge Burnside, James Campbell, Mathew Carey, Henry C. Carey, William Darlington, Blair McClenachan, John K. Kane, General Meade and R. Shelton Mackenzie.

Many distinguished visitors to Philadelphia have been the guests of the Society, and it is our desire to add to the number your Excellency. The Society takes a lively interest in the success of the approaching celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, and intends to make its quarterly dinner upon September 17th a fitting part of the celebration.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS D. FERGUSON, Secretary.

The reply of the President has already been given.

In the progress of arrangements, invitations to the dinner were sent out to a number of prominent officials and others, whom the Society desired to have as its guests at the dinner. Among the numerous replies received were the following:

ARMY BUILDING, NEW YORK, September [illegible]

FRANK SUDDATH, Secretary Committee on Invitations.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the special invitation extended on behalf of the above Society to attend a dinner to be given on Saturday, September 17th, to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the framing of the Constitution of the United States. As President of the Society of the Army [illegible] I would very much like to meet my Democratic [illegible] hand for that occasion, the same which will deprive me of the honor and pleasure of attending the festivities at Philadelphia. With hearty assurances of my appreciation of the compliment, I am with great respect, Yours, very truly,

[illegible]

MR. FRANK SUDDATH, Secretary [illegible]

ure the invitation of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia for dinner, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at three o'clock P. M., at St. George's Hall.

Yours truly, S. C. KELLOGG,
Lieutenant Colonel and Aid de Camp.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., September 13, 1887.

The Secretary of the Treasury accepts with pleasure the polite invitation of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, to be present at a dinner to be given in St. George's Hall, September 17th, 1887, at three o'clock P. M.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., September 10, 1887.
HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

MR. FRANK STUCKLE, Secretary Committee on Invitations.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to accept the invitation received this morning to attend the banquet at St. George's Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday, September 17th.

Very respectfully, J. M. SCHOFIELD.

SAYBROOK, CONN., September 10, 1887.

Chief Justice Waite has the pleasure of accepting the invitation of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, for dinner on Saturday, September 17th, at three o'clock, in St. George's Hall.

NO. 1022 TAYLOR PLACE, FIRST STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6, 1887.

MR. FRANK STUCKLE, Secretary Committee on Invitations.

DEAR SIR:—I have received the kind invitation of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, to a dinner, to be given on the 17th instant. Will you please express my thanks to the committee, and inform them that it will afford me much pleasure to be present. Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD R. COLHOUN, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy.

LEGATION OF JAPAN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Minister of Japan presents his compliments to the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, and accepts with thanks its kind invitation to a dinner to be given at St. George's Hall on Saturday, September 17th, 1887, at three o'clock P. M., to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the framing of the Constitution of the United States. The reason that he has been unable to forward prompt answer is owing to his having been out of the city.

CHINESE LEGATION, WASHINGTON, September 6, 1887.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister presents his compliments to the honorable members of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, and accepts with pleasure their kind invitation to dinner on Saturday, September 17th, at three o'clock P. M.

LEGATION OF [illegible], WASHINGTON, D. C., [illegible] September 6, 1887.

Mr. [illegible] accepts with pleasure the invitation [illegible] so gracefully tendered to him by the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, to a dinner to take place on the 17th of September.

[illegible] Hotel, [illegible] September 6, [illegible]
[illegible] Philadelphia, [illegible] Hibernian Society [illegible] celebration of the Centenary of the framing of the Constitution of the United States. The Archbishop begs to accept the invitation. It seems most of [illegible]

[illegible] ary ago, and of which [illegible] ent, and which so [illegible] eminently and unanimously [illegible] from the great struggle for liberty, should now [illegible] celebrate socially the centenary of the [illegible] of that immortal instrument which [illegible] h immortal strength and stability to the great young nation which then sprang into existence as a nation, and which has ever gloried in acknowledging the paternity of [illegible] illustrious grand [illegible] ion members of the Hibernian Society [illegible] Mayflower, and Hibernian [illegible] ever stood together on the [illegible] of the social board.

[illegible] 20 WEST FIFTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK, September [illegible], 1887.

Bishop Potter has much pleasure in accepting the [illegible] invitation of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, for Saturday evening, September 17th.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., September [illegible], 1887.

FRANK SIDDALL, Esq., Secretary Committee on Invitations.

DEAR SIR,—Will you for your committee [illegible] my sincere thanks for your invitation to the banquet on September 17th, and permit me to assure you that it will be my high pleasure and duly appreciated honor to attend, and join with the Hibernian Society in the welcome to the President of our beloved land, and in the gladsome centennial celebrations. I am, sir, with respect, Yours ever truly,

REV. JOHN S. MACINTOSH.

LONDON, ENG., September [illegible], 1887.

THOMAS D. PEROTSON, Secretary Hibernian Society.

Sincerely regretting my absence, I beg to join the Hibernian Society in celebrating an event which was vital not only to us as a nation, but to all peoples in establishing upon a firm basis constitutional liberty, and also in extending to his Excellency, President Cleveland, and our other distinguished guests, a cordial and hearty greeting, and at the same time raising a note of thanksgiving to Almighty God that at this celebration we are one people, under one constitution, one government, one flag, and that the [illegible] of liberty and union.

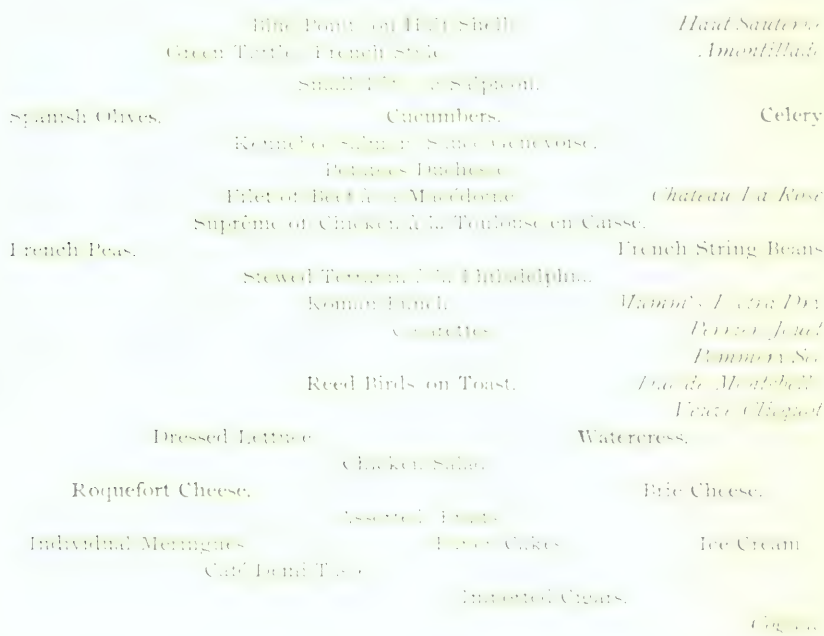
JOHN [illegible].

DINNER

The [illegible] curtains of the stage of St. George's Hall were drawn [illegible] sely together, and in front of them was a large floral frame in which the shield of the United States was worked in various kinds of roses. The windows and balcony of the hall were decorated with bunting, and on either side of the entrance door was a large collection of palms and ferns. The table of honor, which was nearly the width of the hall, was situated in front of the stage; and at right angles with it, running the length of the hall, were four tables, each having a seating capacity of seventy-five people. The table decoration consisted [illegible] large plateaus of Jacqueminot, La France, [illegible] Niphetos and other varieties of roses.

As each man took his seat [illegible] and, in the centre of [illegible] American [illegible] with the exception of the United States [illegible] and [illegible] of stars and stripes surrounding [illegible] Washington [illegible]

as well as the dates 1771–1887, and the words: Banquet of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, One Hundredth Anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, St. George's Hall, September 17, 1887. On the next page of the menu was a list of the officers and committees of the Society, and opposite to this was the bill of fare itself:


MENU

Bisque Pont. au Huitres

Haut Sauterne.

Green Turtle. French Style

Amontillado.

Salted Almonds. Radishes. Salpicon.

Spanish Olives. Cucumbers. Celery.

Rennie's Salmon. Sauce Genevoise.

Potatoes Duchesse.

Filet of Beef à la Macédoine

Chateau La Rose.

Suprême of Chicken à la Toulouse en Caisse.

French Peas. French String Beans.

Stewed Terrapin. Philadelphia.

Roman Punch

Hamm's Extra Dry.

Cigarettes

Perrier Jouet.

Pommery Sec.

Reed Birds on Toast.

Duc de Montebello

Veuve Clicquot

Dressed Lettuce Watercress.

Chicken Salad.

Roquefort Cheese. Erie Cheese.

Assorted Fruits.

Individual Meringues Fancy Cakes Ice Cream

Café Demi Tasse

Imported Cigars.

Cognac.

GEORGE CRESSMAN, Pres. Co. of
Chas. Lennig & Co.
Philadelphia.
CHARLES S. FAGLEY, Secretary,
Fagley Manufacturing Co.
Philadelphia.
THOMAS J. GAFFNEY, Treasurer,
Gaffney & Bolton.
Philadelphia.
CHAS. A. BLANCHE,
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia.
CHAS. E. COATES, Green, New Jersey.
CHAS. H. CRAIG, Lynn, Virginia.
JOHN P. RICHARDSON, Philadelphia.

Backing the bill of fare was the programme of the music, which was furnished by Hassler's orchestra, and then on a page, in the corner of which was blazoned, in gold, the crest and motto of our city, surrounded by a garter in blue, was the toast card. Then came the names of prominent members of the Society now deceased, the list commencing with General George Washington and ending with R. Shelton Mackenzie.

At half-past three o'clock the following gentlemen sat down to dinner:

Gov. S. B. Buckner, Kentucky,
Gov. Charles W. Sawyer, New Hampshire,
Gov. P. C. Lounsbury, Connecticut,
Gov. Benjamin T. Biggs, Delaware,
Gov. Alfred M. Scales, North Carolina,
Gov. E. Willis Wilson, West Virginia,
Ex-Gov. James Pollock, Pennsylvania,
Ex-Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, Pennsylvania,
Ex-Gov. John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania,
Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, United States Army,
Rear Admiral Colhoun, United States Navy,
Commodore George W. Melville, United States Navy,
Edwin S. Fitler, Mayor of Philadelphia,
[illegible],
Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia,
Rev. John S. MacIntosh, D.D., Philadelphia,
Hon. W. [illegible],
Hon. A. C. Harmer,
Hon. William A. Wallace,
Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy,
Thomas Cochran, Esq.,
W. L. Hensel, Esq.,
Hamilton L. Carson, Esq.,
Hon. Charles O'Neill,
Col. A. K. McClure,
Wm. V. McKean, Esq.,
George L. Parker, Esq.,
James R. Young, Esq.,
Samuel Lees, President St. George's Society,
Craig D. Ritchie, Vice President St. Andrew's Society,
Hon. H. G. Jones, President Welsh Society.

Members.

Armon D. Acheson,
Daniel W. Ahern,
Robert Adams, Jr.,
Stanislaus J. Allen,
Robert Arthur,
William Boyle,
P. J. Brankin,
Thomas Boyle,
William Bright,
Chandlee Brady,
Rev. James A. Breheny,
W. K. Brown, M. D.,
James Brady,
John Brogden,
William M. Brener,
Philip Barry,
John H. Campbell,
Hon. Andrew G. Curtin,
Bernard Coer,
Hon. Lorin L. Cox,
John Cadwalader,
William Cummins,
Martin Cleary,
Patrick Conroy,
Dennis Conway,
John L. Carter,
[illegible],
[illegible],
Francis A. Cunningham,
James Connor,
John M. Campbell,
P. S. Dooner,
M. J. Dohan,
John M. Doyle,
William H. Doyle,
F. T. Durang,
P. J. Dolan,
Patrick Devine,
Timothy M. Daly,
Daniel J. Duffy,
James F. Dunn,
Patrick Dougherty,
Hon. Thomas R. Elcock,
[illegible],
George W. [illegible],
Thomas D. [illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
M. J. Fahy,
[illegible],
James D. Flynn,
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible].

ROBERT A. GIVEN, M. D.,
WILLIAM GORMAN,
JAMES E. GORMAN,
CHARLES J. HARRAH, JR.,
LINDLEY HAINES,
JOHN F. HOPE,
WILLIAM F. HARKEY,
P. T. HALLAHAN,
EDWARD J. HERATY,
W. JOSEPH HEARN, M. D.,
CHARLES A. HARDY,
JOHN HENRY,
WILLIAM W. HANNA,
COL. E. K. JAMISON,
JOSHUA R. JONES,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
HON. CHARLES F. KING,
OWEN KELLY,
ROGER KEYS, M. D.,
JAMES KANE,
JOHN A. KELLY,
ROBERT G. LEEAR,
EDWARD LAFFERTY,
JOHN W. LYNCH,
ANDREW J. MULLIN,
SIMON J. MARTIN,
EDWARD T. MAGUIRE,
JAMES MAGUIRE,
MICHAEL MAGEE,
A. J. MONTGOMERY,
ROGER EMMET MONAGHAN,
FRANCIS W. MURPHY,
RICHARD A. MALONE,
WILLIAM MELLIGAN,
MARTIN MALONEY,
JOSEPH MARTIN, M. D.,
WILLIAM MASSEY,
HUGH MCCAFFERTY,
JOHN S. MCKINLAY,
HON. WILLIAM M'ALEER,
CHARLES MCCAUL,
MICHAEL MCSHAIN,
HON. H. J. M'ALEER,
JOHN J. M'CONNELL,

BERNARD J. MCGRANN,
JOHN G. R. MCCORKELL,
JOHN J. MCDEVITT,
MICHAEL MCCARRON,
JAMES MCGUCKIN,
JOHN MCLAUGHLIN,
NICHOLAS F. MCNAB,
FRANK MCMANUS, JR.,
WILLIAM NOLAN,
JOHN B. NELSON,
COL. JAMES O'REILLY,
PATRICK O'NEILL,
JAMES A. O'BRIEN,
MICHAEL O'HARA, M. D.
JAMES POLLOCK,
JOHN F. PAYNE,
FRANCIS T. QUINLAN,
EDWARD ROTH,
WALTER RALEIGH,
HON. JAMES B. REILLY,
JOHN E. REES,
THOMAS J. ROCHE,
JOHN J. SHIELDS,
FRANK SIDDALL,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
FRANK P. SNOWDEN,
WILLIAM B. SMITH,
JOHN SIMMONS,
PATRICK S. SMITH,
JOSEPH F. SINNOTT,
EDWIN S. STUART
PATRICK SMITH,
HENRY S. SMITH,
JEREMIAH J. SULLIVAN,
THOMAS F. TIERNEY,
JOHN TUNNEY,
COL. W. S. THOMAS,
GEORGE A. TWEEDY,
GEORGE W. THOMPSON
GEORGE WHITELEY,
JAMES P. WITHEROW,
PHILIP J. WALSH,
JOSEPH L. WELLS,
DAVID YOUNG,

Guests of Members

JOHN ATKINSON
JOHN K. BRADFORD,
DR. WM. L. BERRY
JOEL L. BAILY,
J. HAY BROWN,
I. W. BELL
EDWARD H. BRENNAN,

MARTIN L. BERRY,
THOMAS CALLAHAN,
JAMES CHESTER
JOHN V. CRESSON,
SAMUEL J. CASTNER, JR
D. I. [illegible]
GEORGE W. DUGAN,

Murrell Dobbins,
J. G. Donoghue,
Patrick Dunleavy,
H. S. Eckert,
George W. Fairman,
C. R. Graham,
James F. Gallagher,
Col. P. Lacy Goddard,
Hubert J. Horan,
Thomas B. Harned,
James T. Harrity,
Jesse G. Hawley,
Michael P. Heraty,
Gen. Thos. A. Harris, Ky.,
Gen. Charles P. Herring,
Rev. James Henry,
Hon. J. G. Hagenman,
Samuel Josephs,
A. E. Jones,
Mills King,
G. B. Kerfoot,
Philip F. Kelly,
Thomas F. Kelly,
John C. Lucas,
Benjamin Lee,
William E. Littleton,
Col. James H. Lambert,
C. M. Lee,
R. J. Lennon,
William Linskey,
Frederick Munch,
Peter Monroe,
Theodore W. Myers,
Joseph Murray,
George W. Middleton
James Mulligan,
Thomas A. Maguire
James Miley,
Meese Middleton,
J. F. Malone
Daniel H. Mahony,
Dr. John Mahony,
John A. Maguire,
John M'Aleer,
John M. Glenn
John M'Cahey,
James M'Cready,
M. J. McGrath,
I. E. McManes
Edward McMenamin,
William H. McManus,
John Norris,
Charles O'Neill
Mr. O'Neill, Boston,
Peter O'Neill
R. G. Oellers
James O'Neill,
Capt. Thomas E. O'Neill,
Frank L. Pommer
John Quinn,
Hon. W. E. Robinson,
Dr. W. T. Robinson,
James Reilly
A. S. L. Shields
Frank Siddall, Jr.
Dr. George R. Starkey
Col. D. W. Sanders, Ky.
J. F. Sinnott,
J. S. Steinmetz,
Arthur Thacher
C. Thomas,
B. F. Van Schaick
Edward Waldon
William R. Warner,
Robert H. Walsh
Wilson Welsh

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, a member [illegible] presided.

RESPONSES TO TOASTS.

"The Constitution of the United States"—Conceived in wisdom akin to inspiration, and upheld for a century with a fortitude and success that commands the respect of the world. Responded to by Hon. Robert S. Green, Governor of New Jersey:

"Mr. Chairman: This bright and beautiful [illegible] seems. One hundred and sixteen years [illegible] fled years ago to-day our forefathers [illegible] of the country. The sentiment [illegible] wisdom. Standing to-day upon the threshold [illegible]

over the history of these hundred years, it does seem that the labor of our forefathers in forming this Constitution was the work of inspiration. They builded more wisely than they knew. They were forming a more perfect union for thirteen States which had passed through a bloody conflict to secure their independence. They were bound together by ties of friendship which had been formed in that conflict; and the Constitution which they at that time framed has, with but immaterial amendments, down to the present day, formed the organic law of this great country. They builded then but for thirteen States, but the instrument which they then formed has proven efficient, from that day to this."

"The Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States" The Chief Executive of a free people. Responded to by Hon. Grover Cleveland.

The Chairman, Hon. A. G. Curtin:

"In all the history of the world, from its beginning to this day, the most exalted position has been that of Chief Magistrate of the American Republic. Whatever may be said of sovereignty or of the rights that control by other means, it will not be denied that the present incumbent of the Chief Magistracy of the nation is entitled, not only by the exalted position he holds, but by his personal character, to the respect and deference of all proper-minded people. Especially is this true in this classic city, where the great bell rung out liberty to all, where the Declaration of Independence was given to the world, where the new ideas of the rights of man were proclaimed and where the Constitution was formed; for here we have made the people of this great country realize that they are of one community and one brotherhood. The animosities and the strifes which may be kept up by a few for selfish purposes are all forgotten by the masses of the American people. I now have the honor to ask the President of the United States to respond to the toast which has been prepared in his honor."

At this point the assemblage manifested its respect and consideration for the distinguished guest, the President of the United States, by rising and cordially saluting him. The response of President Cleveland was liberally interspersed with and followed by applause from all present:

"GENTLEMEN: I never feel more embarrassed than I do when reminded, as I am by reading this toast, that annexed to the title of my office is the declaration, 'The Chief Executive of a free people.' These words bring with them such a sense of solemn responsibility that I congratulate myself that the idea is not oftener enforced. I should hardly feel that my participation in the Centennial exercises had been satisfactory if I did not have the opportunity of meeting, as I do now, the representatives of that ancient Society, whose traditions connect it so nearly with the events and the time which we commemorate. That you celebrate this day and this time is a reminder of the fact that, in the troublous and perilous times of our country, many whose names [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] free government [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



ANDREW G. CURTIN.

to-day. I notice, upon a letter which I have received from your Secretary, that one [illegible] association is the assistance of emigrants [illegible] and [illegible] leads me to reflect how closely allied is the [illegible] and how proper is this assistance which [illegible] coming to our shores, how appropriately it follows the patriotism in which your Society had its origin. I say, long live the Hibernian Society and long may its [illegible] be prosecuted. When [illegible] be celebrated, may those whose names are then borne upon your membership roll be [illegible] with the same spirit of patriotism and join as [illegible] in [illegible] general felicitation as do those whom I see about me here to-day."

"The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick."—They were in the van of the struggle for civil and religious liberty, and will always be found there when its principles are assailed. Responded to by John H. Campbell, Esq.

Mr. Campbell, upon arising, stated:

That in consideration of the lateness of the hour, and of the fact that the official [illegible] of the guests in connection with the Constitution of [illegible] compelled them to leave, he would, as chairman of the committee of arrangements, take the liberty of omitting his speech, so that the assembled members might hear from the distinguished visitors who were assigned to make responses to the other toasts.

"The Army and Navy."—The nucleus around which our millions of freemen gather to defend and maintain their rights. Responded to by Major-General J. M. Schofield, United States Army:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Not expecting to be called [illegible] leaving the hall when I was requested by a representative of the Society to respond to the sentiment just announced. I beg you to excuse me from any attempt to make a [illegible] reply to thanks [illegible] to express [illegible] General Sheridan [illegible] to the compliment tendered by you in toasting the Army and the Navy [illegible] witnessed, on Tuesday, the [illegible] of the United States [illegible] are satisfied that the military and naval establishments of the United States are not [illegible] spirit of 1776 still survives. It is but just that I should add that the best possible [illegible] Navy and the National Guard, so far as it may go, is all that could be desired. [illegible]

[illegible] citizens of the United States, have reason to feel proud of the progress made in that [illegible]

"The Thirteen Original States"—Their heroism, valor and suffering in the cause of human liberty merits our eternal gratitude. Responded to by Hon. James A. Beaver, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Chairman Curtin:

As there are gentlemen present whose engagements require their presence elsewhere during the afternoon, the Chair must depart from the order in which the list of toasts has been arranged so as to promote the personal convenience of some of the gentlemen who have been requested to respond to the sentiments assigned them. The next toast will be "The Thirteen Original States," the response to which will be made by Governor Beaver.

Governor Beaver said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not fair to this distinguished company that the orderly arrangement of the programme should be interfered with; and yet, being compelled to depart, and the management being unwilling to allow me to do so until I have said a few words in response to the toast assigned me, I am obliged to avail myself of the consideration which you suggest. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—no thirteen names anywhere call to mind a graver story of suffering and a brighter record of achievement than do these names of the original thirteen States. Yet, Mr. Chairman, those States but formed the gateway of this great country of ours whose dominion extends from sea to sea, and whose outgoings are to the uttermost parts of the earth. Proud as we are of their achievements, appreciating as we do their sufferings, and noble as was the ancestry that fought for it, I confess to-day that I would rather be living in the Nineteenth Century, after one hundred years of progress, than in the Eighteenth Century, when that progress was yet undeveloped. As the capstone is more glorious than the corner-stone, so it is more glorious for us, it seems to me, to live in the splendid light of the fulfilled achievements of our ancestors than to have lived in that day when blood and battle were but the beginning of our country's history. I would rather look forward to the hundred years to come, to the grand achievements to be rolled up by us and our children than to look backward to the hundred years which are gone. The thirteen original states have multiplied to thirty-eight, and have stretched across the continent. We have gathered within ourselves the people of all lands who have come united in building up this great country, and in making it what it is. God willing, for our children and their children's children to the remotest generation (general applause). Gentlemen, I have detained you, I perceive, much longer than I intended, and I am interrupted by gentlemen who are compelled to leave you. I confess that I would much rather sit down here at this board, with the good cheer before us and the eloquent speeches that are to follow, than to go to the more formal supper to which I am invited, but I am compelled to depart. [illegible] I am expected there; therefore I know you will kindly excuse me at this moment, as the time [illegible].

When [illegible] Governor Beaver, Governor [illegible] the presence of Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, who [illegible] responded, amid general applause: "Ireland, [illegible]

whom I was detailed to escort to the Academy." At this point, in intervals between toasts, the following remarks were made :

The Chairman :

We have here to-day a gentleman whom I am glad to call my friend, though during the war he was in dangerous and unpleasant proximity to me. He [illegible] capitol of this great State. I did not wish him to come in [illegible] went away. He was then my enemy and I was his. But [illegible] in the enjoyment of the rights and interests common to all as Americans [illegible] his friend and he is my friend. I introduce to you Governor Fitzhugh Lee.

Hon. Fitzhugh Lee, Governor of Virginia, responded, his remarks being accompanied by frequent outbursts of humor and assurances of appreciation. He said :

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Hibernian Society: I am very glad indeed to have the honor of being present in this Society once more; as it was my good fortune to enjoy a most pleasant visit here and an acquaintance with the members of your Society last year. My engagements were such to-day that I could not get here earlier, and just as I was coming in Governor Beaver was making his excuses because, as he said, he had to go to pick up a visitor whom he was to escort to the entertainment to be given this evening at the Academy of Music. I am the visitor whom Governor Beaver was looking for. He could not capture me during the war, but he has captured me now. I am a Virginian and used to ride a pretty fast horse, and he could not get [illegible] to me. By-the-way, you have all heard of "George Washington and his little hatchet." The other day I heard a story that was a little variation upon the original, and I am going to take up your time for a minute by repeating it to you. It [illegible] Old Mr. Washington and Mrs. Washington, the parents of George, found on one occasion that their supply of soap for the use of the family at Westmoreland [illegible] exhausted, and so they decided to make some family soap. They made [illegible] arrangements and gave the requisite instructions to the family servants. After an hour or so the servant returned and reported to them that he could not make [illegible] "Why not?" he was asked. "Because you all the materials." "Yes, [illegible] dimensions." The old folks proceeded to investigate, and they found they had actually got the ashes of the little cherry tree that Washington had cut down with his hatchet, and there was no *lye* in it. [illegible] renewed merriment. Now [illegible] what I say to you this afternoon [illegible] the speech I once [illegible] of Virginia [illegible] of this country. We have had our differences. I do not see, upon reading history, [illegible] tions of the Constitution, which was the helm of the ship of the republic. Virginia construed it one way, Pennsylvania construed it in another, and they could not settle their differences; so they went to war, and Pennsylvania, I think, [illegible]

[illegible] the right construction of the Constitution, and that a State that voluntarily entered [illegible] could voluntarily withdraw from it. They did not fight for Confederate [illegible] It was not a question of cotton or of slaves. They did not fight for Confederate rations [illegible] would have held to their principles, come what might, to make it correspond [illegible] with the real polity of those patriots. They fought, as they thought, for a proper construction of the Constitution. They were defeated. They acknowledged [illegible] They came back to their old home, and there they are going to stay. [illegible] We are to-day prosperous. In this country, from the gulf to the lakes and from ocean to ocean, is to be mindful of its own best interest in the future. [illegible] to make concessions and compromises, we will have to bear with each [illegible] to respect each other's opinions. Then we will find that that harmony will [illegible] tured which is as necessary for the welfare of States as it is of individuals. I have been acquainted with Governor Beaver. I met him in Richmond; you could not make an enemy of him. [illegible] before the war, perhaps we would not [illegible] but if all the people of the [illegible] known to each other, or had been thrown together in business [illegible] communion, the war would have been recognized at the outset, as it is to-day, that there are just as good men in Maine as there are in Texas, and just as good men in Texas as there are in Maine. Human nature is everywhere the same; and when [illegible] we will find the people always be able by a conservative, overpowering [illegible] over the rash, and reckless, and the old ship of state will be brought [illegible] safe harbors. Constitutional harbor with the flag of the Union flying over her, and there it will remain.

At this point the following additional remarks were made, in response to the call of the Chair:

Commodore George W. Melville, [illegible] Navy, after briefly observing that so many good things had been said [illegible] to add to their number, [illegible] remarked that, it [illegible] explanation, and even color to the assumption that he was a frozen man, that assumption was an unwarranted one, as the warm [illegible] for [illegible] around the world, twice in one direction and once in the opposite direction; three times in the Arctic regions and once on a voyage to the south pole; but from all his travelling abroad he had always been glad to get back to old Philadelphia, the polar [illegible] of his love and life and of all that he held dear upon earth.

"The Press," the [illegible] world, responded to by Colonel A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Chairman, [illegible] Hibernian Society. I am proud of [illegible] of Penn [illegible] to [illegible] I [illegible] most here a society upon the list of whose membership is enrolled the name of Wash[illegible] [illegible] to the high mission of the republic, to liberty, and to law. We have lived in [illegible] have ever witnessed achievements in the struggle of man for humanity such as [illegible] of the past. The spectacle has been presented to us to-day of the maimed

soldier, Governor of Pennsylvania, side by side with [illegible] welcoming Fitzhugh Lee, the great Confederate [illegible] No men have spoken more earnestly [illegible] words, upon the one side and the other, in favor of the Union, and for the preservation of a Constitution. Who could have conceived, [illegible] national possession, that the time would ever come when [illegible] side by side at the same table with the Governor of Virginia, [illegible] sentiments of devotion to the Union? Gentlemen of the Hibernian Society, I make a single prediction. Those of you who live [illegible] century will see the Hibernian Society and the St. George Society [illegible] with each other, and themselves over Home Rule [illegible] as much a lover of freedom as the Irishman when [illegible] turns to the great events in Ireland and England within the last [illegible] that within a quarter of a century the cause of freedom [illegible] will have triumphed. Look at what has been achieved within [illegible] grandest statesman of the world to-day leading the colonists [illegible] at home! This nation, this great republic, has been the tutor, the educator, under whose teaching these great events have been made possible. America [illegible] the worst despotisms of the world. The influence of her example has had a restraining effect upon the monarchies of the old world, and her influence will continue to be felt until the masses of the old world, as well as of the new, shall exercise the rights of self-government. I repeat the prediction that we shall see, in our generation, the members of the Hibernian and St. George Societies interchanging congratulations upon the fact that the mother countries are as free as our own green land of America.

At the meeting December 17, 1887, the Executive Committee made an elaborate report, and, as it exhibits the methods of the work by which the Hibernian Society was chartered, we here reproduce it as follows:

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY:

Your Executive Committee [illegible] the number [illegible] meeting. It must be gratifying to you, as it is to us, in knowing that our Society is [illegible] Ireland upon our shores. Those who have no one to look to or to look after them [illegible] the Society, whose ill-health would not permit him to remain any longer in the [illegible] our members, and to those with whom he was brought in contact. The distressed [illegible]

not to land close enough to the steamship landing. The Act of Congress of August 3, 1882, regulates immigration, and makes the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury final. Immigrants can be helped in many ways. Some need railroad fares; others have railroad fare, but need food on their journey; those who are sick need medical treatment; some while in good health are unable to find employment, and must be maintained until they can secure a situation; then, after their arrival, the large number who become sick and have no friends to look after them must be cared for; others again who contract some chronic disease should be returned to their friends in Europe. The immigration law is differently interpreted. In some ports the Commissioner of Immigration will return those distressed people to their native land, while at other ports they absolutely refuse to do so.

Your Committee is compelled to state that, in their opinion, the Board of Public Charities has never shown what seems to them a proper sympathy or desire to aid the immigrants.

Their management we believe to be parsimonious and illiberal, and not conducted in the spirit which Congress intended.

We do not believe head money should find its way back again into a plethoric treasury, when justice demands that it should be expended upon the distressed immigrant from whom it was collected.

We believe that the Commission as now constituted has not the time to devote to the care of immigrants, even if they had the inclination, and that in order to have this work properly done there should be a commission whose special duty it would be to look after immigration matters. In this way a great good could be done, and if other societies will join us in this work, we believe it can be accomplished. The steamship companies while making some additions and improvements and remedying some abuses, are not performing their whole duty, but they are being urged forward by our agent and the Committee, who look for a better state of affairs.

It occasionally happens that poor stowaways, when found in the ship, are compelled to work their way, and upon arrival at the port are stowed away again in the engine-room or coal-bins, as the officers do not inspect those departments. They are, after a time, sent ashore without means, and have to be cared for by charitable societies. Your Committee therefore ask that this report be received, and the following resolutions adopted. Signed

WILLIAM MCALEER
NICHOLAS J. GRIFFIN,
JOHN FIELD.

Resolved, that the Hibernian Society believe that, if representatives of the different charitable societies who have made the subject a study, were appointed commissioners of immigration, instead of the Board of Public Charities acting as such, more good would be accomplished; therefore, be it

Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed, of which the President shall be chairman, to co-operate with our sister societies in securing favorable action by the Legislature of the Commonwealth.

On motion, the report was received and spread upon the minutes, and the resolutions ordered to be acted upon.

[illegible] Messrs. Joseph P[illegible]
n, James M. C. Crockett, Major Gen[illegible] Washington K
Cone, John G. R. McCready, Colonel Thomas J. Crimmon, William
H. Lamb, W. W. Harrison and Frank McMenamin, Jr., were appointed
a Relief Committee for the ensuing year. The [illegible]
was next [illegible], D. J. M. Nicklin, presented the [illegible]



WILLIAM McALEER.

Executive Committee. Philip J. Walsh, Chairman of the Hall Committee, reported that the matter of the erection of a hall was under consideration, and submitted a proposed plan for raising the money required.

At the meeting on March 17, 1888, William McAleer was elected President, to succeed Mr. Field, who had served two years, and Colonel Thomas J. Grimeson was elected Vice-President, to succeed Mr. Griffin. Philip J. Walsh, W. W. Hanna and William Gorman were appointed a Committee to draft suitable resolutions to be presented to the retiring President and Vice-President. Mr. Field had made an admirable executive officer. During his term of office the great prosperity of the Society had continued, the funds had steadily increased, and new members were constantly added to the rolls. Perhaps the leading characteristics of his administration were the special attention paid by Mr. Field to the emigration work of the Society and the greater care shown in passing upon applications for membership. The resolutions presented to him were truly expressive of the high esteem with which the members regarded him. Mr. Griffin had also been a faithful officer of the Society, and had labored faithfully for years in its interest, and deserved the complimentary resolutions presented to him.

The Anniversary Dinner at the Continental Hotel, on March 17, 1888, was another successful affair. Hon. William McAleer, the new President, presided, and among the guests were Governor Beaver; Judge Henry W. Williams, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; General Daniel H. Hastings; Commodore George W. Melville, the Arctic explorer; Charles Emory Smith, Editor of *The Press*; Governor Biggs, of Delaware; Judge Joseph C. Ferguson, of the Orphans' Court; Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Hampton L. Carson, and the Presidents of the St. George's, Albion, St. Andrew's, and the Welsh Societies. Most of these gentlemen made appropriate speeches, as did also ex-Mayor Richard Vaux, one of the oldest members of the Society.

At a special meeting on May 15, 1888, Simon J. Martin was elected Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of [illegible] Philip Brannen, T. F. Hickey, John Field, David Cummings and Nicholas J. Griffin were appointed a Committee to prepare [illegible] Mr. Barry's death. The Committee [illegible] and caused the resolutions to be handsomely engrossed [illegible] to Mr. Barry's widow. On [illegible] at his own request, [illegible] ful attempt to procure a hall. Philip J. W[illegible]

Committee on the Testimonial to ex-President Field and ex-Vice-President Griffin, reported that resolutions had been handsomely engrossed and were ready to be presented to the gentlemen named. On December 17, 1888, the new Treasurer, Simon J. Martin, presented one of the most complete and accurate reports of the finances ever received by the Society. The assets amounted on this date to $[illegible]. John G. R. McCorkell, Simon J. Martin, Hugh J. Hammill, Frank McManus, Jr., and William Boyle were appointed as the Dinner Committee for the ensuing anniversary. The Executive Committee gave the following summary of the work of the Society in relieving emigrants:

1887	[illegible] persons assisted at cost of			$525 00
1888	[illegible]	"	"	701 49
1889	[illegible]	"	"	591 96
1888	422	"	"	597 96

The decrease during 1887 and 1888 was due to the falling off of emigration to this port.

The officers of the preceding year were re-elected on March 17, 1889. On that date touching resolutions were passed concerning the death of William Kent Commins.

The Anniversary Dinner of this year, thanks to the Committee, was another brilliant success. Nearly two hundred members and guests sat down to table at the "Stratford," Hon. William McAleer presiding. Responses to toasts were made by John H. Campbell, Esq., Patrick F. Dever, Esq., Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Governor James A. Beaver, Judge William N. Ashman, City Solicitor Charles F. Warwick, Mayor Edwin S. Stuart, Governor Biggs, of Delaware, and John C. Fife, President of the German Society.

At a special meeting of the Society, held June 10, 1889, President McAleer in the chair, Mr. David McMenamin presented the following resolution:

[illegible]



EDWIN S. STUART

"The resolution was then discussed by Mr. Brice, Mr. Giltinan, Mr. Huggard, Mr. McCaffrey, Mr. Gorman and Mr. Colahan, after which Mr. Brice withdrew his amendment, and Mr. McMenamin accepted Mr. Milligan's amendment as the original motion, which was that the Society make a donation of two thousand five hundred dollars, which was unanimously agreed to."

This action of the Society was generally commended by the members, who felt that in the face of the appalling disaster at Johnstown, every aid possible should be rendered to the sufferers. The speeches at the meeting were earnest and eloquent.

On December 17, 1889, the assets of the Society were reported to be $67,380.19. The Westmoreland tract of land was reported upon for about the one hundredth time. William Brice was appointed on the Committee on History in place of Dennis B. Kelly, resigned, to act as Clerk of the Committee. The Committee reported progress on the work. Hugh McCaffrey called attention to the death of Joseph H. Hookey, and appropriate action thereon was taken.

On December 17, 1889, President McAleer presented the following report, which gives an idea of the condition of the Society:

"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY:

GENTLEMEN:—As this is the last business meeting over which I shall have the honor of presiding, I deem it my duty to call your attention to matters which I believe to be of interest. It affords me pleasure that our Society is in a better condition to-day than it has been at any time since its organization. Within the past two years we have added to our list fifty-one (51) new members, many of whom hold honorable positions in the city, State and nation, and have, as they expressed it, felt honored in becoming members of a Society so respected and honored as the Hibernian. I cannot express myself too strongly in praise of the officers of this Society, through whose aid and assistance my duties were made light. Every duty assigned to them was cheerfully performed in a manner creditable to them and to you. I hazard nothing in saying that in no association with which I have been connected are the duties more intelligently performed than they are by the officers of our Society, and whatever success my administration has had is due to their reliable aid.

While we have not been able up to this time to establish a separate Board of Commissioners of Immigration, I am pleased to inform you that the Commission as now constituted, with Mr. Mahlon Dickinson as President, are in thorough accord with us, and doing all in their power, under the law, to help us in our work, and relieve the unfortunate immigrants arriving upon our shores. While a member of your Executive Committee I saw the necessity of [illegible] a similar object to our own, and, after my election to the Presidency, proceeded to carry it out by issuing a call for a meeting of the presidents of [illegible] benevolent societies. The necessity for united action was [illegible] action, and the result was that there is now a united organization, embracing the presidents of all the national societies for the relief and protection of immigrants arriving at our port. Such an organization, backed by the [illegible] will [illegible] the extent immigrants were to be [illegible]. You, no doubt, will [illegible]

that the paper presented to the Secretary was prepared by one of our counsel, Mr. William Gorman, and that the Hibernian Society was honored by having its President and Secretary made the President and Secretary of the Board of Presidents.

The Committee on History has been working with zeal and earnestness, which entitles them to our lasting gratitude, and I feel satisfied that by our annual meeting a copy will be placed in the hands of each member. As their report will more fully set forth their work, I refrain from further comment. The funds of the Society are steadily increasing.

Report December 17, 1883 . .	$[illegible]
do do 17, 1884 . .	[illegible]
do do 17, 1885 . .	[illegible]

Our expenses have been heavy during the last two years.

For suits vs. Johnston, [illegible] Chewhate	$2,500
For all other expenses	6,880

This includes expenditures for salaries, disbursements by Executive Committee, stationery, History Committee, etc., etc., etc.

My attention has been called frequently by many of our members to the necessity of our Society having a hall of its own. This is a subject to which I invite your attention; and notwithstanding that many efforts have been made in that direction without success, I do not consider that a matter of such moment should be abandoned.

The Society has sustained a loss in the death of some of our most valued members whose places will be hard to fill, and their memories should be cherished by all of us with lasting affection, and a desire to emulate the noble qualities which they possessed. In conclusion, permit me to thank you, my fellow-members, for the kindness and courtesy extended to me as your presiding officer, and I trust that the friendship thus [illegible] may never cease to exist. As for myself, I shall carry with me in my retirement my heartfelt gratitude for your valuable assistance and hearty co-operation in aiding me to further the interests of this Society which we love, and in keeping up [illegible] entitled.

Respectfully submitted. WILLIAM McALEER.

"On motion the report be received and spread upon the minutes. Agreed to."

As we are about closing the history of the Society, it might be as well also to give here the report of the Secretary, Thomas D. Ferguson, made at the same meeting. It is as follows:

The Secretary [illegible] of the property [illegible]

I [illegible]

: Minute book [illegible] Meeting [illegible]

: [illegible] : [illegible]

: [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible]

[illegible] do. do. do. do. do. do.

[illegible]

[illegible]

1 Receipt Book for Life Membership fees.
1 do. do.
About 300 copies of By Laws.
Plate for printing Life Membership certificates.
1 do. for printing invitations to anniversary dinners.
A number of blank certificates of membership.
A receipt from the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts for the Hibernian Society's portrait painting of General Robert Patterson.
Some stationery, etc., etc.
In conclusion, I would ask for the adoption of the following resolutions:
Resolved, that the Secretary be authorized to procure suitable cases for the above books etc., be placed in the same, and deposited with the Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia in the name of, and subject to the order of, the Hibernian Society.

On motion, the report be received and entered upon the minutes, and that the resolution thereto attached be accepted. All of which was agreed to.

At this same meeting on December 17, 1880, on motion of William Brice, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee to express to Mr. John H. Campbell "the high appreciation of the Society for his able and disinterested work in preparing the history of the Society." The committee appointed consisted of William Brice, Chairman, E. J. Heraty, Charles J. Gallagher, Rev. J. Gray Bolton and John Huggard. Upon motion, John H. Campbell, George S. Ferguson, Colonel Thomas J. Stewart, John Huggard and P. S. Dooner were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable testimonial in recognition of the valuable services rendered to the Society by the retiring President, Hon. William McAleer.

The Secretary reported having received the following letters from Governors Beaver and Biggs:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, November 23, 1880.

THOMAS D. [illegible], Secretary Hibernian Society of Philadelphia.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of 21st instant has been received, [illegible] express of a certificate of honorary membership in the Hibernian Society [illegible] Emblems from Ireland, handsomely framed. I need not say [illegible] appreciate the action of the Hibernian Society in thus communicating the honor which it did me some time since in electing me one of its honorary members. The certificate [illegible] beautiful in itself, and will become a prized [illegible] Pennsylvania, Governor of Honor [illegible] for such kindness in the premises and [illegible] the Society for the honor which it has done me.

Very [illegible] A. BEAVER.

[illegible]

[illegible]

the Society very much for your kindness. I prize it very highly, and I will teach my children to appreciate it. Long live the Hibernian Society.

Very Respectfully, E. T. BIGGS.

To THOMAS D. PARKINSON, Sec'y Hibernian Society.

William Gorman, Theodore F. Jenkins and John H. Campbell were appointed a Committee to revise the By-Laws, but the Society subsequently deemed it inadvisable to make any material alterations. John Huggard, Thomas J. Power, W. W. Hanna, John B. Comber and Frank McManus, Jr., were appointed the Committee on the ensuing anniversary dinner. The deaths were announced of Francis McManus, John Madden, John F. Smith and William F. Flood.

At a special meeting, held at Dooner's Hotel, on January 16, 1860, John H. Campbell offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the committee on History be authorized to have printed, stereotyped and published, an edition of 2000 copies of the history of the Society, the retail price of the same to be $1 per copy, and that the Committee have full power to make all arrangements they may deem necessary for the publication and sale of the book, and also power to issue extra editions on different paper, etc., if they deem proper.

After a full discussion by Messrs. Coleman, Milligan, McCaffrey, Heraty, McMenamin and others, the resolution was agreed to.

At the meeting on March 17, 1890, William Brice was elected President to succeed Hon. William McAleer, who had served two years. Mr. Campbell, on behalf of the Committee appointed at the preceding meeting, presented to Mr. McAleer a handsomely bound volume, containing the engrossed resolutions expressive of the Society's appreciation of the merits of its retiring President. Mr. McAleer replied to the address, returning thanks in a neat speech for the action of the Society in his regard and expressing his thorough appreciation of the compliment. At the conclusion he was heartily applauded.

The Committee on Testimonial to John H. Campbell reported as follows :

To the Officers and Members of the Hibernian Society.

GENTLEMEN : Your Committee [illegible] that the [illegible] consideration to the [illegible] [illegible] to Mr. [illegible] Society [illegible] of [illegible] to place [illegible] and the Society [illegible] [illegible] that the report of this Committee be appended to the sketch of his life and be made a special record on [illegible]

[illegible]



WILLIAM GORMAN.

"On motion, the report of the Committee be accepted, agreed to."

At this same meeting, March 17, 1890, the following officers were elected:

President, William Brice; Vice-President, St. Clair A. Mulholland; Secretary, Thomas D. Ferguson; Treasurer, Simon J. Martin; Counsellors, William Gorman, Henry Phillips Coleman; Physicians, Joseph Martin, M. D., Michael O'Hara, M. D.; Finance Committee, David McMenamin, Henry P. Tener, Charles J. Gallagher; Executive Committee, Edward J. Heraty, Philip J. Walsh, Hon. William McAleer.

The anniversary dinner on this date was another triumph of the Committee in charge of the same. It was held at Boldt's restaurant, in the Bullitt Building, and was attended by a very large number of members and guests, presided over by President Brice. Responses to toasts were made by Mr. Clayton McMichael, editor of the *North American;* State Senator Boies Penrose; State Senator B. F. Hughes; District Attorney George S. Graham; Thomas A. Fahy, Esq.; and Craig D. Ritchie, President of St. Andrew's Society. Short addresses were also made by Governor Biggs, of Delaware; Ex-Mayor William B. Smith and David W. Sellers. Mr. John Huggard added to the evening's enjoyment by appropriate singing. Before adjourning Hon. William McAleer was compelled to make a short address, in response to repeated calls for him.

At the meeting on June 17, 1890, the Westmoreland tract of land again cropped up, and William Gorman, of Counsel for the Society, reported having visited the land and obtained the necessary information concerning it. He was thanked for his services by a vote. The Secretary announced the deaths of George H. Stuart, Thomas Drake, James Brady, John M. Melloy, William Whiteside, Roger Keys, M. D., John J. McElhone and John J. Fitzpatrick.

On December 17, 1890, the Finance Committee, [illegible] McMenamin, made an elaborate report on the Westmoreland tract of [illegible].

The meeting on March 17, 1891, was largely attended, President Brice occupying the chair. The reports of the officers and committees showed a highly prosperous condition of the Society. The officers [illegible] in all cases without [illegible]:

President, William Brice; Vice-President, St. Clair A. Mulholland; Secretary, Thomas D. Ferguson; Treasurer, Simon J. Martin; Counsellors, William Gorman, Henry Phillips Coleman; Phy-

sicians, Joseph Martin, M. D., Michael O'Hara, M. D.; Executive Committee, Philip J. Walsh, Hon. William McAleer, John Huggard; Finance Committee, David McMenamin, Henry B. Tener, Charles J. Gallagher.

These officers are all happily serving at the present time, March 10, 1892.

At the anniversary dinner on March 17, 1891, the Dinner Committee, consisting of John Huggard, Chairman; Thomas D. Ferguson, John B. Comber, Theodore F. Jenkins, Hugh McCaffrey and Henry A. Smith, scored another brilliant success. The banquet was given at the Continental Hotel and was attended by the following members:

HON. MICHAEL ARNOLD,
WILLIAM BRADY,
WILLIAM BOYLE,
EDWARD BURTON,
JOHN A. COMBER,
BERNARD CORR,
P. S. DUNNE,
WILLIAM EMSLEY,
THOS. D. FERGUSON, *Sec'y*,
GEORGE S. FERGUSON,
GENL. J. P. S. GOBIN,
HON. GEORGE S. GRAHAM,
HON. JAMES GAY GORDON,
GEN. DANIEL HASTINGS,
HON. BENJAMIN F. HUGHES,
JOHN HUGGARD,
WILLIAM W. HANNA,
WILSON HEARN, M. D.,
THEODORE F. JENKINS,
GEORGE KELLY,
ROBERT ARTHUR,
THOMAS F. BURNS,
JOHN BYRNE,
MORRIS CONEY,
JOHN CAVEN,
THOMAS DOLLIN,
PATRICK DOLPHIN,
THOMAS A. EARLY,
MICHAEL J. EARLY,
CHRISTOPHER GALLAGHER,
CHARLES J. GALLAGHER,
WILLIAM GORMAN,
NICHOLAS J. GREEVEN,
MICHAEL P. HORATY,
JOHN HAGAN,
[illegible] HUGHES,
P. J. HOULAHAN,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
JAMES KELLY,
OWEN KELLY,
JOHN S. KENNELLY,
M. J. KELLY,
THOMAS J. MOONEY,
WILLIAM L. MARTIN,
HON. ROBERT EMMET MONAGHAN,
SIMON J. MARTIN (*Treas.*),
JOSEPH MARTIN, M. D., (*Physician*),
HUGH McCAFFREY,
JOHN S. McKINLAY,
P. McMANUS,
MICHAEL McSHAIN,
JOHN J. McCONNELL,
HON. WILLIAM McALEER,
FRANK McMANUS, JR.,
JOHN G. R. McCORKELL,
COL. THOS. J. POWERS,
MATTHEW A. RYAN,
WILLIAM F. READ,
JOSEPH J. SOLOMON,
JOHN SIMMONS,
COL. THOS. J. STEWART,
WILLIAM S. STENGER,
JOSEPH F. SUNNOTT,
HENRY B. TENER,
CAPT. JOHN TAYLOR,
[illegible] H. WELLS,
WILLIAM WAY,
S. [illegible] WILSON,
SIDNEY C. YOUNG,
[illegible] KELLY,
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
GEORGE [illegible] A. MITCHELL-[illegible], (*Physician*),
ANDREW J. M[illegible]S.



JAMES CAMPBELL.

THOMAS J. MARTIN,
MICHAEL MAGEE,
JAMES MAGUIRE,
DAVID MCMENAMIN,
WILLIAM J. MCCLOSKEY,
PETER MCANALLY,
JAMES A. MCCULLOUGH,
ARCHIBALD MCKINLAY,
ALEXANDER MCCLERNAN,
A. J. MCGARRY,
ULRICK A. MCGARVEY,
WALTER RALEIGH,
GEORGE RONEY,
JOHN A. RILEY,
HENRY A. SMITH,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
THOMAS SMITH,
FRANK SIDEBOTHAM,
THOMAS P. TAGGART,
JOHN TRAINER,
HENRY J. TRAINER,
EDWARD TRAINER,
PHILIP J. WALSH,
JAMES WHITELEY.

There were also present one hundred and eight guests of the Society and of the members. Responses to the toasts were made by Rev. John S. McIntosh, D. D., Judge James Gay Gordon, General Daniel H. Hastings, Hon. Robert Emmet Monaghan, John L. Kinsey, Esq., Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, Mr. John L. Lawson and General St. Clair A. Mulholland.

On September 17, 1891, it was resolved to sell the Westmoreland tract of land to the highest bidder at the December meeting. This was accordingly done on December 17, 1891, and William W. Hanna and T. F. Halvey became the purchasers at 66 cents per acre, thus disposing of the troublesome matter. On September 17, 1891, on report of the Committee on By-Laws, William Gorman, Chairman, certain amendments relating to the election and expulsion of members were adopted. Upon motion of Hon. William McAleer, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Hibernian Society extend their congratulations to the Honorable James Campbell, ex-Postmaster-General of the United States, on this the fiftieth (50th) anniversary of his election to membership in this Society, and that their wish and earnest desire is that he may be spared for many years to his country, his family and this Society, which feels honored in having for a member a man whose long public life is without a stain, and whose personal character is without blemish.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be entered upon the minutes, and a copy of the same sent to Mr. Campbell.

Upon motion it was ordered that the address of the President, delivered at this meeting and embodying a short sketch of the Society, be printed and spread upon the minutes. It was also voted to have printed one thousand copies of the revised By-Laws for distribution among the members.

At the meeting on December 17, 1891, the last one we have to record, Secretary Ferguson had present two fire buckets of the Hibernia Fire Company, which had formerly [illegible]

David Lenox in 1787, and which had been presented to the Society by Mrs. E. K. Mitchell, accompanied by the following letter:

NOVEMBER 10, 1891, 2106 Pine St.

Mrs. Wylie Mitchell is pleased and gratified that the Hibernian Society will accept the two fire buckets belonging to the late Major David Lenox, of the revolutionary army, and a member of the Hibernian Society, and will explain how they came into her possession. From Major David Lenox to his widow, Tacy Lukens Lenox, daughter of John Lukens, Surveyor general of Pennsylvania from 1757 to his death in 1789, through Mrs. Lenox to their niece, Sarah Lukens Keene, daughter of Major Lawrence Keene of the revolutionary army, and at her death in 1866 to her niece, Ellen Keene, daughter of her brother, the late Jessie Lukens Keene, now the widow of Wylie Mitchell, M.D., of Philadelphia.

A resolution of thanks was voted to Mrs. Mitchell for the gift.

The Treasurer, Simon J. Martin, made his usual annual report, showing the total assets of the Society to be $65,682.05, made up as follows:

1	Mortgage,	$3,000 00
2	"	6,000 00
3	"	4,500 00
4	"	5,800 00
5	"	4,500 00
6	"	1,200 00
7	"	2,200 00
8	"	2,500 00
9	"	2,500 00
10	"	3,000 00
11	"	2,500 00
12	"	5,500 00
13	"	6,500 00
		$51,200 00

RAILROAD BONDS.

Par value.		Market value.
10,000	Chicago & Western Indiana 6 per cent. Railroad Bonds,	$10,800 00
1,000	Lehigh Valley [illegible] R. R. Bonds,	1,340 00
1,000	United Canal Bonds,	1,040 00
500	Philadelphia & [illegible]	385 00
	Cash on [illegible] Trust & L. D. Company,	2,[illegible] 05
	Total Assets,	$65,682 05

Mr. Dooner, from the Committee on History, reported that the work was being pushed forward as rapidly as its importance permitted, and that the Committee hoped to have it completed at an early date. Upon motion of John H. Campbell a Committee was appointed to extend invitations to join the Society to such gentlemen as might be

deemed worthy of membership. The motion was agreed to, and the President appointed the Committee.

The deaths of John C. Hurst, Michael J. Dohan and Richard H. Bolster were announced by the Secretary. The Dinner Committee for the coming anniversary was announced as follows: John Huggard, Chairman, John B. Comber, Theodore F. Jenkins, Charles J. Gallagher and Captain John Taylor. Under their auspices the Anniversary Banquet will be held at the Continental Hotel, on March 17, 1892, on which day our history of the Society ends.

Throughout its long history of more than one hundred years, the Society was never in a more prosperous condition nor occupied a higher position in the community. The high standard of excellence inaugurated in 1790 has been steadily maintained, and under the guidance of Major-General St. Clair A. Mulholland, one of the heroes of the "Irish Brigade," who is about to assume the office of President, we have no fears but that the good name of the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland will be upheld in the future as it has been in the past.

PARTICIPATION OF THE MEMBERS IN PUBLIC EVENTS FROM 1815 TO 1892.

During the period from 1815 to 1846, as might naturally be expected, the pursuits of the members were in the main those pertaining to a time of peace. We have seen in considering the Revolutionary War and the war of 1812 how easily the merchant became the soldier—especially when the merchant was an Irish-American. Whenever the defence of their country needed their services the members of the Hibernian Society never hesitated, but when there was no such occasion the members pursued their usual avocations in civic life, and were as ready to participate in all public occasions.

In perusing the pages of Scharf & Westcott's "History of Philadelphia" one is struck with the great number of names of members of the Hibernian Society appearing there. Scarcely any movement of prominence but had members of the Society taking an active part. We cannot attempt to enumerate all of these occasions, but must content ourselves with briefly running over the list.

John Sergeant, who for many years was one of the Solicitors of the Society, was the successful candidate for Congress in 1814. Among the candidates for Congress in 1816 we find William J. Duane, William Anderson and John Sergeant, and for the Legislature, John Holmes and George Morton. Paul Cox headed one of the electoral tickets. Rev. Samuel B. Wylie was one of the Vice-Presidents of the newly organized Religious Historical Society. Guy Bryan, John Savage and John Connelly were Directors of the Second Bank of the United States. In 1817 William Findlay was elected Governor of the State, and William J. Duane, James Harper and John Lisle figure as candidates for the Legislature. At the reception given by the citizens to President Monroe during this year among the committee of fourteen Federal and State office-holders appointed to wait on him were John Steel, Collector of the Port; Robert Patterson, Director of the Mint; David Caldwell, Clerk of United States Courts; Joseph B. McKean, Judge of the District Court, and Joseph Reed, Recorder. In this year the foundation of the American Sun[illegible] School Union was laid, with Vice-[illegible] Hibernian President. Two of the four members of Congress elected in 1818 from the city were John Sergeant and Joseph Hemphill. In 1819 Joseph Worrell was President of Select Council. During the same year the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture was incorporated, and among the incorporators

ACC Andrew Bayard, Richard Backe, Turner Camac, J. V. M'Crea, William Schlatter and John Strawbridge. Governor William Findlay was a candidate for re-election in 1820, but was defeated. He was afterwards elected United States Senator. At a meeting of taxpayers held in 1821, John Leamy was Chairman and Robert A. Caldcleugh was Secretary. In 1824 John Connelly was named as the first President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, just chartered. At the reception to Lafayette this year, General Robert Patterson, afterwards President of the Society, commanded the First Brigade, Philadelphia Militia, and Charles S. Coxe was Colonel of one of the regiments. The two members from Philadelphia on the newly-created Board of Canal Commissioners in 1825 were Dr. Robert Patterson and John Sergeant. The last-named gentleman was the orator in 1826 at the ceremonies consequent upon the deaths of ex-Presidents Thomas Jefferson and John Adams on the 4th of July of this year. In the same year the venerable Matthew Carey presided over a meeting in aid of the struggling Greeks, who were in rebellion against Turkey, and in 1827 he was Chairman of another meeting called to form a Horticultural Society. At a big meeting held in Independence Hall in 1829 to celebrate the Catholic Emancipation Act, 350 persons were present. The presiding officer was Matthew Carey, and on his left was seated Turner Camac and on his right Benjamin W. Richards, the Mayor. Dr. James McHenry wrote a poem for the occasion and John Binns was one of the speakers. Numerous other Hibernians were present. In 1830 a town meeting held to express sympathy with the French Revolution of 1830 was addressed, among others, by John Binns and William J. Duane, and Joseph R. Chandler was Chairman of a similar meeting. John K. Kane and John Sergeant were two of the favorite orators at public meetings in 1832.

It is almost wearisome to recount the names of members of the Society who were prominent in the public affairs of the city—they were so many. They had already furnished Governors to the State, Judges to the Supreme and City Courts, Senators and Representatives to Congress, Cabinet officers to the President, Mayors to the city, and Directors and officers to innumerable social, financial, political, scientific and other institutions. In a later part of this volume we will give a list of the public officials who were members of the Society. The names of Thomas McKean, Matthew Carey, William Findlay, John K. Kane, Robert Patterson, Dr. Robert Patterson, Charles S. Coxe, John Sergeant, Joseph Hopkinson, Turner Camac, Joseph Tagert, William Duane, William J. Duane, James Harper,

Gen. John Steel, Dr. William Barnwell, Peter A. Browne, Rev. Matthew Carr, Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, Joseph R. Chandler, Tench Coxe, George Bryan, Joseph Borden McKean, Thomas Kittera, Thomas Fitzsimons, Gen. Walter Stewart, Blair McClenachan and Joseph Hemphill, who have figured on the lists of members from 1790 to 1832, will give some idea of the many distinguished men to be found on the roll of the Hibernian Society.

From 1832 down to March 17, 1851, when Joseph Tagert, after thirty-two years service as President of the Society, was succeeded by Robert Taylor, there was scarcely any event of public importance in which the members did not figure. James Madison Porter was Secretary of War in President Tyler's Cabinet. During the unfortunate "Native-American Riots" of 1844, John M. Read was Chairman of the meeting of citizens called to maintain the laws, and John K. Kane was one of the speakers. Major-General Robert Patterson was in command of the military called out to suppress the riots. On the breaking out of the Mexican War, in 1846, the military spirit always existing among the members immediately exhibited itself. On May 13, 1846, two days after Congress declared that war existed, a public meeting of citizens was held in Independence Square. Morton McMichael called the meeting to order and Richard Vaux and Samuel F. Reed were two of the Vice-Presidents. The Montgomery Guards, composed of Irish citizens, of course volunteered immediately. Students of American history know the distinguished part taken in the war by Gen. Robert Patterson, who was second in command to Gen. Winfield Scott. His gallantry reflected lustre upon the Hibernian Society, of which he had been one of the most active members for many years and of which he was President when he died. We might appropriately close this chapter by mention of the banquet tendered to Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, by the city of Philadelphia on December 24, 1851, as showing the prominence of the Society in Philadelphia at this period. The addresses at the banquet were made by Commodore George C. Read, Major-General Robert Patterson, Morton McMichael, Judge John K. Kane, Judge William D. Kelley and John C. Montgomery. Of these speakers Commodore Read, General Patterson, Judge Kane and Morton McMichael were members of the Hibernian Society.

On November 23, 1852, John Sergeant, who had been one of the [illegible] of the Society for many years, died. William W. H[illegible], who had also been Comm[illegible] of the [illegible] Sixth and Chestnut streets on December 10, 1850. In the [illegible] railroad enterprise of this period members of the Society



JAMES [illegible]SON PORTER.

took an active part. The opening of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad on July 1, 1853, was signalized by an excursion of prominent citizens, of whom Henry C. Carey was one of the Vice-Presidents. The passage of the Consolidation Act in 1854 was the occasion of various celebrations, including a steamboat excursion, on which addresses were made, among others, by Morton McMichael, Colonel William C. Patterson, Judge Burnside of the Supreme Court and Robert Emmet Monaghan. At the Banquet on March 17, 1854, Morton McMichael presided. Richard Vaux was a candidate for the Mayoralty at the first election after consolidation, but was not successful. John Lindsay was elected City Treasurer. At the spring election in 1856 Richard Vaux was elected Mayor, and William A. Porter, City Solicitor. Upon the death of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane early in 1857, the Society, out of regard for his father, Judge John K. Kane, who had long been a prominent member, passed resolutions of condolence, and among the pall-bearers to receive his body were Commodore George Read, Commodore Charles Stewart and William B. Reed. The last-named gentleman was appointed Minister to China by President Buchanan in 1857, and at the public dinner given to him in honor of the event Joseph R. Chandler presided. At the May election in 1858 Alexander Henry was elected Mayor. On May 31, 1859, a public reception was given to William B. Reed on his return from China, where he had negotiated the famous Chinese Treaty. The formal address of welcome was made by Mayor Alexander Henry. At the May election, 1860, Mayor Henry was re-elected, and at the fall election in the State Andrew G. Curtin was elected Governor.

The period of the civil war was now fast approaching, and in Philadelphia, as in all other parts of the country, there was intense excitement. Abraham Lincoln had been elected President of the United States, and the Southern States were passing ordinances of secession. Mayor Henry issued a proclamation to the citizens to meet in Independence Square "to counsel together to avert the danger which threatens our country." The meeting took place on December 13, 1860, fifty thousand persons being in attendance. Mayor Henry presided, and among the vice-presidents of the meeting were William J. Duane, Matthew Brady, Thomas Dickson, Anthony J. Drexel, Charles S. Coxe, George W. Toland, General Robert Patterson, Robert Ewing, Robert Shoemaker, Jr., [illegible] Cadwalader, Henry C. Carey, Andrew C. Cuyler, Joseph [illegible] Dr. J. Rhea Barton, Singleton A. Mercer, J. B. Gardner, William Devine and Commodore Charles Stewart.

It is evident from this list that the old-time patriotism of the Society was arousing itself, and that the record of their predecessors would soon be emulated in defence of their country. General Robert Patterson, the President of the Society, was Major-General of the First Division of Pennsylvania Militia, and Forney's *Press* said of him, "Should hostilities grow out of our present unhappy divisions, the counsels of General Patterson will be sought by men of all parties" on account of "his large experience in military matters, his undoubted patriotism, his services in the Mexican War, and his devotion to his own State."

On January 4, 1861, a meeting of leading citizens met in the Board of Trade rooms to consider the situation. Among the callers of the meeting were Henry C. Carey, Morton McMichael and Daniel Dougherty.

A large meeting of citizens was held in National Hall on the evening of January 5, 1861. The first three vice-presidents named, Commodore Charles Stewart, Morton McMichael and Major-General Robert Patterson, were all members of the Hibernian Society, as were also Judge John M. Read, ex-Mayor Richard Vaux, William J. Duane, Henry C. Carey, William A. Porter, Andrew C. Craig and several others. Patriotic resolutions were passed, and the meeting adjourned amidst great enthusiasm. At a banquet on January 25, 1861, Commodore Charles Stewart ("Old Ironsides") declared that the Constitution, like his own ship of that name, "might be sunk by her friends, but was never to be taken." Among the military organizations parading on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1861, were the "Meagher Guards."

In April, 1861, General Robert Patterson was appointed by Governor Curtin to the command of the Pennsylvania Troops. On May 8, 1861, the First Artillery Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Francis E. Patterson, left the city for the front. On June 2, 1861, General Robert Patterson left Philadelphia for Chambersburg, Pa., to take charge of the Federal advance into Virginia by way of Harper's Ferry, and on June 15th he crossed the Potomac with about ten thousand men.

At the quarterly meeting of the Society on June 17, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the members, were unanimously adopted upon motion of Joseph Jones:

and fealty and allegiance to the Government of the United States and the Constitution of which that Government is the offspring, be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of this Society [illegible] to the West Virginia troops to the Government of the United States and to the [illegible] and that [illegible] citizen many of them have already sworn to support [illegible] and that to the utmost of [illegible] we will defend the [illegible] and [illegible] and freedom, that Glorious Union without which [illegible] other Nation [illegible] that most unbridled Slavery and deprived of [illegible] and [illegible] are but empty names.

Resolved, That we are not unmindful of the example of that Society from which our Society sprang. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, who [illegible] and blood, property and life in times that tried [illegible] that they were distinguished for [illegible] that country's cause which impelled to assert [illegible] selves, like them, to sustain.

Resolved, That the promptitude with which Major General Patterson, the excellent and distinguished President of this Society, and his gallant sons, Colonel Edward Patterson and Colonel Robert Emmet Patterson, our fellow-members, have responded to their Country's Call to Arms, truly indicates the spirit and feeling of the members of this Society.

Resolved, That the Sentiments declared in the foregoing Resolutions are held not only by the members of this Society, but in our opinion by that large class of naturalized citizens whose opinions and feelings this Society may fairly claim to represent—a class who will yield to none in loyalty to the Country which they have adopted as their own, the Government, Constitution and Laws of which it is not less their duty than their inclination and determination to uphold, defend and obey.

From this time on until the close of the war the members of the Hibernian Society were among the strongest supporters of the Union cause. The great War Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, is another Hibernian and a familiar figure at the Society's dinners. The Mayor of Philadelphia, Alexander Henry, was another Hibernian. Many of the members now on the roll, or who have departed this life, enlisted in the various regiments of the State, and numbers of them made brilliant records on the field of battle. General Robert Patterson, General William McCandless, General St. Clair A. Mulholland, General Robert E. Patterson, Colonel Dennis Heenan, Colonel [illegible] Colonel Thomas J. Stewart, Colonel James O'Reilly, Colonel John Taylor, and many others, were among the most gallant of Pennsylvania soldiers.

It might be well, at this point, to pay some attention to the records made by two of the famous regiments of the Army of the Potomac, [illegible] Irish Regiment, [illegible] the Hibernian Society [illegible] stars and stripes of America and the green flag of Ireland, their record is one unbroken series of heroic achievements and distinguished [illegible].

Just before the outbreak of the war the Second Philadelphia Regiment of State Militia was composed almost entirely of Irish-Americans. The companies were known as the Irish Volunteers, Hibernia Greens, Emmet Guards, Meagher Guards, Jackson Guards, Shields Guards, Patterson Light Guards, Shields Rifles and Montgomery Guards. Some of the companies—notably the Hibernia Greens—had been in existence for many years. When the war commenced, Joshua T. Owen was elected Colonel, Dennis Heenan, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Dennis O'Kane, Major. James O'Reilly, afterwards its Lieutenant-Colonel, was Captain of Company C. The regiment entered the field as the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the call of the President for 75,000 men for three months service, faithfully performed all the duties assigned to it, and was one of the two regiments which responded to the appeal of General Robert Patterson to remain in the field after its term of service had expired, until reinforcements could arrive to defend the upper Potomac, although over two hundred of the men were shoeless. Mustered out on August 9, 1861, it was immediately reorganized for three years as the Second Regiment of Baker's Brigade, but by request of the regiment, and with the consent of Governor Curtin, it became the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment, from that time on so famous throughout the war. Colonel Owen remained at the head, Major O'Kane became Lieutenant-Colonel, and John Devereux, Major, and in the early fall of 1861 the regiment left Philadelphia for the front. "In camp, in garrison, on the march or in battle," the regiment never faltered in its duty, "never turning its rear to the enemy except when compelled by orders from superior authority." It never lost a flag to the enemy, and on two occasions saved the colors of other regiments from falling into the enemy's hands. By its desperate charge at Nelson's Farm it saved the day and probably the army. It was among the first to enter the field in defence of the Union, and served continuously until honorably mustered out at the close of the war by reason of its services being no longer required. It had in its rank and file during that period over three thousand men, and lost over six hundred of them—killed, wounded, or dead from disease contracted in service.

To the Sixty-ninth Regiment belongs the honor of occupying the most advanced position of the Union line, which met and repulsed the terrible charge of Pickett's Confederate Division at Gettysburg. In dedicating the regiment's monument on that historic battle-field, on September 11, 1889, Captain John E. Reilly thus described, in

eloquent language, the part which the regiment took in the great battle:

Comrades of the Sixty-ninth, we have come to-day to [illegible] to erect this memorial shaft, which marks the spot made famous by your heroic deeds. Within the twenty-five square miles of this field [illegible] the part which we, by many deeds of bravery were performing [illegible] at Gettysburg. And on this spot and by you, my comrades of the Sixty-ninth, [illegible] commenced the Philadelphia Brigade [illegible] It was here you met the [illegible] Virginians, and here you encountered [illegible] that terrible struggle. When Hancock [illegible] that everything was in doubt the right [illegible] beyond the town, the First Brigade [illegible] in consequence of their loss and [illegible] Corps on the field and deployed them along this [illegible] Warren had secured Round Top to the artillery was [illegible] The Sixty-ninth was placed along the slope of this ridge [illegible] the line secure in this position. And you faithfully did what you were told. As in every other position throughout the war in which you were placed, you proved faithful to the trust.

On the afternoon of the second day the enemy in force attacked the left; the brave Sickles was badly wounded, and his corps being driven from its advanced position when gallant Hancock came to the rescue; but so impetuous was the assault made by [illegible] like the rush of a whirlwind, until [illegible] of this line. The battery on your front was driven from [illegible] and two of its guns were left to the advancing enemy, who made several desperate attempts to capture them, and was driven from them each time by your well directed fire, until at last they were forced to retire. The guns recovered for the battery, the contest for the day ceased, and the Sixty-ninth nobly held their position.

On the third day, notwithstanding there had been ample time for entrenching, there were no entrenching tools furnished, and consequently no attempt made to strengthen [illegible] expecting every moment a renewal of the contest [illegible] commenced to belch forth [illegible] Shot, Shell, Whitworth bolts [illegible] fare were thrown against this position for two long hours. This was but the prelude to the most desperate infantry charge of modern times, for soon Pickett's Division was [illegible] the breeze, and seeming to say, we come to pierce your centre—match us if you can. Kemper, Garnett and Armistead [illegible] point for their attack, and the Sixty-ninth was the barrier between them. On they [illegible]

giants met to determine the fate of the day. And then was the tug of war. On your front and in your midst, my comrades, the pride of the rebel army was broken, demoralized and almost annihilated. Aye, the proud and defiant champions of Lee's army had met their match; and the gauntlet so defiantly thrown down by them had been picked up, and they paid the penalty for their rashness. These fields were almost covered with their dead, who came never to return again. Pickett's charge was repulsed; the country saved; Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pennsylvania relieved. For had General Lee's plans succeeded in cutting through this centre position, nothing could have stayed their onward march, and here on this very spot the flood-tide of the rebellion reached its high-water mark, and from whence it was ever after made to recede. But what frightful cost in precious blood! In those three eventful days 40,000 mowed down in that mighty harvest of death around this little town of Gettysburg, and you, my comrades, contributed largely to that number. Your gallant leaders, Colonel O'Kane and Lieutenant-Colonel Tschudy, were killed, and of the 258 comrades of the Sixty-ninth Regiment entering the fight on the 2d of July, 1863, you lost in killed, wounded and missing, fifty five per cent. of that number. Tennyson has immortalized in poem the famous Six Hundred, who lost at Balaklava thirty-six and seven-tenths per cent., and we read in history of great achievements being performed on other battle-fields; but, my comrades, the deeds and glories of Grecian Phalanx and Roman Legion would pale before the deeds of valor performed on the field of Gettysburg. Centuries may pass and new generations populate our land, yet the name of Gettysburg will not fail to call before memory the heroic deeds enacted there. Its deeds of valor are not chanted in undying epic or immortal poem, yet, beside Thermopylæ and Marathon, Waterloo and Balaklava, stands the name of Gettysburg; and coupled with that of Gettysburg as one of the glittering stars in the brilliant firmament of fame will be that of the gallant old Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania. Many years have passed, my comrades, since your brave deeds helped to make this field famous. In all these years you had no one to sing your praise. You modestly awaited the time when the truth of history must be known, and your deeds would then compare favorably with the most valiant. You were always placed where carnage was thickest, and you unflinchingly performed your duty. None could do more; few did as well."

This eloquent picture of the Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment gives us an idea of the valor of the Irish soldier in America. From the first struggle for independence, when the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick made themselves famous, down to the end of the war for the Union, the Irish-American soldier did his duty by his adopted country, and his full share in gaining and maintaining her liberties. When that gallant member of the Hibernian Society, Lieutenant-Colonel James O'Reilly, marched home with the remnants of the Sixty-ninth, carrying the tattered green flag which had been through so many battles, the people might well believe that with such defenders no enemy could ever trample over the liberties of America.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania was another famous Irish regiment in the war for the Union. The history of this gallant regiment is one in which the members of the Hibernian Society must ever take a deep interest, for no men who marched and fought in the great war of secession performed more noble service for our



COL. JAMES O'BRIEN.

country and flag than the members of this command. Several of the most prominent officers were members of the Society, and several still remain to meet with us at the quarterly reunions.

The regiment was organized June, 1862, by Colonel Dennis Heenan, with St. Clair A. Mulholland as Lieutenant-Colonel, and George H. Bardwell as Major, and left Philadelphia for the seat of war September 2d of that year. The membership was largely composed of sons of the Emerald Isle. Every part of Ireland was represented in the ranks. From Cork to Donegal they had come to gather around the flag of their adopted country, and show that they were ready to defend and die for it.

The regiment was assigned to "The Irish Brigade," commanded by that brilliant son of Waterford, General Thomas Francis Meagher. The Brigade was then a part of the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, and from first to last the fortunes of the regiment were linked with that great army. After participating in a fight at Charlestown, Va., October 16, 1862, and in all the skirmishes along the Blue Ridge that preceded the battle of Fredericksburg, the command participated in that awful fight, and, in the celebrated charge on Marye's Heights, at noon, on December 13, held the left flank of the Irish Brigade, and during that march of death lost fifty per cent. in killed and wounded. All the field and staff fell early in the day. Nearly all the line-officers were killed or wounded. The color sergeant (William H. Tyrrell) fell pierced with five balls, and the regiment was taken off the field by the fourth commander. The correspondent of the London *Times* witnessed the charge of Meagher's Brigade on this occasion, and, in admiration, offers this splendid tribute: "Never at Fontenoy, Albuera or at Waterloo was more undaunted courage displayed by the sons of Erin than during the frantic dashes which they directed against the almost impregnable position of their foe. After witnessing the gallantry and devotion of these troops, and viewing the hill-side for acres strewn with their corpses, thick as autumn leaves, the spectator can remember nothing but their desperate courage. That any mortal men could have carried the position before which they were wantonly sacrificed, defended as it was, seems to me idle to believe. But the bodies which lie in dense masses within forty yards of [illegible] Colonel Walton's guns are the best evidence [illegible] men they were who pressed on to death with a dar[illegible]

At Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, the regiment was again especially distinguished, again holding the left flank of the Brigade, and, after a splendid charge, succeeded in saving the guns of the Fifth Maine Battery that had been abandoned by the gunners and were about falling into the hands of the enemy. Both Generals Hancock and Meagher showered praise on the men of the command for this day's work.

At Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863, the regiment held both the extreme right flank of the Brigade and Division, and again gathered fresh laurels and added to its renown. On the afternoon of the second day the command fought on the Rose farm, to the left of the peach orchard, and on the third day was in line to meet the great onslaught of Pickett's eighteen thousand men. The command, on this occasion, met Wilcox's Brigade and captured more prisoners than there were men in the ranks. Then the regiment took part in the battles of Bristoe Station, Auburn and Mine Run, and in the terrific battles of the Wilderness campaign, beginning in May, 1864, it acted a most conspicuous and gallant part. Six hundred recruits had filled the depleted ranks, and on the 5th of May the command met the enemy on the Brock Road, on the first day of the Wilderness fight. There amid the flaming woods the regiment stood immovable, throwing back, one after another, the fierce charges of Longstreet's men. Again, on the 6th of May, the command was in the thick of the fight at this point, and on May 8 made a gallant charge at Todd's tavern. On May 10 it was again in the very front at Po River, and in the Titanic struggle at Spottsylvania, May 12, was one of the very first regiments to carry its colors over the enemy's works, capturing colors and prisoners without number; again, at the same place, May 18, making another gallant charge; May 23, fighting on the North Anna; on May 27 at the Pamunky; on the 30th and 31st of the same month making a glorious record at Tolopotomy Creek; and on June 2 and 3, at the bloody battle of Cold Harbor, leaving half its men dead and bleeding on the field. June 16, 1864, the command was in line, storming the Confederate position at Petersburg, Va., again leaving many noble men dead and wounded. The losses during these six weeks (May 5 to June 16) were appalling indeed. Of the ten field officers of the Irish Brigade that went into the fight May 5, six were killed and four severely wounded within five weeks, and the Brigade was commanded by a Captain. Of the seven hundred and fifty men of the 116th Regiment, six hundred fell during those awful five weeks.

Then during the ten months of the siege of Petersburg the command was ever in the front, and, while not in the trenches, was tak-

ing part in some of the many battles incidental to the capture of that place, fighting at Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Hatcher's Run, Dabney's Mills; then, when Petersburg and Richmond fell, participating in all the battles incidental to the pursuit and capture of the Confederate army of General Lee, fighting at Five Forks, Amelia Court-House, Farmington, and on to Appomattox, being present at the surrender; never turning to look to the rear until the last enemy of the Republic had laid down his arms. Truly the 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers was a regiment that the Irish citizens can be justly proud of—a regiment that never failed [illegible] with the most splendid valor, the ground it was ordered to maintain, or charge, with the highest courage, the position it was ordered to capture. Many of the officers who fell in battle were of the noblest and best of men. Lieutenant-Colonel Richard C. Dale was killed at Spottsylvania, Lieutenant Eugene Brady at Five Forks, Captain Garrett Nolen and Captain Samuel Taggert fell side by side at Ream's Station, Captain Harry Price in front of Petersburg, Lieutenants Montgomery and Foltz at Fredericksburg, where Lieutenant Robert McGuire was also mortally wounded. Of the forty original officers who took the field with the regiment in June, 1862, only one returned with the command at the close of the war. The regiment was mustered out, June 3, 1865. The four stands of colors, carried at different times during the three years of service, were all returned to the State—torn, shattered, bloodstained and bullet-riddled, to be sure, but covered with honor. Beneath their folds some of the best and bravest sons of Ireland gave up their lives and poured out their heart's blood for the land of their adoption.

Colonel Dennis Heenan, who organized the regiment, was, at the time, a prominent member of the Hibernian Society, and General St. Clair A. Mulholland, Captain Francis X. Quinlan and Lieutenant William Emsley are still members, so that it is altogether fitting and proper that this short sketch of the command should have a place in these annals.

It might be well, at this point, to remark that not alone in the 69th and 116th Pennsylvania Regiments were the Irish-Americans of Philadelphia conspicuous. There was scarcely a regiment that left the city or State for the front that did not contain a liberal complement of them in its ranks. They went into the war by hundreds, and [illegible] calling our notice of them, we [illegible] of another gallant officer and member of the Hibernian Society, Colonel William McCandless, the Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, and for a time Commander on the field of the First Brig-

ade of the Reserve Corps. General McClellan, in speaking of the Reserves at the battle of Mechanicsville, said: "Assault after assault was made by the enemy and three times they succeeded in forcing their way through on the left of the regiment and gaining the cleared ground, but were as often driven back at the point of the bayonet, Colonel McCandless gallantly leading the charge."

The history of the Irish Brigade in the war for the Union presents a record unsurpassed in bravery, courage and patriotism in the annals of American history, and as it is but typical of the soldierly qualities which have made so many of the members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and of the Hibernian Society so distinguished in the Army and Navy of the United States, we have thought it would be of interest to add to this work a supplemental chapter containing a sketch of the Brigade, written by one of its gallant officers, General St. Clair A. Mulholland, who is about to assume the Presidency of this Society. It will be found immediately following this chapter.

From the close of the war in 1865 until the present year, 1892, the members of the Society have been mainly occupied in performing their duties as useful citizens of the Commonwealth. Whether in professional, mercantile or other pursuits, or as public officials, obeying the call of their fellow-citizens to perform public duties, they have maintained the proud record of the Society. No public event of importance has taken place in Philadelphia without their active participation. We might cite as an instance the Parliamentary Fund Committee of 1886. In obedience to a call issued by more than 200 of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia for a public meeting in the State House, to express sympathy for the people of Ireland in their struggle for Home Rule, a Citizens' Committee of Fifty was appointed to raise a fund to sustain the Irish Members of Parliament in their work, and upon that Committee were the following members of the Hibernian Society: John Field, Chairman; Michael J. Ryan, Secretary; William M. Singerly, M. P. Handy, William F. Harrity, Thomas J. Powers, John Wanamaker, John McLoughlin, Hugh McCaffrey, Wharton Barker, George D. McCreary, James F. Sullivan, Archibald McKinley, David Gilliman, C. J. Harrah, Jr., Philip J. Walsh, Frank Siddall, B. K. Jamison, Peter S. Dooner, John Simmons, William Brice, Robert M. McWade, Patrick O'Neill, Stephen Farrelly, C. J. McGlinchy, Francis Haggerty and John H. Campbell. It was a member of that Committee and also of the Society, Mr. Pat[illegible] O'N[illegible], through whose hands the magnificent sum of $35,000



HUGH McCAFFREY.

raised by the Committee was forwarded, by vote of the Committee, to the Treasurer of the Parliamentary Fund in England. Whether it be in raising money for the struggling people of Ireland, or in promptly contributing to the relief of the Johnstown flood sufferers, or, as we have just witnessed, to the famine-stricken peasants of Russia, the members of the Hibernian Society are always in the front rank, as they always are when the liberties of the country are in danger.

The Society has grown in strength and prominence, until it now numbers 538 members, and has in its treasury more than $65,000. As giving some idea of the prominence of the members in public affairs, we might appropriately close the chapter—the last one of the history—by stating that the Postmaster-General of the United States, the Congressman from the Third District, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of Internal Affairs and the Adjutant-General of the State, the Brigadier-General of the First Division State Militia, the Mayor, District Attorney, Treasurer, Sheriff, Receiver of Taxes, Postmaster, Naval Officer and three of the Judges of the City, are all members of the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland.

THE IRISH BRIGADE IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION

By General St. Clair A. Mulholland.

The story of the Irish race is the history of a people fearless in danger and peerless in battle.

In every age in which they have appeared, in every land where they have fought, under every flag they have defended, they have added to their glory and increased their renown.

"Magnificent Tipperary!" exclaimed Sir Charles Napier when, at Meeanee, after four hours of hard fighting he saw *eight hundred* Irishmen driving before them *twenty thousand* Beloochs, the bravest soldiers of India.

"Curse the laws that deprive me of such subjects!" cried George II. when he heard of the whipping that the Irish Brigade, in the service of France, had given his troops at Fontenoy.

"Men," says Washington, "distinguished for their firm adherence to the glorious cause in which we are embarked."

"I thank the Irish Brigade for their superb conduct in the field," says General McClellan on the Peninsula.

Ah, yes, in every age, in every clime it has been the same thing. In India, Africa, in China and on all the fields of Europe they have left their footprints and the records of their valor.

The Shamrock and the Fleur-de-lys have blended together on many of the bloodiest and most glorious fields of France.

Along the banks of the Guadalquivir the cry of "Fag-an-Bealac!" is echoed even to this day; and Spain still remembers Ireland's sons and Irish intrepidity.

Italy recalls Cremona and the regiments of Dillon and Burke sweeping before them the Cuirassiers of Prince Eugene. Before their wild hurrah the strongest defences of Flanders trembled and fell, and Luxembourg entered Namur when the Irish charged the works. On every field of the old lands, and in every battle in which our own country has taken part, the sons of Erin have been present, gathering fresh laurels and reflecting new lustre on their race. Light-Horse Harry Lee, writing of the Pennsylvania troops of the Revolution, says: "They were known as the line of Pennsylvania, whereas they should have been called the line of Ireland."

Bold and daring, they would always prefer an appeal to the bayo-



ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND

net to a tiresome march. Their General (Wayne) and his soldiers were singularly fitted for close and stubborn action. Cornwallis, therefore, did not miscalculate when he presumed that the presence of Wayne and his Irishmen would increase the chance of bringing his antagonist, Lafayette, to action.

Not only Wayne and his Brigade were Irish, but nearly all the general officers of the Revolution from Pennsylvania were Celts. Generals William Irvine, Stephen Moylan, William Butler, Edward Hand, William Thompson, John Shee, Walter Stewart, and Washington's Surgeon-General Cochran, every one of them hailed from the ever faithful Isle.

Indeed, we can speak with conscious pride of the Irish soldier in the United States.

Barry, the first commander of our infant navy, was Irish. The first and the last commander of our army, Anthony Wayne and Philip Sheridan—Sheridan, the beloved of Grant, "the whirlwind with spurs"—as Hancock aptly named him—was of full Irish blood. In every battle of the Revolution Moylan and his Irish Dragoons were ever near to Washington. On every field of those dark hours Irish blood flowed in copious streams.

As it was at the birth of our nation, so it has continued to our own time.

In the beginning of the struggle of 1861 the first name that became conspicuous as that of a soldier—grand, heroic, superbly brave—was Irish Colonel Mulligan—Mulligan, the defender of Lexington; and the very last officer killed in that unhappy war was an Irishman, noble, gallant and pure, General Tom Smythe, of Delaware, who fell near Appomattox but a few hours before Lee's surrender.

On every bloody field of that awful struggle the Irish soldier was in the very front.

Which of us but remembers the day after Bull Run, when the whole nation was saddened, depressed, almost terrified by the appalling disaster that had befallen our cause?

When, at Blenheim, the Legions of France went down before the victorious Marlborough, the nation found solace in the splendid valor of Lord Clare and his Irishmen, and rejoiced because of his wresting two standards from the triumphant foe. So, also, after Bull Run our people could recall with pride the [illegible]

quietly formed square against cavalry, and, with the green flag flying, marched off the field in perfect order.

Here on the first great battle-field of the war of secession, amid carnage and disaster, the Brigade of which I propose to write was born. Around this green flag five thousand Celtic soldiers afterwards gathered, and it is the history of their deeds that I now attempt to tell.

The story of their feats of arms would not of itself be a true reflex of the Irish Brigade. The Celt prefers to mix a little fun with his fighting, and so I will interlard a few anecdotes of the men in this narrative, and perhaps shall pause to tell of their chivalry.

At Fair Oaks the Brigade adjourned an improvised horse-race to make a very splendid charge on the Confederate lines, and the hurrahs with which they rushed over the enemy's works were but the continuation of the cheers that had welcomed Major Cavanaugh as he jumped the last hurdle on the winning horse.

"Here's to the 37th (Irish) New York, the tirror of the inimy and the admiration of the faymale sex!" was the toast given by an Irish sergeant at a farewell banquet. Truly I can recall many touching incidents of knightly courtesy that made the Brigade the "admiration of the faymale sex."

In passing over one of the long corduroy bridges that crossed the swamps of the Chickahominy, a company of one hundred men met in the centre two sisters of charity. As only two persons could pass on the narrow footway, the ladies were about to turn back, but the commander of the company, saluting, quietly stepped off the roadway into the knee-deep mud and slime, and was promptly followed by every one of his men who, silent and respectful, struggled to retain a foothold in the treacherous swamp, while the blushing religieuses passed over dry-shod.

Again, I recall a noble soul who fell by my side in the evening away out by the stone wall at Fredericksburg. He was in the act of firing when a ball went whistling through his lungs. The musket fell from his powerless hands, and while the film of death gathered in his brave eyes, I heard him gently murmur: "Ah, what will become of Mollie and the children now?" With that he passed away. Not a thought of himself, his wound or his approaching death, only of wife and the little ones. Did ever warrior of old face the grim Reaper more fearlessly?

One dark night when we were marching away from Falmouth the Brigade was groping along a by-path, the men growling about the roughness of the walking, now and then tripping over a log and

plunging headlong into the darkness. A man remarked to his comrade, who was grumbling and falling more frequently than the others: "Whist, Jimmy, yez'll be on the main road in a minute." "Bedad, Barney," replied the unfortunate one, "O'll never get onto a smoother road than this!"

And this brings me back to the main subject of this paper.

It was the intention of those who organized the Irish Brigade to place General James Shields in command, but the government designed a larger field of usefulness for that old veteran. Colonel Michael Corcoran, who led so well the 69th at Bull Run, still languished in a Southern prison, and so it came about that Thomas Francis Meagher assumed command.

This son of Waterford had pleaded Ireland's cause with silver tongue when his face was as yet innocent of the beard of manhood, and by reason of his great love of liberty had drawn down upon himself even at that early age the very humane sentence: "To be hanged, drawn and quartered, and his remains placed at the disposal of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria R." The last portion of the sentence doubtless saved the boy, for the good young queen was sorely puzzled to know what to do with the "hanged, drawn and quartered" remains, and so escaped the unpleasant duty of handling the mass of blood and bones by transporting the young patriot—all alive—to Van Dieman's land.

Had the learned judge but added cremation to the other very dreadful things that he proposed for the youth, Victoria would have been spared the role of undertaker, and the future commander of the Irish Brigade would have gone up in smoke.

However, cremation was not thought of forty years ago, and Meagher lived to escape from penal servitude, become an American citizen, and be commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His command at first consisted of the 63d, 69th and 88th Regiments of New York Volunteers, to which were afterwards added the 28th and 29th Regiments Massachusetts and 116th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Soon [illegible] an summer day of 1861 [illegible] the Harp and Sunburst, and the motto, "No Retreat," were presented to the first three regiments in the words of John Savage's song of the

[illegible]

And [illegible] of

humanity, the bands playing the airs of Ireland, and amid cheers, sobs, prayers, benedictions and wild enthusiasm sailed away from the Battery, and was launched on its honorable career.

Many a funny story is told of those early days of the organization before drill and discipline had a chance to make them the perfect soldiers they afterwards became. Here is a raw Sergeant endeavoring to keep the boys in order with: "I say, kape your heels together, Tim Mullaney, in the rare rank, and don't be a-shtanding wid wan fut in Bull Run and the other in the sixth ward!" Or another who, on the arrival in Washington, wished the platoon to execute a movement which he afterwards learned was a "Right wheel," gave the model and clear directions: "Now, byes, wid ye're face to the capitol and ye're backs to the daypo, shwing to the right loike a gate!"

Six months after leaving home we find the Brigade on the Peninsula thoroughly equipped and ready for the fray. They had passed through the early portion of the campaign, having been present at Yorktown and Williamsburg, and were now breaking the monotony of camp-life by a genuine Irish horse-race, with its accompanying side-shows.

CHICKAHOMINY STEEPLE CHASES.

Judges.—Generals Richardson and French.

Stewards.—Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler, Captains McMahon and Hogan, Dr. Smith and Lieutenant Haverty.

Clerk of the Course.—Quartermaster O'Sullivan.

FIRST RACE.

A Steeple Chase.—Open to all horses, the property of and ridden by officers of the Irish Brigade. Best of three heats over the course.

Prize.—A magnificent tiger-skin, presented by General Meagher, shot by him own gun in South America. Second horse to save his stirrups.

Thirteen entries came to the scratch at the judge's stand, and no thirteen jockies so remarkably gotten up, or so wonderfully attired, had ever appeared on a track. Color was necessary to lend the proper brilliancy to the sport, and every farm-house was ransacked for bits of blue, scarlet or green. Table-clothes and the bright frocks of the ladies soon became jackets and caps. Window curtains or red blankets were quickly metamorphosed into small-clothes, and stunning indeed was the general effect.

Then, after much cheering, laughing, betting, false starts, beautiful jumps, serious tumbles, amusing spills, dislocated shoulders and all the adjuncts of a well-conducted race, Major Cavanaugh on Katy Darling came to the winning-post in splendid style, and carried off [illegible].

Then followed mule races for the drummer boys, foot-ball, sack-races and fun for everybody. But the screaming farce, "The Limerick Boy," which was announced for the afternoon, was indefinitely postponed, for the evening breeze brought from Seven Pines, where Casey's division was suffering sore defeat, the roar of the distant battle.

A night march placed the Brigade within musket-shot of the victorious enemy.

The dawn of June 1st was ushered in by an effort to push our troops still farther on and occupy the Pamunky and Richmond Railroad, but the reinforcements that had come upon the ground during the night had blocked the game. Howard and French went at them before it was well daylight, and gave them a taste of what was to follow; and here it was that the former lost his arm under peculiar circumstances. A ball had passed through the fleshy part of it, wounding him quite severely. He refused to leave the field, and while his brother was binding up the limb, he, too, was badly hit. Then a second ball struck the General on the arm, this time smashing the bone to pieces and rendering amputation necessary.

The moment that the Irish Brigade charged at Fair Oaks was one full of anxiety, and extremely critical. The enemy had massed a large force in front of Richardson's Division for a final attempt to capture the railroad. Howard and French had given them a check that they had not anticipated and Meagher was ordered in to give the *coup de grâce*.

Sumner ordered the Brigade forward. Baring his old gray head and choking with emotion, he said to them: "Boys, I stake my position on you. If you run away to-day, I will tear these [pointing to his shoulder-straps] off and run with you."

Meagher, knowing that the fight was for possession of the railroad, thought the best thing possible was to possess it, and promptly issued orders to that effect. Nugent quickly advanced under a hot fire, and deployed his regiment, the 69th, right on the track, planting his colors between the rails.

Captain McMahon, of Meagher's staff, coolly rode over the plain which separated the left of the line from the railroad track, and selected the position for the 88th, where it could take the enemy in flank. That regiment, under a destructive fire, swept across the open field, never firing a shot until the colors were planted on the railroad track; then, in a broad sheet of lightning, they threw their fire into the woods that gave shelter to the Confederates. An instant, and the reply came quick and sharp. From out the blackberry bushes and

small pines that cinctured the noble forest came a scorching whirlwind, tearing, rending and destroying. The chivalry of Erin had met the chivalry of the South, and the exchange of courtesies was earnest and vigorous. The harp and sunburst had come to stay.

An Irish "hurrah," a glorious charge, and the woods were cleared. Fair Oaks became a victory, and within half an hour from the moment the Irish Brigade opened fire the enemy were everywhere in retreat.

Dr. Ellis says of this battle: "There was the Irish Brigade in all the glory of a fair, free fight. Other men go into fights sternly or indifferently, but the only man who, after all, really loves it, is the green, immortal Irishman. So there the brave lads, with Meagher at their head, laughed, fought and joked as though it were the finest fun in the world."

Hoadly says: "Meagher's Brigade, advancing with their well-known war shout, closed with ferocity on the foe and mowed them down by companies."

Fair Oaks fought and won, McClellan and Sumner joined in showering thanks and congratulations on the command; and when that old Spaniard, Marshal Prim, visited the camp, his brightened eye showed the soldier's pleasure at the sight of brave men, as he said to them: "Spain has reason to appreciate Irish valor. We have been friends from ancient times, and have fought side by side on many a bloody field."

One of the amusing incidents of the day was the taking prisoner of a big, six-foot Texan by a very small drummer-boy, George Funk, of the 88th. The fourteen-year-old vagabond, thinking that he could make more noise with a musket than a drum, threw away the latter and went out skirmishing on his own account. Seeing a reb blazing away from behind a tree he waited until he had discharged his piece, then quickly covering him with his musket he commanded him to "ground arms," and marched him into camp. Meeting General Sumner he called out: "General, I have brought you a present."

It was rather amusing, too, the next day, when General Meagher went into the field hospital to console his orderly (who had been shot in both hips), to hear the boy greet him with: "Good-morning, General, has Dolly got her oats yet?"—alluding to the General's favorite mare.

During the charge at Fair Oaks the bayonet and clubbed musket were used quite freely. So ferocious was the hand-to-hand struggle that some of the pieces were smashed and twisted so that they were of no further use. General Sumner was disposed to find fault with

the men for having left their guns behind them. Sergeant Granger promptly invited him to walk out to the front and look at the stack of broken muskets. Said he: "Thim rebels wint at our byes wid bowie knives, and the min wint at thim the way they knew best."

No battle-field of the war approaches so near our idea of a storm-swept battle-field as that of Gaines's Mill. As the sun went down that hot summer evening it sank upon a scene of wild grandeur that the tempest and destruction of war alone can present. On the north bank of the Chickahominy thirty thousand of our men had held in check, for five long hours, the sixty thousand Confederates who had been hurled against our lines; but now, when the day drew to a close, the line that they had held so long and well was rent and broken.

On our right Sykes was falling back before the divisions of Hill and Ewell. On our left Longstreet, led by Hood' Texans, had crushed and almost annihilated Morell's division. Our cavalry, under General Philip St. George Cooke, had made a gallant but hopeless charge, and were falling back, a confused mass of men and horses, breaking through our batteries and carrying with them to the rear the gunners and their frantically plunging animals.

Our whole force, artillery, cavalry and infantry—defeated, routed, demoralized and in utter confusion—was hurrying across the plain towards the bridges that spanned the stream. The successful enemy, elated with victory, were pouring out of the dark woods; and with deafening cheers they swept in long lines over the ground they had won, regardless of the prostrate forms of the dead and wounded, delivering their fire in rapid volleys, and rushing upon our flying men.

As the twilight deepened the total destruction of the whole force seemed, for a time, almost certain. The enemy, knowing the great advantage they had gained, pressed with still greater energy upon our beaten troops; but at a moment, when all seemed lost, a welcome cheer burst upon the ear, at first faint and distant but soon [illegible] strength and volume, and then increasing into a roar that [illegible] the sound of the artillery.

Reinforcements had come, few in number to be sure, but with [illegible] and undiminished courage. The [illegible] Porter's and Meagher's, the Sumner had [illegible]

Quickly passing over the bridge and forming line of battle, Meagher [illegible] the enemy. In [illegible] which [illegible] our line [illegible] that in the mass of [illegible] [illegible] wild [illegible]

they closed with the advancing foe, greeting them with cheers and showers of leaden hail.

The Confederates, astounded, believing that we had been heavily reinforced, paused, halted and recoiled, whilst the Irish Brigade stood, panting and elated, ready to meet the next onslaught, and as the darkness crept over the field the men gave one long, loud cheer, to which even the wounded and dying of the Brigade lent their voices, and the battle was over.

That very gallant soldier, the Comte de Paris, happened to witness this action, and in a letter written a few years since he vividly recalls the scene :

VILLA ST. JEAN, CANNES, ALPES MARITIMES,
MARCH 8, 1886.

MY DEAR GENERAL - I hasten to thank you for your letter of the 23d ultimo, and it is with the greatest of pleasure that I send through you a greeting of sympathy to all my old comrades of the Irish Brigade, with whom I fought nearly a quarter of a century ago, on the banks of the Chickahominy.

I have been, during the years of exile, the guest of the British people, and I made it a rule never to meddle in the political questions which might divide the inhabitants of the British Islands, but I never forget the cordial sympathy which, as a Frenchman and a Catholic, I met whenever I landed on the soil of Erin.

It was therefore with pleasure that I met the green flag with the golden harp waving at the head of Meagher's Brigade in the Army of the Potomac. Strange to say, the first time I met the Brigade under arms was on the occasion of General Prim's visit to our camp. I was in attendance upon the Spanish General, and I introduced to him General Meagher. I always remembered this little fact as illustrating the curious way in which Providence seems, at certain times, to put strange people together. A month later we were sorely pressed - our losses were large. We were collected - all mixed together - on a small eminence which commanded Alexander's Bridge. The sun, like a piece of red-hot iron, was, too slowly for us, sinking behind a dark curtain of smoke, when suddenly we heard a hearty cheer. It was Richardson, who, at the head of Meagher's and French's Brigades, had come to our rescue on the left bank of the Chickahominy. The Irish Brigade I shall never forget as they came in shirt sleeves, yelling at the top of their voices. The assailants were tired, and when they saw the strong line of Meagher's Brigade, they delivered another volley and stopped. The day was saved. [illegible] could be [illegible] Brigades.

This is one of the facts that I remember most distinctly, after the lapse of years.

[illegible], dear General, yours truly,

PHILIP, COMTE DE PARIS.

TO GENERAL ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND.

The forces that fought at Gaines' Mill were, after the fight, withdrawn to the south bank of the Chickahominy, the Irish Brigade being the last to cross the stream.

Captain O'Shea, of the Tammany Regiment, was in charge of the detail destroying the bridges. Our troops had passed and the bridge was almost gone, the stringers alone remaining, when an excited

staff officer galloped up and called out: "Can I pass artillery over this bridge?"

O'Shea, who stuttered badly, cast an eye at the broken bridge, and [illegible] replied: "Why, yes, if it's d-d-ly-ly-ing [illegible]."

At Savage Station, where the "Vieux Sabreur" Sumner stood at bay on Sunday evening, June 29, and threw back from our lines in bloody repulse every assault of Magruder's men, the Irish Brigade did noble work. But let others tell the story.

Dr. Ellis witnessed the last charge of our troops: "The rebels came determinedly across the field, firing as they advanced, until Sumner ordered our troops up at double-quick. About four thousand of them went up at once, with a roar that might have drowned the musketry. The rebels kept their position for a moment and then fell back to the rear of their batteries. Meagher's Brigade, however, succeeded in charging right up to the guns of a Virginia battery, two guns of which they hauled off, spiked and chopped the carriage to pieces."

And here is a letter from General W. W. Burns on the same subject:

[illegible] BALTIMORE, MD., August [illegible], 1884.

[illegible] JAMES QUINLAN: It gives me pleasure to write of your [illegible] Savage's Station, since you were distinguished beyond your fellows [illegible] Brigade that day. Having been sent to check the enemy with [illegible] made the disposition that General Heintzelman [illegible] I was [illegible] General Heintzelman had with him [illegible] White Oak Swamp, and the whole Confederate force, on the [illegible] o'clock, was [illegible] my position.

I notified General Sumner at once of the new conditions, and demanded reinforcements. Among others General Meagher was ordered to my support. The 88th New York, with a few others, was all of the Brigade that reached the field in time.

I asked: "What troops are these?" The answer was: "88th New York." "Who [illegible]?" "Major Quinlan." I [illegible] Major Quinlan [illegible] "Hallo, down the Way" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

enemy's shells and round shot fell in showers. At five o'clock in the evening it was sent on the double-quick to Glendale, near the New Market road, where Longstreet and A. P. Hill were pushing our troops.

As the Brigade went in on a run General Sumner gave the men a cordial greeting: "Boys," said he, "you go in to save another day."

The Lincoln Cavalry and the whole line of battle gave them a lusty cheer as they swept past and rushed into the fight, which only closed with the darkness. And here let me quote a letter of General William B. Franklin:

HARTFORD, CONN., April 14, 1886.

MY DEAR GENERAL. I saw the Irish Brigade in two fights, that of Savage Station and that of the next day at White Oak Swamp Bridge. At Savage Station I saw the Brigade led into the fight by General Sumner, and no men went in more gallantly or in better order. On the next day the Brigade was in position on the left of the White Oak Swamp bridge, close to the stream. It was subjected to a very severe artillery fire during nearly the whole day, under which it never flinched. Its behavior was admirable, and in spite of its nearness to the enemy the Brigade headquarters were ornamented, during its exposure, with the United States flag and the green flag, waving together as calmly as if all hands were miles away from the fight; and the officers and men were as calm as the flags. I always thought its behavior that day was in the highest degree suggestive of Irish pluck and endurance. Very truly yours,

WM. B. FRANKLIN

The Peninsular campaign was not to close without more glory, more blood, more death for the Brigade.

On Malvern Hill the superb fight it made added to its glory, whilst depleting its ranks. The day had almost gone and for hours the roar of artillery had been deafening. All the infantry attacks on Porter's and Couch's lines had been thrown back in a bloody repulse, but the enemy was massing troops in Porter's front, and the Brigade was called for. The men, thinking that they would not be wanted, were making coffee and getting ready for a good night's rest. "Ah," said Captain Joseph O'Donohue, "some of us who have prepared our supper will never come back to eat it." He was one of the first to fall.

Quickly forming line the four regiments moved to the front.

"I wish that there were twenty thousand men in your Brigade," said McClellan to Meagher. "I envy you the command of that Brigade," said Fitz John Porter, as the men swept over the hill under a crushing fire and threw themselves on the foe.

"Here comes that d——d green flag again!" called out a Confederate officer, as, under a fierce fire, the 69th and 88th moved on, delivering volley upon volley, and strewing the hill with dead and dying.

With wild cheers and enthusiasm they rushed forward, and as the darkness gathered reached the hill on which the enemy stood. A fierce struggle ensued. No time to load now. Bayonets were brought into play, muskets were reversed, and men were brained and clubbed to death.

The foe made a gallant stand, but were gradually forced back, firing a parting volley as they retired; and the battle of Malvern Hill ended with the rapidly darkening woods echoing the hurrahs of Meagher's men.

With what ardor General Fitz John Porter speaks of this eventful day: "On one occasion," said he, "I sent an urgent request for two Brigades, and the immediate result was the sending of Meagher by Sumner. This was the second time that he had sent me Meagher's gallant Irish Brigade and each time it rendered valuable service.

"Advancing, accompanied by my staff, I soon found that our force had successfully driven back their assailants. About fifty yards in front of us a large force of the enemy suddenly arose and opened with fearful volleys upon our advancing line.

"I turned to the Brigade, which had thus far kept pace with my horse, and found it standing 'like a stone wall,' and returning a fire more destructive than it received, and from which the enemy fled. The Brigade was planted. My presence was no longer needed."

Lieutenant John H. Donovan, of the 69th, was left on the field shot through the eye and supposed to be mortally wounded. Next morning the Confederate General, Magruder, en passant, remarked: "I presume you will not risk the other eye." "I beg leave to differ with you," replied Donovan. "I have still one eye left, which I am willing to risk for the Union." "And if you lose that also?" "Then," said the Lieutenant, "I shall go it blind."

During the second day's fight two or three women, wives of soldiers, accompanied the Brigade, and one of them, Mary Gordon, wife of a soldier of Company H, 88th New York, especially distinguished herself in caring for the wounded, tearing into strips her very underclothing to bind up the wounds. With a rugged nature, but a kind and noble heart, she remained with the men on parts of the field where surgeons seldom ventured, and by her prompt action she often saved the life-blood that was fast ebbing away, and was the means of saving many a life. General Sumner saw her thus [illegible] Savage Station, [illegible] Harrison's Landing he made her Brigade sutler, and gave her permission to pass free to Washington and back in all Government boats.

[illegible] morning of September [illegible] the men of the Irish

Brigade call it the "glorious 17th"—broke clear and bright, and Hooker promptly reopened the fight that he had left unfinished the night before. This renewed attack was witnessed and enjoyed by the Brigade, which had been lying on the east bank of the creek supporting the batteries.

Captain Jack Gosson, neat and natty as usual, came up to Meagher, who had been sleeping on the ground without even a tent-fly to cover him, and remarked that the General was "all over dirt," and, at the same time producing a whisk-broom, he suggested a brush. "Yaas," drawled the General, "a good ideah; we shall have a brush before long." Ten minutes afterwards he slowly rode off followed by the Brigade.

Before fording the creek Meagher ordered the men to take off their shoes and stockings, and, after crossing, waited until the last man had put them on again; then, dry-shod, with the 69th in the lead, they made a rush for the line of battle to the left of the Roulette House. As they went on the double-quick over the corn-stalks, crash! came a volley on the right of the line, and the 29th got a dose. Then the 63d caught it, the 88th coming up in time to get its share of the first course of the heavy repast that was to ensue. This was followed by a brief rest in the deep furrows of the field with the sharp-shooters busy picking off great numbers of our men.

Charles M. Grainger and W. L. D. O'Grady, of the 88th New York, both old British soldiers, volunteered to push out and pick off the riflemen of the enemy, which they did most effectually; while other volunteers tore down the fence that was within two hundred yards of the enemy's line.

The command was given: "Attention!" "Forward!" "Guide!" "Centre!" "March!" Then began the advance over the heavy ground towards the sunken road, the men dropping in rapid succession.

But on, on, until within fifty yards of the road, which was now a cloud of smoke and flashing fire. The Brigade replied in turn with buck and ball, and poured a withering fire into the three Confederate Brigades of Colquitt, Ripley and McRae; and then a bitter stand-up fight, face to face, until the last cartridge was fired. The color-bearers of all the regiments were shot down in rapid succession. The 63d, holding the crown of the hill, suffered most in this respect, losing fifteen.

When Captain Cluney, of Company F, raised the flag from the ground his leg was soon smashed by a ball, and he fell. The gallant fellow raised himself on his remaining limb, and, upholding the

colors, waved them aloft until another ball pierced his head, and he fell never to rise again.

When the last cartridge was fired the Brigade was ordered to give place to Caldwell's, and the lines were passed by the regiments breaking to the rear in companies, those of Caldwell to the front, as steady as when on drill. Filling their cartridge-boxes the men of the Brigade were quickly back in the fight, and passing Caldwell's lines they poured a volley into the Confederates.

Then came a wild cheer, rising in a volume of sound that for a moment drowned the roar of the artillery. A charge, a fierce struggle, and the sunken road is cleared!

"The Irish Brigade," says McClellan, "sustained their well-earned reputation, suffering terribly in officers and men, and strewing the ground with their enemies as they drove them back."

Six hundred dead Confederates in the sunken road attested the desperation of the fighting at this point. Eleven officers killed and fourteen wounded was the record in the three New York regiments of the Brigade for the two hours at Antietam.

During the fight Meagher was badly crushed, and Lieutenant James Macky of his staff was killed by his side. The day after the battle the officers of the Brigade called upon General Richardson, who had been mortally wounded. In his dying agony he said to them: "I placed your Brigade on the ground you occupied because it was necessary to hold it, and I knew that you would hold it against all odds, and once you were there I had no further anxiety in regard to the position."

When Lieutenant Lynch, of the 63d New York, fell mortally wounded, he quietly handed his sword, watch and ring to a comrade, to be sent to his family, facing death with a self-possession and courage that marked him the true soldier.

Here again note the gallantry of John Hartigan, a boy of sixteen, of the same regiment, who, advancing out in front of the line, defiantly waved the colors in the face of the enemy. Of such men as these was the Brigade composed, and it was with good reason when General Sumner next met it, that he hailed it as "Brave of the brave!"

It was a cold, clear day when the Brigade filed over the bluffs to cross the river and enter the town of Fredericksburg.

The crash of two hundred guns filled the valley of the Rappahannock with sound and smoke; while the color-bearers shook to the breeze the remnants of the torn and shattered standards—

"That old green flag, that Irish flag,
It is but now a tattered rag;
But India's store of precious ore
Hath not a gem worth that old flag."

The 14th Brooklyn gave the Brigade a cheer, and the band of Hawkins' Zouaves struck up "Garry Owen" as it passed. Not so pleasant was the reception by the professional embalmers who, alive to business, thrust their cards into the hands of the men as they went along. The cards were suggestive of an early trip home, nicely boxed up and delivered to loving friends by quick express, sweet as a nut and in perfect preservation, etc. The boys, however, did not seem altogether pleased with the cold-blooded allusion to their latter end, and one of them called out to a particularly zealous undertaker: "D'ye moind thim blankets? Well, only that we were in a bit av a hurry we'd be after givin' yez the natest koind av a jig in the air, and be damned to yez!"

To charge an enemy or enter a battle when one knows that there is no chance of success requires courage of a higher order than when the soldier is sustained by the enthusiasm born of hope. It is recorded that a commander once gave to his subordinate the order to "go there and die." The reply was, "Yes, my General." When our troops, debouching from the town, deployed upon the plain in front of Marye's Heights, every man in the ranks knew that it was not to fight they were ordered, it was to die.

During the morning of December 13th the Irish Brigade stood in line on the main street of the city, amidst bursting shells and falling walls, listening to the roar of the battle, and calmly awaiting their own turn.

Meagher plucked a sprig of green box-wood from a garden near by and placed it in his cap.

A happy thought! Bunches of the fragrant shrub were quickly gathered and passed along the line, and soon every man had the green sprig in his Irish cap. Then Meagher, passing along the line, addressed each regiment in the most eloquent words we ever heard him utter.

Shortly after noon the command moved out to the fields in the rear of the city, filed across the canal—on what was left of the bridge—and formed line of battle behind a rise in the ground. The noonday sun glittered and shone bright on the frozen ground, over which solid shot, in great numbers, ricocheted and went plunging through the ranks.

A few moments to get breath, then "Forward!" at a "Right

shoulder," "Shift arms!" in perfect order; and in silence the line passed to the front. No cheers or wild hurrahs as of old, as the men moved towards the foe—they did not go in to fight, they went in to die. Forward over the crest which had sheltered them a moment before, now swept by a blizzard of fire. On over the awful plain that had no spot free from the fire, no place of shelter—every man knowing the desperation of the undertaking, but no one failing or looking back. Onward, still onward, with batteries on every side pouring a rain of shot and shell upon the devoted band.

On past the line of French's troops! On past the brick house!—the line withering, diminishing, melting away, but still pressing forward; and the torn flags often falling, only to be quickly raised again.

On, on, past the farthest point reached by any other troops; still forward, until within thirty feet of the Confederate works. Up to the muzzles of Walton's guns the line still presses, but not all those who marched from the town a short half hour before. Fifty per cent. of the number were already strewn, dead and bleeding, on the frozen ground over which the Brigade had passed. In their front lines of battle and batteries rose in tiers. On each flank more batteries and more lines of battle. No hope. No chance to make even a fair show of fighting—the men were only there to die. There was nothing left for the Brigade but to fall back, and, after pouring a few volleys into the foe, the Irish Brigade, for the first time in its history, recoiled, and, falling back, the dead of the Brigade were left within thirty paces of the Confederate lines. The bodies of Major William Horgan and Adjutant John R. Young, of the 88th New York, lay nearest to the stone wall, and, by actual measurement, within twenty-five paces from the guns of the Washington Artillery. There are some who would dispute the fact of the Irish Brigade advancing farthest on that awful day. It is absurd to do so. The proofs are too strong to question. The men of this Brigade advanced and fell nearest to the enemy; and many of them are there to this day—with a spade you can find them.

Colonel William M. Owen, of the Washington Artillery (Confederate) asserts that: "In front of Marye's Heights, [illegible] on which the Federal column, [illegible] and [illegible] eight bodies. [illegible] the nearest body to the stone wall, and, by actual measurement, it lay within twenty-five feet from the wall."

"Meagher's Irish Brigade (from "Camps of the Confederate States") attacked Marye's Heights with [illegible] the [illegible]

admiration of all who beheld it; but they were literally annihilated by the Washington Artillery and the Confederates lining the sunken road, who themselves hardly suffered any loss."

Colonel Heros von Borcke, Chief of Staff to General J. E. B. Stuart, tells us that "more than twelve hundred bodies were found on the small plain between Marye's Heights and Fredericksburg. The large part of these belonged to Meagher's brave Irish Brigade, which was nearly annihilated during the several attacks."

The correspondent of the London *Times* witnessed the charge. In admiration he offers this splendid tribute: "Never at Fontenoy, Albuera or at Waterloo was more undaunted courage displayed by the sons of Erin than during the frantic dashes which they directed against the almost impregnable position of their foe. After witnessing the gallantry and devotion exhibited by these troops, and viewing the hillside, for acres strewn with their corpses thick as autumn leaves, the spectator can remember nothing but their desperate courage. That any mortal man could have carried the position before which they were wantonly sacrificed, defended as it was, seems to me for a moment idle to believe. But the bodies which lie in dense masses within forty yards of the muzzles of Colonel Walton's guns are the best evidence as to what manner of men they were who pressed on to death with the dauntlessness of a race which has gained glory on a thousand battle-fields, and never more richly deserved it than at the foot of Marye's Heights, on the 13th of December, 1862."

During Sunday, the day after the battle, no assistance could be given to the wounded who lay in great numbers out on the plain; but after dark on Sunday evening many of the men made heroic attempts to bring them in, although the enemy was vigilant and fired at every object seen moving against the sky. Sergeant Sheridan, of Company G, 88th New York, lay far out on the field with a fractured leg, and four of his comrades determined to go to his relief. Working themselves out on their stomachs they succeeded in reaching him, but found him very low. As he had a compound fracture of the leg it seemed impossible to move him, his agony was so great. The men dared not stand up, and were at their wits' end to know what to do, when Sergeant Slattery came to the rescue. Said he: "Bygob, b'ys, did yez ever see rats trying to get away wid a goose egg? One rat lies down, the others roll the egg on top av him, he holds it in place wid his four paws, and then they pull him off by the tail. Now I'll lay down on my back, you lift Sheridan on top av me and I'll do my best to kape his leg even." The suggestion was

adopted. The men would push themselves on a couple of feet, then pull Slattery with his precious load up to them, and so on, until before daylight they reached the city and had Sheridan attended to and his leg amputated; but too late to save the poor fellow. He died from exhaustion. The clothes were literally ground off Sergeant Slattery's back and his cuticle was so sore that he was unable to do duty for a week afterwards.

There is a charm and a dreamy balminess in the Virginia spring atmosphere. On one of these, the sweetest of spring mornings imaginable, the army withdrew from the camp at Falmouth and moved for the fords that cross the Rappahannock, to strike the enemy once again.

The paths of the columns lay through virgin, blossoming forests, and the perfumed air of the woods seemed laden with hope and promise. Many of the wounded of Fredericksburg had returned to the ranks. The men had in a measure forgotten that mournful field. The morale of the army was excellent, and the change of commanders had a salutary effect upon all. A new life had taken possession of the Army of the Potomac, that army which, though often defeated, was never dismayed, destroyed or conquered.

On the first and second days of the battle the Brigade held the extreme right of our army at Scott's Mills, and did excellent service in checking the disaster of the Eleventh Corps. On the morning of Sunday, May 3, the Brigade was marched to the Chancellorsville House to support the 5th Maine Battery.

During a moment's halt, as the column moved up the road, with the shells exploding and falling around them, a sergeant, looking back, waved his hand to the air and earth and in the most ludicrous manner exclaimed: "Good-bye, wurreld!"

As the Brigade went into position, with the left resting near the Chancellorsville House, Lepine's Battery (5th Maine) dashed up the road, unlimbered, took position in the orchard and opened fire. An appalling scene of destruction immediately followed. The Confederate batteries were almost within a stone's throw of Lepine's and opened with a concentrated fire of more than twenty guns to his six. Never during the war was a battery knocked to pieces so rapidly as the 5th Maine on this occasion. The enemy's shells burst among the men in rapid succession. The ground [illegible] as in an earthquake; and in a few moments every horse was killed, and the men went down in squads. The caissons were blown up, one after another, until all had disappeared; and, in one instance, several of the men were blown up with the ammunition, and their torn

limbs, pieces of débris and apple-blossoms came down in a shower together.

Lepine fell, mortally wounded, and was carried to the rear dying. In the midst of the storm flames were seen issuing from the Chancellorsville House. It was filled with wounded, and a platoon from the 2d Delaware volunteered to save them. Rushing into the burning building they dragged and carried all out and laid them on the ground. Captain John P. Wilson, of Hancock's staff, and Colonel Joseph Dickenson, of Hooker's staff, assisted in the work, and, when the wounded were safe, gallantly offered their arms to three ladies who were in the mansion, to conduct them to a place of safety. One of them refused to come into our lines and ran towards the Confederate position, but she fell, struck by a bullet, as she crossed the field. The other two, however, got away safely. The scene at this time was one of wild desolation. The large house in flames, the orchard and plains swept by the fire of the Confederate batteries, and all of Lepine's men, except two, had been shot or driven away. Corporal Lebroke and a private stood alone among the abandoned guns, endeavoring to fire an occasional shot. Suddenly the enemy's fire ceased and a line of their infantry was seen advancing to seize the abandoned guns. Once more the Irish Brigade goes to the rescue. The 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers happened to be on the left of the Brigade and nearest to the battery. Rushing into the orchard they faced the advancing lines and held them back while a hundred men of the regiment dragged the pieces off the field. Then the whole force fell back, and Chancellorsville fell into the enemy's hands.

During the fight one of Lepine's guns—a brass Napoleon—was struck fair in the muzzle, and the brass was turned and twisted as though it were pasteboard. As the men gathered around one of the pieces tugging at the wheels and trying to pull it away, a shell burst right over the gun, knocking them in all directions, killing a couple and wounding several. The boys who were not injured promptly jumped to their feet and went at it again, and succeeded in saving the guns. As the saved battery was passing the Third Corps, General Sickles gave the men a cheer which was echoed along the entire line. One of the saddest incidents of the fight was the peculiar death of Major Lynch, a noble gentleman of the 63d New York. A bursting shell drove his own sword through his body, killing him instantly.

This was the last battle in which General Meagher commanded the Irish Brigade. He resigned shortly after the fight, was recommissioned again and transferred to the West. But the fighting grade as

of the organization remained, even when the General had gone, and it never missed a battle, and was present until the end.

General Meagher's departure was greatly regretted. A most brilliant leader he was, who seemed at his best in the midst of a combat. He had great faith in the "buck and ball and the bayonet," and frequently urged on the men the use of the latter weapon. "Take everything with the bayonet," was the standing command when about to close with the foe; and that well-known and oft-repeated order was the occasion of a most amusing incident. One evening the Brigade commissary had received new supplies, and among other things some barrels of molasses, beside which a young Irishman was placed on guard to prevent the men from getting at it until the proper time. Seeing no one around as he walked up and down, he thought he would enjoy the sweets of life, and succeeded in picking a hole in one of the barrels with his bayonet. Then dipping the weapon into the molasses he would draw it out and transfer it to his mouth. Meagher happened to catch the boy in the act, and reproached him in rather strong terms for stealing the molasses over which he was placed to guard. The young man was astounded and overcome with terror for a moment at seeing the General, but, quickly recovering himself, he quietly pushed the blade into the syrup, pulled it out dripping with the sweet liquid, took a big lick of it and reminded the General: "Sure, don't ye be always tellin' us to take everything with the bayonet?"

At Gettysburg the Brigade was led by a new Commander, the amiable, noble Patrick Kelly, Colonel 88th New York. The brilliant Meagher was gone, but his mantle had fallen on one who was well worthy to wear it.

Before advancing upon the enemy on the afternoon of July 2d a religious ceremony was performed that in the sublime magnificence and [illegible] of its surroundings was never equalled on this continent. As the men stood ready to move, their Chaplain, Father William Corby, proposed to give them general absolution before going into the fight. Standing in front of the Brigade, which was drawn up in a column of regiments, he made a fervent and passionate appeal to the men to remember in the hour of battle the great Captain of all, Jesus Christ, and to have contrition for their sins that they might be prepared to die for the cause for which they fought. Every man fell [illegible], Father Corby, [illegible] eyes to heaven, called down the blessing of the Almighty upon the men. Stretching out his right hand as the lips of the soldiers moved in [illegible]

Jesus Christus vos absolvat, et ego, auctoritate ipsius, vos absolve ab omni vinculo excommunicationis et interdicti in quantum possum et vos indigetis, deinde ego absolve vos a peccatis vestris in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, Amen."

There was silence and peace in the ranks, but to the left, Little Round Top was wreathed in flame and smoke. The troops of the Third Corps were falling back from the peach orchard and Devil's Den, under Longstreet's crushing blows. Out by the Valley of Death the hills and dark woods were re-echoing the roar and crash of the batteries. Amen! Load! Fix bayonets! And on the right of the division (Caldwell's) the Brigade swept towards the fire, and entering the timber to the left of the peach orchard, at the spot now called the "Loup," they met the enemy. The lines were very close before seeing each other.

The deployment and advance were made on the double-quick, and as the lines rushed forward through the trees and boulders that were scattered over the ground, the Confederates were discovered. They, too, were advancing, and when within thirty yards of each other the lines halted, and a sheet of flame burst out. A few short moments of serious work. Face to face the men stood pouring in their deadly volley of fire, the officers emptying their revolvers in the melee, then snatching up the muskets of the dead, and fighting in the ranks with the men. A loud shout of "Forward! Charge!" a dash to the front, and in a moment the men of both armies were mingled together. The firing suddenly ceased and an officer called out: "The Confederate troops will lay down their arms and go to the rear." They quickly did so, and the Brigade sent as many prisoners to the rear as there were men in the ranks. The position gained, however, was not tenable.

The right regiment of the Brigade (116th Pennsylvania Volunteers) was also the right of the division, and rested close to the peach orchard. In a short time after the victory Caldwell withdrew the division, the Brigade passing towards Little Round Top, and losing heavily in the wheat field, where it received a cross-fire without having a chance to reply. Many of the men who fell wounded at that point were killed in the evening during the charges and counter-charges that passed over the whirlpool; and many who were captured afterwards died in Southern prisons.

On the afternoon of July 3d, and the third day of the battle, the Brigade occupied a position on the main line, and during the great charge of Pickett's division and Hill's corps was in front of Wilcox and Perry's Brigade as they moved forward on Pickett's right. The

losses on this afternoon were light, except in the Brigade battery, which was almost annihilated; and its gallant commander, Captain James Rorty, killed.

Gettysburg had proved that, although its old commander was gone, the Brigade had lost none of its old-time heroism.

In the Battle of the Wilderness the Brigade went into action to the left of the Brock road, in the dense woods near the gold mines.

On that bright May day ten field-officers were mounted and in the line with the five regiments. Within six weeks every saddle was empty. Six of these officers, Colonels Kelly, Byrnes and Dale, and Majors Touhy, Lawyer and Ryder, were sleeping in soldiers' graves; and the other four were torn and lacerated in the hospitals.

The Brigade was commanded in the early days of the Wilderness campaign by the beloved Colonel Tom Smythe, of Delaware, making a glorious fight on May 5th and 6th, meeting every charge of Longstreet's veterans, and throwing them back in bloody repulse.

On the afternoon of the 6th, during one of the many fierce onslaughts of the enemy, the rails and logs, of which we had built our field-works, caught fire and quickly reached to the timber. Amidst clouds of smoke and crackling flames the fight went on, the musketry rattled and roared, and many a noble soul fell, while the fire still leaping and sweeping through the trees burned up both the dead and wounded of both armies. Among others who were killed at this time were Major Ryder and Captain James B. Turner, A. A. G. Turner was an excellent soldier, an accomplished gentleman, and a graceful writer. During a lull in the firing I remember seeing two men carrying a dead officer to the rear. I raised the handkerchief from the face and looked upon the calm and noble features of my good friend Ryder. But every day now brought death to the Brigade. The tremendous battles that drenched the Wilderness in blood became an every-day affair. Fight all day, move a few miles to the left and charge again next morning, seemed to be the standing rule. May the 5th and 6th on the Brock road. The 8th at Todd's Tavern. The 10th at Po's river. The 12th and 13th at Spottsylvania. The 18th near the same place. The 23d at the North Anna. The 29th at Pamunky river. The 30th and 31st at Tolopotomy. The 2d and 3d of June at Cold Harbor; and so on to Petersburg. Colonel Smythe commanded the Brigade until May 20th, when he was assigned to a Brigade in the Second division of the Second corps, and Colonel Byrnes assumed command. He fell dead at Cold Harbor, and Colonel Patrick Kelly succeeded him; and here at Cold Harbor Captain Frank Lieb made and left a charge with the 116th Pennsyl-

vania Volunteers, capturing works, colors and prisoners from the enemy.

At Spottsylvania, when the superb Hancock made the great success of the campaign, the flags of the Brigade were among the first to pierce the lines of the enemy; and again more prisoners were sent to the rear than there were men in the ranks.

On the evening of June 16th the Brigade swept across the plain in front of Petersburg and pushed upon the Confederate works; and here Colonel Kelly, the last of the field-officers who had started with it in the spring campaign, fell, pierced through the head. The carnage up to this time had been terrible. Not only were the field-officers gone, but nearly all the line-officers had been killed or wounded, and more than one thousand of the men had fallen.

And now the long ten months' work in the trenches in front of Petersburg began, to be interrupted at intervals when battles were to be fought at other points—twice to Deep Bottom, where on the 2d of August the Brigade, with a rush like a cyclone, sprang on the Confederate line and captured the works without firing a shot.

At Reams' Station, August 25, the Brigade added another laurel to its crown of glory, receiving the thanks and congratulations of General Miles and others. In this fight the loss was heavy, and among the dead were Captains Nowlan and Taggart, 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers, each of whom was shot through the heart. Nowlan was in command of the regiment when struck, and turned quickly to look up and down the line for his company. Waving his hand to the men he had led so well, he called out, "Good-bye, boys," and fell dead. Shortly after Reams' Station fight the 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers was transferred to the 4th Brigade, and the 7th New York Artillery assigned to the Irish Brigade, Colonel Nugent assuming command. Then with replenished ranks the Brigade fought in the trenches at Petersburg until the end of the siege, every day gathering fresh honors and achieving new triumphs.

Then on to Hatcher's Run, to Five Forks, Amelia Court-House, High Bridge, Farmville, Sailor Creek and Appomattox, where the Brigade closed its noble and honorable career, only when the last shot of the war was fired and the last enemy of the Republic had laid down his arms.

Of the men who at different times had led the command, three were killed in battle—Smythe, Kelly and Byrnes; and Meagher, the brilliant citizen and gallant soldier, found a grave in the turbulent waters of the upper Missouri. Few of those brave souls who, under the green flag of their own native land, fought so well to

defend the Stars and Stripes of the land of their adoption, are now with us. Those who lived through the storm of the battles are rapidly passing to the other side to join the heroes who fell in the fight. The few survivors assembled at Gettysburg, a few years since, to there erect and dedicate to their memory monuments in granite and bronze, and stand once more on the spot that has been crimsoned by their blood, and, like Melchisedech on Bilboa's field, to pray for their comrades slain, that the God of Moses and Joshua, he who loves the brave and the good, may grant sweet rest to the souls of those who died in defence of their adopted country.

NOTE. The foregoing sketch of the Irish Brigade was contributed by General Mulholland to the Chaplain of the Brigade, Rev. W. Corby, who has incorporated it in a volume on the record of the Irish soldiers in the war for the Union, which he intends soon to publish. With the kind permission of the reverend gentleman we have included it in this History. It has been revised and amended by General Mulholland for our pages.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

OF

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY,

APRIL 5, 1790—MARCH 17, 1892

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR ELECTION.

PRESIDENTS.

Thomas McKean,	Apr. 5,	1790
Hugh Holmes,	Aug. 13,	1800
Joseph Tagert,	Mar. 17,	1818
Robert Taylor,	Mar. 17,	1850
Gen. R. Patterson,	Mar. 17,	1856
William Brice,	Mar. 17,	1882
William J. Nead,	Mar. 17,	1884
John Field,	Mar. 17,	1886
William McAleer,	Mar. 17,	1888
William Brice,	Mar. 17,	1890

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Gen. Walter Stewart,	Apr. 5,	1790
Hugh Holmes,	Mar. 17,	1796
Charles Heatly,	Aug. 13,	1800
Joseph Tagert,	Mar. 17,	1814
Edward Fox,	Mar. 17,	1818
Silas E. Weir,	Mar. 17,	1823
[illegible] C. Irvine,	Mar. 17,	1826
Robert Taylor,	Mar. 17,	1842
Gen. R. Patterson,	Mar. 17,	1850
[illegible] Hughes,	Mar. 17,	1880
Andrew C. Craig,	Mar. 17,	1882
William J. Nead,	Mar. 17,	1884
[illegible] T. Ferguson,	Mar. 17,	1884
[illegible] S. Martin,	Dec. 17,	1888
[illegible] J. Griffin,	Mar. 17,	1890
[illegible] T. J. Grimson,	Mar. 17,	1890
[illegible] St. Clair V. McElhone,	Mar. 17,	1892

TREASURERS.

John Taylor,	Apr. 5,	1790
Alexander Henry,	Mar. 18,	1793
David McCormick,	Mar. 17,	1794
Samuel Watt,	Mar. 17,	1797
Joseph Tagert,	Mar. 17,	1805
Henry Toland,	Mar. 17,	1808
John Horner,	Mar. 18,	1830
Robert Taylor,	Mar. 18,	1833
Joseph Jones,	Mar. 17,	1842
David Rankin,	Mar. 17,	1850
James Brown,	Mar. 17,	1851
Andrew C. Craig,	Mar. 17,	1865
Philip Powell,	Mar. 17,	1870
J. G. R. McCorkell,	Dec. 3,	1881
Charles Phillips,	Mar. 17,	1886
Philip Barry,	Apr. 28,	1886
Simon J. Martin,	May 15,	1888

SECRETARIES.

Mathew Carey,	Apr. 5,	1790
Edward Fox,	Sept. 5,	1791
Mathew Carey,	Mar. 17,	1794
Joseph Tagert,	Mar. 17,	1800
Robert Taylor,	Mar. 17,	1806
Edward Fox,	Mar. 17,	1806
James Rogers,	Mar. 17,	1842
Geo. W. Toland,	Mar. 17,	1845
John Knox,	Mar. 17,	1850
[illegible] Jones,	Dec. 18,	1857
[illegible] Holmes,	Mar. 17,	1862
John G. Thompson,	Mar. 17,	1890

Andrew C. Craig, Mar. 17, 1853
James L. Taylor, Mar. 17, 1860
Andrew C. Craig, Mar. 17, 1868
Dennis B. Kelly, Mar. 17, 1869
William Morgan, Mar. 17, 1870
Chas. A. McManus, Sept. 17, 1877
James S. Martin, Mar. 17, 1879
Nicholas J. Griffin, Mar. 17, 1882
Thos. D. Ferguson, Mar. 17, 1886

MEMBERS.

Abercrombie, Frank P. . 1880
Acheson, Armon D. . . 1884
Acheson, David 1804
Acheson, Gen. Thomas . 1814
Adams, John 1865
Adams, Nathan 1814
Adams, Richard . . . 1790
Adams, Robert 1814
Adams, Robert, Jr . . . 1887
Adams, William . . . 1790
Addicks, William H. . . 1889
Agnew, Andrew . . . 1820
Agnew, William . . . 1832
Ahern, Daniel W. . . . 1884
Alder, James 1792
Alexander, Andrew . . 1862
Alexander, John . . . 1790
Allen, Daniel 1866
Allen, George 1886
Allen, Stanislaus J. . . 1886
Allibone, Thomas, H. M. 1847
Anderson, Matthew, M. D. 1827
Anderson, William . . . 1790
Anderson, William . . . 1865
Andrews, John 1865
Andrews, Joseph B. . . 1840
Arbuckle, William . . . 1843
Armat, Thomas W. . . 1893
Armstrong, Andrew . . 1882
Armstrong, Robert . . . 1804
Armstrong, Robert T. . . 1871
Armstrong, Thomas . . 1814
Armstrong, William . . 1790
Arnold, Michael . . . 1889
Arrott, William 1864
Arthur, Robert 1883
Aschenbach, John C. . . 1884
Ash, James 1793
Ashhurst, Richard . . . 1809
Auld, Jacob 1790
Aull, James Andrew . . 1851
Bache, Richard 1792
Bache, Richard, Jr. . . 1816
Bail, John 1803
Bailey, Francis 1790
Bailey, John T. 1880
Baily, Joel J. 1889
Baird, John 1877
Baird, Matthew 1866
Baird, William M. . . . 1867
Baker, George 1792
Baker, John R. 1841
Baker, William J. . . . 1813
Baldwin, Daniel . . . 1790
Ball, Blackall W. . . . 1790
Ball, Joseph 1803
Barclay, James 1790
Barclay, John 1790
Barker, Wharton . . . 1880
Barkley, James 1803
Barnett, Thomas . . . 1832
Barnwell, William, M. D. 1818
Barr, Daniel 1842
Barr, Daniel J. 1865
Barr, Hugh 1842
Barr, James J. 1865
Barr, Michael 1864
Barr, Robert J. 1865
Barrington, Charles . . 1843
Barry, Commodore John . 1790
Barry, John 1790
Barry, Joseph B. . . . 1893
Barry, Philip 1886

Barry, Rev. Thomas J. . 1888
Barry, William . . . . 17[illegible]
Barton, Benjamin S. . . 17[illegible]
Baxter, Matthew . . . 1822
[illegible], Andrew . . . [illegible]4
Bayard, Samuel . . . 17[illegible]
Beattie, Robert H. . . . 1864
Beaver, Gen. Jas. A., H. M. 1887
Beck, James M. 1888
Beirn, Michael F. . . . 1866
Beirne, Col. Andrew . . 1834
Bell, John 1832
Bell, Samuel 1847
Bell, Samuel C. 1814
Bell, Thomas 1864
Bell, William 1790
Benson, David P. . . . 1821
Benson, Peter . . . . 179[illegible]
Bernard, John 1814
Bethel, Robert 1812
Biggs, Benjamin T., H. M. 1887
Bingham, Archibald . . 1790
Blues, Robert 1803
Binns, John 1809
Bishop, Stilwell S. . . 1848
Black, James 1850
Black, James J. 1855
Black, John Y. 1833
[illegible]ckburne, Francis . . 1882
[illegible]l[illegible]wood, Rev. W. H. M. 1850
[illegible]r, Thomas . . . 1832
Blair, William H. . . . 1857
[illegible], John . . . . 17[illegible]
[illegible], James . . . . 17[illegible]
[illegible], William . . . 18[illegible]
Boland, Frederick . . 1856
Bolster, Richard H. . . [illegible]
[illegible], Rev. James G. . [illegible]
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Boyd, Alexander . . . 17[illegible]
Boyd, Maj. Augustus . . 18[illegible]
Boyd, David . . . . [illegible]

Boyd, David, Jr. . . . 1851
Boyd, John 1875
Boylan, James . . . . 17[illegible]
[illegible], Hugh . . . . 17[illegible]
Boyle, Thomas . . . . 18[illegible]
[illegible], William . . . 1882
Boyle, William V. . . . 1833
Boys, Elias . . . . . 17[illegible]
Boys, Nathan . . . . 17[illegible]
Bradford, Samuel F. . . 1803
Brady, Daniel C. E. . . 1881
Brady, Francis E. . . . 1847
Brady, James . . . . 18[illegible]
Brady, Owen . . . . . 18[illegible]
Brady, Patrick 1853
Brady, Thaddeus . . . 1880
Brady, Thomas 1881
Brankin, Patrick J. . . 1882
Bray, William . . . . 18[illegible]
Brehony, Rev. James . . 1870
Breslin, John 1882
Brice, Ephraim 1884
Brice, William 1861
Bridges, Robert 1760
Britton, Andrew L. . . 1888
Brooke, C. Wallace . . 1843
Brooke, Nathan . . . 1870
Brown, Andrew . . . . 17[illegible]
Brown, David Paul . . 1881
Brown, I. Newton . . . 1883
Brown, James . . . . 17[illegible]
Brown, James A. . . . 1821
Brown, John . . . . . [illegible]
Brown, John H. . . . [illegible]2
Brown, John H. . . . 1844
Brown, Joseph . . . . [illegible]
Brown, Lewis R. . . . [illegible]
Brown, Robert . . . . [illegible]
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Brown, William 1832
[illegible], William . . . [illegible]

Brown, William . . . 1852
Brown, Wm. K., M.D. . 1881
Browne, Peter A. . . . 1813
Bruner, William M. . . 1871
Bruster, Charles . . . 1832
Bryan, George 1790
Bryan, Guy 1790
Bryson, James 1790
Bunting, Henry B. . . . 1881
Burgess, Robert . . . 1819
Burke, Edward M. . . 1884
Burns, Stephen F. . . . 1885
Burnside, Thomas . . . 1838
Burrows, Francis S., M. D. 1827
Burt, Arthur A. 1846
Burt, Nathaniel 1804
Burton, Edward 1884
Byrd, John 1887
Byrne, Gerald 1892
Byrne, Henry C. . . . 1814
Byrne, James 1790
Byrne, Patrick 1790
Byrne, Redmond . . . 1790
Byrnes, Thomas F. . . 1890
Cadwalader, John . . . 1885
Cahill, Michael 1855
Cahill, Richard F. . . . 1886
Cain, Alexander . . . 1792
Calbraith, Hector . . . 1790
Calbraith, James . . . 1790
Calbraith, Matthew . . 1847
Caldcleugh, Robert A. . 1806
Caldwell, James . . . 1892
Caldwell, James . . . 1816
Caldwell, John 1790
Caldwell, Samuel . . . 1790
Callaghan, Charles . . . 1826
Callaghan, David . . . 1790
Callaghan, George . . . 1870
Callahan, Thomas . . . 1886
Camac, Turner 1818
Campbell, Archibald . . 1843
Campbell, Arch. B., M. D. 1896
Campbell, George . . . 1790
Campbell, George . . . 1843
Campbell, Hugh . . . 1834
Campbell, James . . . 1790
Campbell, James, H. M. . 1841
Campbell, James . . . 1844
Campbell, John 1790
Campbell, John 1856
Campbell, John 1804
Campbell, John H. . . 1886
Campbell, John M. . . 1881
Campbell, Robert, H. M. . 1846
Campbell, William . . . 1894
Campbell, Wm. J. . . . 1884
Cantwell, James R. . . 1886
Carberry, P. J. L., M. D. 1884
Carey, Henry C. . . . 1820
Carey, Mathew 1792
Carlin, John 1860
Carlisle, John 1808
Carr, John A. 1886
Carr, Rev. Matthew . . 1808
Carr, Morgan 1825
Carrell, Edward . . . 1790
Carrick, Alexander . . 1854
Carrigan, Peter 1882
Carson, John, M. D. . . 1790
Carson, Joseph 1790
Carswell, Samuel . . . 1849
Caseaden, James . . . 1867
Caskey, Joseph 1887
Caslin, Daniel 1892
Cassidy, Hugh 1886
Cassin, John 1890
Castle, Charles B. . . . 1892
Castle, James H. . . . 1887
Castner, Samuel, Jr. . . 1886
Catherwood, Andrew J. . 1815
Catherwood, H. W. . . 1892
Catherwood, Hugh . . 1892
Catherwood, Robert . . 1892

Catherwood, Samuel B. . . 1857
Chambers, Geo. T. . . . 1835
Chandler, Joseph R., LL.M. 1842
Chesnut, Samuel 1817
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Correy, David 1
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Coulter, James 1871
Cox, Capt. Paul 17
Coxe, Alexander S. . . . 1810
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Craig, Andrew C. 1857
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Inskeep, Abraham . . . 1803
Irvine, Gen. Callender . 1815
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Irvine, Hood 1819
Irvine, James 1821
Irvine, Jared W. . . . 1832
Irwin, John M. 1795
Irwin, Matthew 1790
Irwin, William 1790
Jackson, Gen. Andrew, H. M. 1819
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Luke, William 1818
Lyle, Peter 1815
Lyle, William 1803
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Maguire, William 1870
Mahany, James A. 1827
Mahony, John T. 1859
Mallon, James 1893
Malone, Michael 1842
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Maloney, Martin 1884
Manderson, John 1895
Mann, Thomas 1847
Markley, Philip S. 1814
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Massey, William 1807
Mathews, Michael 1882
Mathieu, Claudius J. 1884
Matthews, William 1792
Maxson, John, Jr. 1850
Maxwell, James 1835
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Meade, George 1790
Mears, John 1814
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Meginness, Lewis L. 1881

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Milliken, James 1843
Mills, John 1852
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Minford, Thomas . . . 1852
Mitchell, John, Jr. . . . 1790
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JOHN WANAMAKER.

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DAVID ACHESON.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

MEMBERS OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

AB

Frank Patterson Abercrombie, 1889. Born at Fort Towson, Indian Territory, January 2, 1852. Son of Mary (Patterson) Abercrombie and Gen. John J. Abercrombie, grandson of Gen. Robert Patterson (1824) and nephew of Gen. Robert E. Patterson (1805). He is Division Engineer of the Shamokin Division, Northern Central Railway, and of the Sunbury Division, Philadelphia and Erie Railway. He resides at Sunbury, Pa., and is an active member in the Masonic organization, and a Knight Templar.

Armon D. Acheson, 1884. Born in Philadelphia, May 15, 1836. Son of Charles Acheson and Isabella Stewart Acheson, both natives of the North of Ireland. His father was related to David Acheson (1804) and Gen. Thomas Acheson (1815). He is in the flour business at No. 264 N. 22d street, being a member of the firm of Godfrey Keebler & Co. He resides at Ardmore, Pa.

David Acheson, 1804. The Scotch family of Achesons, from whom he was descended, settled in the North of Ireland about 1604. David Acheson was the youngest of seven children of George Acheson, of Glassdrummond, County Armagh, Ireland, in which place he was born in 1770. He came to America, in 1788, to join his brothers John, George and Thomas, who had settled at Washington, Pa. His brother John immediately took him into business, and gave him an interest in his contracts with the [illegible] and army horses. In 1791 he commenced [illegible]

AD

during the years he remained to [illegible]. In 1797 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Young, of Philadelphia. She died the following year. In 1802 he paid a visit to his parents in Ireland. Upon October 31, 1805, he again married. His second wife was Mary Wilson, of Washington, Pa. He removed again to that town in 1814. Some years afterwards he met with financial reverses. In 1850, when seventy years of age, he paid another visit to Ireland. He extended his trip to London, where he met Lord Gosford, late Governor-General of Canada, who was one of his relatives. He returned to America in 1842. He died December 1, 1851, at his home in Washington, Pa. Hon. M. W. Acheson, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, Pittsburgh, Pa., is his son by his second marriage. (See History of the Acheson family, by A. W. Acheson, privately printed, Pittsburgh, 1879.)

Gen. Thomas Acheson, 1814. The brother of David Acheson (1804), came to this [illegible] in 1788. He was the second child of George Acheson. Upon his arrival he settled in Washington, Pa., and spent his whole life there. After the death of his brother John he formed a partnership in business with his brother David, which extended over [illegible]

[illegible] W. Acheson, privately printed, Pittsburgh.

John Adams, 1865. Native of the [illegible]

1885, about 72 years of age, and was buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery. He left a wife and seven children. One of his daughters is married to Thomas L. Milligan and another to Benjamin F. Davis.

Nathan Adams, 1814. In the city directories for 1814, 1816 and 1817 he is mentioned as a storekeeper at No. 34 N. 2d street.

Richard Adams, 1790.—Was a merchant at No. 69 N. 3d street, in 1790.

Robert Adams, 1814.—Born in Lifford, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1775. After emigrating to America, in 1793, he became a shipping merchant and importer of Madeira wines, on Sims's wharf, near Pine street, and afterwards at No. 123 Walnut street. He resided at No. 182 Chestnut street. He was married in Christ Church, in 1805, to Martha Levy Jones, a daughter of Capt. James Morris Jones, of the Revolutionary army. He died, February 27, 1833, and was buried in the graveyard of St. Peter's Church, 3d and Pine streets. He left three sons. He had one brother, James, who was lost at sea. Hon. Robert Adams, Jr. (1887), is his grandson.

Robert Adams, Jr., 1887. [illegible] in Philadelphia, February 26, 1843. Son of Robert Adams and Matilda Mayblin Hart, and grandson of Robert Adams (1814). He studied law in the office of George W. Biddle, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 27, 1872, but did not practice his profession. He was connected with the U. S. Geological Survey from 1871 to 1875, and was with the expedition which explored Yellowstone Park. His letters to the New York Herald and Philadelphia Press during that period attracted [illegible] State Senate of Pennsylvania, and [illegible] 1, 1879, and he is now occupying [illegible]

kill Fishing Company, and has been President of the Wharton School Association. [See History of the Schuylkill Fishing Company, Philadelphia, 1889, page 388.]

William Adams, 1790.—Appears to have been in the grocery business at the time of his death, in the early part of the year 1821. He left a widow, Elizabeth Adams, and two minor children, Alexander and Catharine Adams. His estate was settled by Alexander Adams [illegible] a brother, who was appointed administrator upon March 8, 1821. Peter Lyle and James Harper, Jr., both members of the Society, were sureties upon the administrator's bond.

William Henri Addicks, 1889.—Born in Philadelphia, March 4, 1854. Son of John E. Addicks and Margaretta McLeod Addicks. He is descended, on his father's side, from the O'Sullivan family of Berehaven, County Cork, Ireland. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar upon February 16, 1878, and was Assistant City Solicitor from February 1, 1878, to March 1, 1888, when he resigned in order to devote himself to his private law practice.

Andrew Agnew, 1820.—A native of Ireland. Was in the dry-goods business with his brother, William Agnew (1832), at No. 24 S. 2d street.

William Agnew, 1832. Born in County Antrim, Ireland. Was in the dry-goods business with his brother, Andrew Agnew (1820), at No. 24 S. 2d street. He died at Cape May, N. J., September 4, 1866, and was buried at Laurel Hill cemetery. His son, James B. Agnew, was a member of the firm of Agnew & Eng[illegible]

Daniel W. Ahern, 1884. Born Oc[illegible] on the parish of [illegible] County, Tipperary, [illegible] Ahern, [illegible] Ohio. [illegible] Wilmington, Del., [illegible] 1863, and by [illegible] of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, [illegible] Superintendent of Art Catalogue at Centennial [illegible]

He is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute.

James Alder, 1792. Was probably a [illegible] N. [illegible]

Andrew Alexander, 1802.—See John Alexander, 1790.

John Alexander, 1790.—Was probably a grocer on Chestnut street near 8th (in 1790). Diligent inquiry has failed to find any trace of him or of Andrew Alexander [illegible] Mr. John Alexander [illegible], formerly of the dry goods firm of J. & H. Alexander, knows nothing of them. In the office of the Recorder of Deeds we find recorded a deed dated October 24, 1804, from a John Alexander, grocer, for house and lot, N. E. corner of [illegible] and Walnut streets.

Daniel Allen, 1866.—Born in Manchester, England, December [illegible], 1827. Son of Daniel and Bridget Allen, of County Antrim, Ireland. Emigrated to America in 1850, landing at Philadelphia. He was in the dyeing business at Nos. 2844 to 2850 Frankford road, and 237 Market street. Died August 12, 1884, and was buried in St. Ann's cemetery. Was a member of the Franklin Institute and School Director in the 25th Ward for nine years, being President of the School Board of the ward for six years. His son, Stanislaus J. Allen [illegible] a member.

George Allen, 1886. Born [illegible] County Antrim, Ireland, December 11, 1846. Emigrated to America in [illegible] that year. He is in the millinery and [illegible] No. [illegible] Chestnut street. Is a Director of Atlantic City Na[illegible]

Stanislaus J. Allen, 1884. [illegible]

[illegible], 1847. [illegible]

[illegible] he was [illegible]

Allibone & Co., shipping merchants, at No. 8 South Wharves. Was President of the Bank of Pennsylvania at the time of [illegible] failure in September [illegible]. He afterwards removed to Pemberton, N. J., [illegible] September [illegible], 1851. [illegible] Harrisburg, Maryland. Was buried in Woodland cemetery, Philadelphia. He took an active part in Episcopal Church affairs and Conventions, and [illegible] St. Mary's P. E. Church on 35th street. Was a brother of S. Austin Allibone, compiler of the "Dictionary of Authors." He had eleven children, viz.: Emma, Francenia Allibone, Sarah Allibone Leavitt, Elizabeth Allibone Scholfield, Susan Constance [illegible] Mary [illegible] Louisa Allibone, Clara Olden Allibone, Thomas Marshall Allibone, Samuel De Russet Allibone, Antony Drexel Allibone, Lawrence Wilkinson Allibone and Lizzie B. Allibone Trotter.

Matthew Anderson, M. D., 1827. Was a graduate of Edinburgh and a highly educated physician. He died in the early part of 1855, leaving a widow, Celeste V. Anderson, surviving him. A few years after his death she left to reside in Minnesota. A short notice of his wife's family is found in the law case of Greenfield's Estate, 13 Pennsylvania [illegible] See [illegible] in which he was interested.

William Anderson, 1790. In the Directory for 1793 there is a William Anderson, gentleman, 157 Chestnut street.

William Anderson, 1865. Native [illegible]

[illegible]

wafers, ale, etc. He is a Trustee of St. John's Lodge, No. 115, A. Y. M.; Past-Master and Grand Lodge Representative of [illegible] Rights Lodge, No. 302, I. O. O. F.; Past Master and Grand Lodge Representative of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 26, A. P. A. Also a member of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Chapter Masons.

Joseph Bunting Andrews, 1840. Born at Darby, Pa., May 29, 1803. He was of remote Irish ancestry. As a young man he entered the employ of Greaves & Andrews, formerly Watson & Harding, lumber dealers, 8th and Pine streets, Philadelphia. In 1835 the firm was reorganized as J. & J. B. Andrews, and the business place was removed to South street, extending from 10th to 11th street. In 1850 he retired from business. Had a birthright membership in the religious Society of Friends or Quakers. Was a member of Common Council, and a Director of the Southwark and also the Tradesmen's Bank for many years. Was one of the founders and for many years a member of the Robert Morris Hose Company. He died at Philadelphia upon June 13, 1869, and was buried at Darby, Pa.

William Arbuckle, 1844.—Kept the Western Hotel, Market street above 8th 288 High street.

Thomas W. Armat, 1803.—Was a merchant at 80 Mulberry street in 1804. He probably died in 1806, as letters of administration upon his estate were granted, August 4, 1806, to Ann Armat, his widow, and Thomas Armat, of Germantown.

Andrew Armstrong, 1852. Born in County Tyrone, near Londonderry, Ireland, May 8, 1812. Emigrated to America in July, 1851, and settled in Philadelphia in December, 1835. He was in the tobacco commission business. Some years since he retired from business, and now resides at 1404 Pine street. His brother, Robert Armstrong (1864), was also a member of the Society.

Robert Armstrong, 1864. Born in County [illegible] near Londonderry, Ireland, [illegible]. He [illegible] America, settling in Philadelphia in January, 1852. His brother, Andrew Armstrong (1852), preceded him seventeen years. He was in the tobacco commission business, and died unmarried, May 19, 1883, in Philadelphia, and was buried in Woodland cemetery.

Thomas Armstrong, 1814.—Attorney-at-law, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar upon May 8, 1788. Was commissioned Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, April 8, 1817. Died January 28, 1842, aged 77 years. In his will, admitted to probate upon February 14, 1842, mention is made of his wife, Henrietta Armstrong, his son, Edward Armstrong, and his daughters, Henrietta Armstrong, Mary McKeen and Emeline Burt. [See Martin's Bench and Bar of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 1883, pp. 55 and 244.]

William Armstrong, 1790.—A resident of Huntingdon co., Pa., at the time of his election. J. Simpson Africa, the historian of Huntingdon co., knows nothing of him excepting that, in 1792, he was appointed by the Governor to run and make the line between the counties of Huntingdon and Mifflin, from the line of Franklin, in Concord Narrows, to the Juniata river. Mr. Africa is under the impression that the family is extinct.

Michael Arnold, 1889. Born in Philadelphia, July 17, 1840. Not of Irish descent. Admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, July 18, 1863. [illegible] November, 1882, when he was elected a Judge of Court of Common Pleas, No. 4, which position he now holds. He is a Trustee of Jefferson Medical College, and a prominent member of the Masonic [illegible].

William Arrott, 1864.—Born in Middleton, County Armagh, Ireland, October [illegible]. Emigrated to America in 1851, [illegible] at Philadelphia upon August 23 [illegible]. He was [illegible] until 1864, when he entered into the insurance business [illegible] Philadelphia, upon September 11, 1880. Was a Director of the [illegible] National Bank, and [illegible] Trust Company. [illegible] 1880 he was appointed [illegible]

Superintendent of U. S. Census to take the manufacturing statistics of Philadelphia. He took great interest in municipal affairs, and was a member of the Common Council from the Sixth Ward, which position he held at the time of his election as Coroner.

Robert T. Armstrong, 1890.—Is engaged in the boot and shoe business. He resides at No. 1515 Christian street.

Robert Arthur, 1883. Born at Grange, near Newtownstewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, [illegible], 1825. Emigrated to America in 1845, landing at Philadelphia upon May 29th of that year. Is in the coal business at 1507 Callowhill street. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations. Was a Director of Iron Bank (now Merchants' Exchange Bank).

John C. Aschenbach, 1884. Born in Philadelphia, March 5, 1843, of German parentage. He is a tailor, doing business at 153 N. 4th street. Is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations.

James Ash, 1793.—Son of Henry Ash, a sea captain, of Londonderry, Ireland, was born in Philadelphia, December [illegible], 1768. Was engaged in mercantile business, and took an active part in public affairs. Was Major in Comly Ragnet's Battalion of Infantry just previous to and during the battle of Monmouth, N. J., and was High Sheriff of Philadelphia [illegible]. He was [illegible] taking an active part in the Society, being one of the Acting Committee for [illegible] years, and was appointed [illegible] tions for the relief of the families who [illegible] He was a [illegible] citizen of Philadelphia until he died. [illegible]

Robert A. Ashhurst, 1801. [illegible]

merchant, father of Richard L. Ashhurst, attorney-at-law. He was an active member of St. George's Society, and as the courtesies between that society and the Hibernian Society [illegible] who were not of Irish birth or descent, Mr. Ashhurst [illegible] in that manner.

Jacob Auld, 1790. Was a [illegible] of Montgomery co., Pa., where [illegible]. Nothing is known of [illegible] historians of that section. We have found a reference in a deed, made March 10, 1781, to a Jacob Auld, schoolmaster, in "Norriton township, Philadelphia co." In the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of September 21, 1785, he is noted as a collector of [illegible] Montgomery.

James Andrew Auld, 1851. Born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, [illegible] County Derry, Ireland. [illegible] America in 1844, landing at Philadelphia in June of that year. He has been for many years in the wholesale tea business at No. 9 S. Front street.

Richard Bache, 1792.—Was an Honorary Member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. [illegible]

Richard Bache, Jr., 1816. Was born in Philadelphia, March 11, 1784. He was the seventh child of Richard Bache (1790) and Sarah (Franklin) Bache. He was married, April, 1805, to Sophia Dallas, [illegible] He was a lawyer, and was commissioned, November [illegible], Clerk of the [illegible] He [illegible] a member of the Senate of that State and [illegible] He had nine children, the eldest of whom, [illegible]

Mason, and founder of Franklin Lodge, No. 113, Philadelphia. [See Parton's "Life of Franklin."]

John Bail, 1803. His name does not appear in the Directories or the records of the city offices. In the Directory for 1801 there is a "John Bails, gunner."

Francis Bailey, 1790.—Was a printer and publisher. Very little is known of him.

John Thomas Bailey, 1880. Born near Dublin, Ireland, November 24, 1830, and came to this country in 1851. He is the senior member of the firm of John T. Bailey & Co., manufacturers of [illegible] twine, Market street below Twelfth. The business of the firm is very extensive, amounting to two millions of dollars per annum. They have large mills at Otsego and Morris streets. At one time James Cascaden (1867) was a partner. Mr. Bailey was President of the Commercial Exchange, 1874–80, was a member of Common Council from the Ninth Ward, 1882–83, and was also a member of the Committee of One Hundred, noted in municipal politics. [See "Philadelphia and Popular Philadelphians," p. [illegible].]

Joel J. Bailey, 1889.—Born in London Grove, Chester co., Pa., October 29, 1826, and settled in Philadelphia in 1843. He is of Irish parentage. He has been a prominent dealer in wholesale hosiery, white goods, etc., for many years. He began business by entering the jobbing house of Mr. Morris Maple, 12 North 2d street, and after a few years succeeded to the entire business of the firm. In January, 1856, he began the building of the large warehouse, now occupied by him, and removed to it the following May. He has been [illegible] connected with numerous [illegible] organizations. He was a member of the Board of Finance of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and in 1882 was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the [illegible] Exposition. He was a member of the Common Council of the Twenty-Second Ward, 1885–86, and is Vice-President of the Fairmount Park Art Association. He has taken a very active part in municipal affairs and politics, and was Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred and took an active interest in all its affairs. [See sketch in "Biographical Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1874, p. 339.]

John Baird, 1877.—Born in County Tyrone, Ireland. Came to America in October, 1854, and settled in Philadelphia since. He is in the tobacco business at No. 134 Arch street.

Matthew Baird, 1866.—Was born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1817. His parents emigrated to Philadelphia when he was four years old. His father was a coppersmith by trade, and the son was educated in the common schools in Philadelphia. His first employment was in a brick-yard, but he soon secured a position as assistant to one of the professors of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1834 he was employed by the New Castle Manufacturing Company of New Castle, Del., workers in copper and sheet-iron. Whilst there he was made superintendent of the railroad shops in that place. In June, 1838, he was made foreman of the sheet-iron and boiler department of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which [illegible] Philadelphia. He remained in this position until 1850, and subsequently, up to 1852, was engaged in the marble business with [illegible], at John and Spring Garden streets below Thirteenth. In 1854 he became a partner with Matthias W. Baldwin in the locomotive works. Mr. Baldwin died on September [illegible], 1866, and Mr. Baird became sole proprietor of the works. Shortly afterwards, in 1867, [illegible] George Burnham and [illegible] Parry as partners, [illegible] under the name of "Baldwin Locomotive Works," M. Baird & Co. proprietors. In 1875 Mr. Baird withdrew from active business life, but retained his interest in the company, which [illegible] the control. Mr. Baird was at the time of his death a director in the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, [illegible] Iron



MATTHEW BAIRD.

Company, West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. He was one of the incorporators and directors of the American Steamship Company, and a [illegible] investor in the Pennsylvania Rail[illegible]. He was eminently a public-spirited citizen, and was prominent in connection with enterprises for the general benefit, or of a charitable character. He was a manager of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and contributed [illegible] to other benevolent institutions. He died May 19, 1877. [See Scharf & Westcott's "Hist. Phila.," Vol. 3, pp. 2179 and 2257.]

William Mercer Baird, 1867. Son of James Baird and Catharine Mercer, was [illegible] in Philadelphia, in 1812. He was engaged in the transportation business between Philadelphia and New York, Hartford and other places. He was for many years a member of Common Council and chairman of the finance committee of that body. He was connected with the Southwark National Bank, Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company, Swiftsure Transportation Company, and many other institutions, either as officer, director or member. He died September 17, 1879, and was buried in West Laurel Hill cemetery.

John Remigius Baker, 1841. Was born in Philadelphia, September 18, 1818. He is the son of Charles H. and Elizabeth Baker, both natives of Philadelphia. He [illegible] of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the American Philosophical Society, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Numismatic and Anti[illegible] Society, Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Zoölogical [illegible] Park Art [illegible] [illegible] Historical [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Like his father, he has been prominent in banking circles for many years, the firm of Barker Brothers & Co., general bankers, 125 South Fourth street, being one of the best known in the United States. He was also President of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, Treasurer of the Wharton Railroad Switch Company and a Director of the Investment Company of Philadelphia, until reverses in business compelled him recently to withdraw from them. The failure of this celebrated firm caused a decided sensation, but such had been their honorable dealings that universal public sympathy was expressed towards them. Mr. Barker has been for years greatly interested in National politics, and used all his influence in support of commercial union with Canada, and has written numerous articles and pamphlets upon the subject and also upon the use of the National surplus revenue and other topics. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and has served as a Trustee and Treasurer of that institution. He is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, American Philosophical Society, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1879 the Emperor of Russia, Alexander II., conferred upon him the order of St. Stanislaus, second class, for services performed by him.

James Barkley, 1803. We can find no information concerning him.

Thomas Barnett, 1832. Was born in the village of Carantiel, County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1[illegible] and came to this country in 1805 and settled in Philadelphia. He was one of the original Philadelphia starch manufacturers, and carried on an extensive business in that line at Ninth and Reed streets. He was succeeded, after his death, by his son, Wil[illegible] who is still [illegible] He was Treasurer of the District of Moyamensing and a Director of the [illegible] Bank. He died [illegible] and is buried in Wood[illegible] cemetery. He left numerous de[illegible].

William Barnwell, M. D., 1818. A direct descendant of Sir Michael de Berneval, one of the Anglo-Norman Barons who accompanied Strongbow in his invasion of Ireland in 1169; was born at Rash, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1758. He studied medicine under the direction of Dr. George Fordyce, of London. Soon after his graduation he received an appointment as Surgeon in the naval service of the East India Company, which he held until 1792, when he resigned and came to America. While in the East India Company's service he had a large experience in the treatment of tropical diseases, an experience which proved of incalculable service during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793. His method of treatment commended itself to general favor, and the reputation he acquired laid the foundation for a lucrative practice, from which he retired with a competency, some years before his death. In 1802 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, and the same year he published his "Physical Investigations relative to the Diseases of a Warm and Vitiated Atmosphere," which was considered of sufficient importance to be republished in London several years afterwards. He also contributed valuable papers to the American medical journals. He was a keen observer, and having travelled extensively he had rare opportunities of obtaining a fund of useful and entertaining knowledge, which with his wide range of reading and genial manners made his society both enjoyable and edifying. He died in August, 1827, at Schooley's Mountain, N. J., where he had been spending the summer season. James G. Barnwell, Librarian of the Philadelphia Library, is his grandnephew. Dr. Barnwell took an active part in the proceedings and was one of the two Physicians of the Society in 1818, 1819, and 1823-27.

Daniel Barr, 1812. Was born in Glenecly, Parish of Culdaff, County Donegal, Ireland, in April, 1798. Came to America in 1819, and settled in Philadelphia. He was a railroad contractor and was also engaged in the liquor business. He was at one time a Prison Inspector, and was also a United States Weighmaster

for a period. He died September, 1859, and is buried in St. Augustine's Catholic grave-yard. He was a noted Democratic politician and member of the Volunteer Fire Department. Three of his nephews, Robert J. Barr (1865), James J. Barr (1865), and Patrick Duffy (1882) are now members of the Society.

Daniel J. Barr, 1865.—Son of James Barr, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, was born in Philadelphia, October 20, 1832. He was a hotel keeper on Fourth street below Vine. He was active in Democratic politics, and was in numerous State and County Conventions. He died in February, 1872, and was buried in St. Augustine's grave-yard. He is a brother of Robert J. Barr (1865), and is a cousin of James J. Barr (1865), and Patrick Duffy (1882). Mr. Barr was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department.

Hugh Barr, 1842.—Born February [illegible] in Lisdoghan, County Donegal, Ireland. Came to America in 1825, and settled in Philadelphia. He was a railroad contractor for the Portage Road, the Doylestown Branch of the North Penn. Railroad, the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway, and a portion of the Lebanon Valley and North Penn. Railroad. He was also a hotel keeper, and kept the Philadelphia Hotel, Third [illegible] for many years, and afterwards the Globe Hotel on Sixth below Chestnut street. He died [illegible], 1872, and was buried in St. Michael's cemetery. [illegible] and Michael Barr [illegible]. The Society [illegible] meetings [illegible] Globe Hotel for a number of years. Philip [illegible] was the executor of his estate. He left a widow and several children. Mr. Barr was a member of the Volunteer [illegible] and [illegible] St. Augustine's [illegible].

James Joseph Barr, 1865.—Son of [illegible] in Philadelphia. He is a hotel keeper [illegible].

Michael Barr, 1864.—Born in Moville, County Donegal, Ireland, [illegible], 1812. He came to America in May, 1832, and settled in Philadelphia. He kept the Philadelphia Hotel, 141 North Third street. He was [illegible] Hose Company, [illegible] Fire Department, and [illegible] tion. He died January 2, 1898, and is buried in the family vault at St. Augustine's. He was a brother of Daniel Barr (1842) and Hugh Barr (1842).

Robert J. Barr, 1865.—Born August 20, 1834, in Philadelphia. He has been a School Director and Magistrate, and is a member of the Americus Club. Mr. Barr has been for a number of years [illegible] in the Coining Department of the Philadelphia Mint, being a thoroughly competent expert in his particular line. His brother, Daniel J. Barr (1865), is also a member.

Charles Barrington, 1813.—Born in Wexford, Ireland, September 17, 1758. Came to America in 1784, and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery and fruit business. He died November, 1835, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, December 9, 1835, unto Martha Barrington her sureties being Charles and Eliza Barrington.

John Barry, 1790.—Commodore of the United States Navy, was a member of the Provincial Society of St. [illegible] (See page 96.)

John Barry, 1790.—[illegible] school-master [illegible] 1774, he [illegible] Society. The [illegible]

Joseph B. Barry, 1803.—Was born in Dublin, Ireland, about March 25, 1757, and came to America prior to 1776. He was a cabinetmaker by occupation, his [illegible] Second [illegible] City Hotel, located at the northeast corner [illegible] from business with a competency in later [illegible]

Paddy Barry, 1885.—[illegible] Mem-

ber, was born in Knockadorny, County Limerick, Ireland, July, 1829, and came to America in June, 1845, landing at Quebec. He settled in Philadelphia, December 30, 1845, where he engaged in mercantile business, and was also a contractor. He was City Treasurer of Mahanoy City, Pa., before his removal to Philadelphia. He served for many years as a manager of St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, and as a director of the Beneficial Saving Fund. For some years prior to his death he was the Emigration Agent of the Society, and was remarkable for the strict fidelity with which he performed his duties. Present at the landing of every steamer, no case of want among the poor emigrants was ever neglected during his administration. Kind and gentle in manner, he was esteemed by everybody. He was elected Treasurer of the Society, March 17, 1887. He died April 17, 1888.

Rev. Thomas J. Barry, 1888.—Was born in Philadelphia, December 19, 1844. His parents, who were natives of Ireland, came to America in 1814. He studied for the priesthood, and after being ordained a priest was for eight years assistant rector of the Church of the Annunciation, Tenth and Dickinson streets, and for some years past he has been rector of Our Lady of Visitation Church, Front and Lehigh ave. He has taken an active part in Irish Home Rule movements and Irish beneficial organizations.

William Barry, 1790.—Was a merchant, in the tobacco trade. His name does not appear in the Directories.

Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D., 1790.—Born in Lancaster, Pa., February 10, 1766. He was the son of Rev. Thomas Barton, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, who came to America in 1750, and settled in Lancaster, Pa. His mother was Esther Rittenhouse, a sister of the celebrated American astronomer, David Rittenhouse. He began the study of medicine under Dr. William Shippen, in the beginning of his eighteenth year. He afterwards spent two years at the medical school in Edinburgh, taking the Harveian prize for a dissertation on the *Hyoscyamus Niger*, and graduating in London in 1787, a little tract on natural history. He took his medical diploma at Göttingen, and, returning to America in 1789, became a practitioner in Philadelphia, and was chosen Professor of Natural History and Botany in the college, soon afterwards incorporated with the University of Pennsylvania. In 1796 he became Professor of Materia Medica, and in 1798 one of the Physicians at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and was successor of Dr. Benjamin Rush as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. From 1802 to 1816 he was Vice-President of the American Philosophical Society. For several years he conducted the *Medical Physical Journal*, and was author of "Elements of Botany," 1804, of "Collections towards a Materia Medica of the United States," and of various papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He succeeded through many sources in making extensive collections of the flora of the country. He frequently took students to Bartram's Botanical Gardens on the Schuylkill below the city. He was the first President of the Linnæan Society, which he formed, and was also the first to erect a greenhouse in Philadelphia. This was attached to his residence on Chestnut street below Eighth. In 1809 he was elected President of the Philadelphia Medical Society, which position he held until his death. He died December 19, 1815. He left a daughter, Sarah Barton, who died unmarried in 1817, and a son, Thomas Pennant Barton, Secretary of Legation to France, 1833-35, who married Coralie, daughter of Hon. Edward Livingston, Secretary of State. [See Simpson's "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians," Philadelphia, 1859, p. 30; Keith's "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1883, p. 251; "Transactions of College of Physicians;" Scharf & Westcott, Vol. 2, pp. 1134 and 1567; Dennis's "Portfolio," Vol. 15, p. 273.]

Matthew Baxter, 1822.—Was in the grocery business at 207 High street. Letters of administration on his estate were granted April 22, 1822. He [illegible] died unmarried. Mr. Baxter was a very active member of [illegible] on



BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON M. D.

the Acting Committee of the Society, 1824; [illegible].

Andrew Bayard, 1804. [illegible] September 24, 1791, in Philadelphia, was the son of Colonel John Bayard of the Revolutionary Army and brother of Samuel Bayard (1796). He removed from Delaware to Philadelphia after the war and engaged in mercantile and importing business. In [illegible] September, 1794, [illegible] committee [illegible] to procure subscriptions for [illegible] for the families of persons who [illegible] against the insurgents in western Pennsylvania. In October, 1794, he was Chairman of the Committee of [illegible] the mail. He was [illegible] committee of one hundred [illegible] of the public [illegible] He was a member of Select Council [illegible] and was one of the incorporators and first [illegible] of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, and was also President of the Commercial Bank. He died June 1, 1832, in Philadelphia, and was probably buried at Princeton, N. J. James Wilson Bayard, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, is one of his descendants. See Sheffey Westcott, "Index," [illegible] of General [illegible] D. Bayard"; Samuel J. Bayard, *Andrew Mayard*, [illegible] p. [illegible].

Samuel Bayard, 1790.—Brother of [illegible] Bayard [illegible], was born January 11, 1767, and graduated at Princeton College in 1784, and studied law with William Bradford, afterwards Attorney-General of the United States. He practiced law in Philadelphia for several [illegible] [illegible] New [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

distinguished bravery. He was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in November, 1886, and served in that office from January, 1887, to January, 1891, when he was succeeded by Governor Robert E. Pattison. He has been Brigadier General and Major-General in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Loyal Legion, Sons of the Revolution, Grand Army of the Republic, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Union League of Philadelphia, and numerous other organizations. He was a trustee of the Pennsylvania State College from 1873 to 1887; a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College since 1872, and of Lincoln University, Chester co., since 1885. He has also been a director of Princeton Theological Seminary since 1885. The degree of LL. D. has been conferred upon him by Hanover College, Indiana, and by Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. Governor Beaver takes a lively interest in the Hibernian Society and has attended a number of its annual dinners, and was always such a bright speaker and welcome guest that in 1887 the Society conferred upon him the distinction of an Honorary Member. [See "Life of Beaver," by Colonel Frank Barr, Beesley's "Prominent Pennsylvanians," second series, p.]

James M. Beck, 1888. Was born in Philadelphia, July 9, 1861. He is not of Irish parentage or descent. He was educated in the public schools and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, April, [illegible], and has been [illegible] United States District Attorney since March, [illegible]. He became [illegible] and editor of "Shakespeariana," a monthly magazine devoted to Shaksperian literature. Mr. [illegible] prominent as a Democratic orator, and is noted for his eloquence on the [illegible]. His response to the [illegible] and Religious Liberty [illegible] Horticultural Society Banquet, March [illegible], brought him into favorable notice [illegible] his law practice with William I [illegible] partnership. [See "Philadelphia [illegible]

Andrew Beirne, 1831.—Was a member of the firm of Beirne & Burnside, cotton brokers. In 1829 he resided in Union, Monroe co., Va. In the same year he purchased some real estate in Philadelphia and probably removed to this city shortly afterwards. He was known as Colonel Andrew Beirne.

Michael Francis Beirn, 1866.—Was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, October 4, 1840, and came to America, January 1, 1850. He was in the liquor business on Eighth street below Chestnut street, and was a member of Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, Americus Club and Vigilant Fire Company. He died April 6, 1873, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

John Bell, 1832.—Was born in 1796, in County Monahan, Ireland, and came to America in 1813, landing at Philadelphia. He was in the distillery business at Sixth and South streets, and was at one time a Prison Inspector for the old Sixth and Walnut prison. He died in 1841, and was buried in Ronaldson's cemetery. His son, John A. Bell, resides at No. 1932 Mount Vernon street. Mr. Bell served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1840 and 1841.

Samuel Bell, 1817.—Was a commission merchant. His will, dated October 20, 1848, and proved December 30, 1848, mentions his wife, Ann Bell, his sons, Alexander and James Bell, and his daughters, Anne Catherwood, Sarah Reed and Elizabeth Reed. Hugh Catherwood [illegible] married his daughter Anne.

Samuel C. Bell, 1814. Was probably a flour merchant, who was living as late as April [illegible], 1847.

Thomas Bell, 1864. Was a stock and exchange broker. He died on January [illegible], 1867, leaving a widow, Joanna M. Bell; a [illegible] Bell, daughter [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

William Bell, 1790. —Was [illegible] Hugh Bell [illegible] named as one of the executors of the will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



JOHN BINNS.

Joseph Bell and wife to William Bell, merchant.

David P. Benson, 1821.—Was a merchant at 136 High street and 151 Chestnut street.

Peter Benson, 1790.—Was one of the licensed auctioneers or vendue masters of the city. He retired from business in 1802. In the Directory for 1791 he was described as a "Clerk in land office, 66 N. 6th street."

John Bernard, 1814.—Was the uncle of John Dimond (1850), whom he made his sole heir. He died in June, 1825.

Robert Bethel, 1812.—Probably the Robert Bethel who was a farmer in Falls Township, Bucks co., Pa. A *William* Bethel was a merchant in Philadelphia in 1811.

Benjamin T. Biggs, 1887.—Honorary Member, was born in New Castle Del., October 1, 1821. His father, John Biggs, was born in Cecil co., Md., and his mother, Diana Bell, in the same county. He studied at New Jersey Conference Seminary, and afterwards at Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and upon the completion of his studies engaged in farming. In 1846 he was commissioned Major of the Delaware regiment, which it was intended to raise for service in the Mexican War, in anticipation of a call for troops by the United States Government. When the Whig party ceased to exist, he refused to join the "Know-Nothings" on account of its proscriptive character. In 1860 he was nominated for Congress, but was defeated. In 1867 he was elected a director of the Queen Anne's [illegible], and in 1873 became its President, which position he still retains. In 1868 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1870. He removed to Middletown, Del., in 1877, and he now [illegible] lively interest in the Historical Society, and is a popular attendant at the anniversary dinners. [See "Encyclopædia of Delaware," 1882, p. 425.]

Archibald Bingham, 1790.—Was a merchant. On April 28, 1806, he made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, to Silas L. Wei[illegible] and Thomas M. Hall, merchants. On May [illegible] letters of administration [illegible] granted to Hugh McIlvaine." Mr. Bingham was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1790.

Robert Bines, 1803.—Was a merchant at 67 Pine street, in [illegible] and 1805.

John Binns, 1809.—Was born in Dublin, Ireland, December 22, 1772. He was the son of John Binns and Mary Pemberton, the daughter of Benjamin Pemberton, a brickmaker, of Dublin. He lost his father when he was an infant. After attending school, he was apprenticed in 1786 to a soap boiler. In 1794 he went with his brother to London, and in the same year he became a member of the London Corresponding Society. He soon became active in the work of that political society and was upon several occasions one of its delegates to various cities to organize societies in favor of parliamentary reform. In 1797 he was arrested and tried at Warwick, England, for uttering seditious and inflammatory language, but the jury acquitted him. The trial attracted much attention on account of the political excitement at the time. In 1798 he was again arrested, together with Arthur O'Connor and Rev. James Coigley. He was discharged, but was afterwards rearrested on a charge of high treason. On May 21, 1798, [illegible] trial. Rev. James Coigley was convicted, and Binns, O'Connor and the other prisoners were acquitted. O'Connor attempting to leave the court room a riot ensued, which caused great excitement. After his [illegible] The report of a Secret Committee of the [illegible] mentions him as a leading person in the design of forming a society of United Britons.

of treasonable practices and committed to Gloucester prison, where he was detained for nearly two years. He was finally released, and upon July 1, 1801, embarked on the ship "Orion" at Liverpool for America. After a passage of nine weeks he landed at Baltimore, Md. He shortly afterwards settled at Northumberland, Pa. Upon March 16, 1806, he was married by Dr. Joseph Priestly to Mary Ann Bagster, a native of Shropshire, England. The issue of this marriage were five sons and five daughters. During the political canvass in 1805, when Thomas McKean was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, he wrote a series of newspaper letters signed "One of the People." These were the cause of a duel with Samuel Stewart, of Lycoming co., Pa., in November, 1805, but neither party was hurt, and subsequently they became warm friends. In August, 1802, Mr. Binns was appointed Adjutant of the 102d Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. He first visited Philadelphia in 1802, and upon his return to Northumberland established the *Republican Argus*. In 1807 he removed to Philadelphia and started a paper called the *Democratic Press*, and was connected with it until November, 1829. In 1812 Governor Snyder appointed him an aide-de-camp and intrusted to his care the organization of some of the regiments to be mustered into the United States service, and also several other matters of the same nature. Binns in his paper strongly advocated the war, and towards the close Governor Snyder commissioned him on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania to present two swords to Commodore Stephen Decatur and Captain James Biddle. The presentation to Decatur was made by Binns on board that officer's ship, the "Macedonian," and to Biddle on board [illegible] the Hornet [illegible] Binns [illegible] to [illegible] the most correct copy ever printed or published of the Declaration of Independence, with facsimiles of the signatures, and with the arms of the thirteen States and of the United States, and after expending much time and [illegible] upon the same, published [illegible]

Binns had always been an ardent Democrat in politics until 1824, during the presidential election, when he opposed Jackson. This course made him many enemies and upon the night of the election his house was attacked by a mob, but no damage was done. In 1820 Thomas Cooper, Abraham Small, William Y. Birch, Edward Hudson, M. D. (1806), Matthew Randall and John Binns formed a social club which continued to meet every Monday for some years afterwards. Upon December 26, 1822, Governor Hiester appointed Binns an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, and he continued to hold that office until the Native American agitation in 1844.

He was the author of several pamphlets, and of *Binns's Justice of the Peace*, which has gone through many editions and is still a standard law book in Pennsylvania. He published, in 1854, *Recollections of the Life of John Binns*. It contains his portrait. At that date only two of his children were living, viz., Benjamin Franklin Binns and Matilda Pemberton Binns, wife of John W. Simes, Jr. His grandson, Edward H. Binns, of the firm of Thompson & Binns, grocers, 5 Arch street, is now living in Philadelphia.

Mr. Binns died June 16, 1860, aged 87 years, and was buried in Monument cemetery. His death was announced at the meeting of the Society, June 6, 1860, and the members were requested to attend his funeral. He had been a member for 51 years. He was a member of the United Brethren's Church, Race street.

Stilwell S. Bishop, 1848. -Was a shipping merchant at 36 N. Wharves; was a member of the firms of Bishop & Culin, Bishop & [illegible] and Bishop & Simons. He died shortly after the rebellion.

James Black, 1850. Was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to this country about 18[illegible]. He was in the grocery business. He died June [illegible]

James J. Black, 1855. Was a merchant [illegible], Lombard street.

John Y. Black, 1833. [illegible] ist, and at one time a varnish manufacturer. He [illegible] Master of Columbia Lodge, No. 91. He

was born in 1793, and was living as late as December 23, 1859.

Francis Blackburne, 1882.—Was born January 27, 1830, in Philadelphia. He is not of Irish descent. His father, Francis Blackburne, was born in Stafford, England. His mother, Ann Eliza Priestman, Blackburne, was born in Philadelphia. He is a mariner by occupation, and a member of the Masonic organization, and of the Albion and St. George Societies.

Rev. William Blackwood, D.D., LL.D., 1850. Honorary Member, was born in the parish of Dromara, in the County of Down, Ireland, and educated in Lisburn and Dublin. He graduated in Royal College, Belfast, where he also passed through a full course of theology. During his course, he was distinguished in the departments of Logic, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, and also in Metaphysics, Ethics and Mathematics. He was pastor of the Church of Holywood, near Belfast, and also at Newcastle-on-Tyne. In recognition of his services, he was placed in the Moderator's chair in the highest Court of the English Presbyterian Church. In [illegible] Dr. Blackwood became pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Penn., where he still remains (1892). After the death of Rev. Richard Webster, he took charge of the "History of the Presbyterian Church in America," and edited it. He has written much for magazines and other journals. His most extensive literary work is a very large and [illegible] which is "Historical [illegible] anti-papist[illegible] its character, [illegible]

"Dr. Blackwood has a fine clerical ap[illegible]

[illegible] Bicentennial, 1882.

Fairfax co., Va. His father was Thomas Bladen, a descendant of Sir Thomas Bladen, Governor of the Province of Maryland and brother-in-law of Sir Charles Calvert. His mother was Ann Carolin, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and a niece of Lady Blackwell and of the Lord Mayor of London. He came to Philadelphia about [illegible] and was engaged in the manufacture of crackers, etc., at 119 North Front street. He died in Philadelphia about 1832, and was buried in the graveyard on Fifteenth street near Fairmount avenue, and afterwards removed in Woodlands cemetery.

William H. Blair, 1857.—Was born in Baltimore, Md., about 1820. His father was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. He was a tea merchant in Philadelphia for several years, and afterwards a broker. He died in 1870, and was buried in Cathedral cemetery. He left six children—three sons and three daughters. One of his sons, James E. Blair, is in business in New York city at 101 Wall street.

John Bleakley, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. See p. 60.

James Boggs, 1796.—Was a merchant at 39 S. Front street. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1796.

William Boggs, 1809.—A native of Ireland, was the son of Francis Boggs and Jane Morrison Campbell. He came to Philadelphia in 1805. He was a member of the firm of William Boggs & Co., dry-goods merchants, [illegible] He [illegible] 1821. He died September 1, 1821, and [illegible]

[illegible] Ireland, 1888.

Richard Hawks Bolster, 1865.—Was born in Alworth, Parish of Kilshanick, County Cork, Ireland, in 1808. He came to America May 14, 1852, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was for many years engaged in the commission and importing business, on Chestnut street above Front. He was greatly interested in the Society, and was a regular attendant at the meetings and dinners. He was a great wit and *bon vivant*. He was agent of a Dublin firm of Irish poplin manufacturers. Mr. Bolster was a member of the Masonic organization and of the Burns Society, and also President of the Guardian Insurance Company. He died December 14, 1891.

Rev. James Gray Bolton, 1882.—One of seven sons of Samuel Bolton and Mary Gray Bolton, of Hill Side, Lismoyle, was born in Lismoyle, near Kilrea, County Derry, Ireland, March 17, 1849. He came to America, May 6, 1866, and settled in Philadelphia a few days afterwards. He is a popular and widely-known Presbyterian minister, prominent in church conventions and assemblies. He has been a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Moderator of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and President of the Ministerial Association of Philadelphia. Since beginning work in Philadelphia, he has collected a congregation and built a beautiful church at Gray's Ferry, costing $[illegible], now entirely self-supporting and out of debt. He was Chairman of the Committee of Citizens who waited upon Mayor Smith to protest against the Sullivan-McCaffrey prize-fight and delivered the address on behalf of the Committee, the action resulting in the stoppage of the affair. He has also taken active part in the Law and Order Society and other bodies having the welfare of the city as their object. He has been a useful member of the Society since joining it, and [illegible] 1883 S. Josephine, daughter of S. [illegible] and Ann Heston Townsend [illegible] Presbyterian Episcopalian.

Morris Boney, 1890.—Is a stevedore at 126 Noble street. He is also President of the Sea Shore Railway in New Jersey.

Alexander Boyd, 1790.—The Directory for 1791 designates him as Inspector of Customs, 201 Sassafras street, and for 1800 as a County Commissioner at 113 Callowhill street. In the *Aurora* for January 13, 1811, we find a funeral notice of Major Alexander Boyd, who died January 9, 1811, at No. 142 North Second street. On November 2, 1780, the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania appointed him an Auctioneer for Northern Liberties, which position he held until his resignation, July 12, 1786. [See "Colonial Records," Vol. 13, p. 494; Vol. 15, p. 50, 53; "Pennsylvania Archives," Vol. 5, p. 43; Vol. 10, p. 206, 209.

Augustus Boyd, 1867.—Was born in Harford co., Md., January 10, 1826. His father and grandfather were born in America, but his great-grandfather emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1736, and settled in Lancaster co., Pa., where branches of the family still exist. Major Boyd settled in Philadelphia in 1862. He was Quartermaster in the United States Regular Army from 1862 to 1865, and also Lieutenant-Colonel. He was afterwards President of the Central National Bank, President of the Hestonville Street Railway, and engaged in manufacturing and in banking. He resides at 65 N. 34th street.

David Boyd, 1824.—Was born 1789 in Ballymony, County Antrim, Ireland. He was a merchant tailor at 33 North Fourth street. For many years he took an active interest in the Society, especially in its social features, and was always ready with a song or response to any toast or sentiment at a dinner. Full of humor he became prominent at all entertainments of the Society. He served on the Acting Committee from [illegible] to 1834, and again from 1839 to 1851. When he arrived in America he intended to go to Westmoreland co., Pa., to his uncle, but he found so many friends in Philadelphia that he concluded to settle here, and afterwards congratulated himself [illegible]. He was a prominent Mason and [illegible]



DAVID BOYLE, ESQ.

wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He also was very active in Democratic politics. He retired from business a rich [illegible] died in February, 1868. He [illegible] Hardie, granddaughter of Major-General Arthur St. Clair. She survived him and died in her 93d year. David Boyd, Jr. 1851, was his son. In his will, admitted to probate February 24, 1868, his wife and son are appointed executors. He also mentions his nieces, Catharine [illegible] Hugh Tait, and Jane Shields, and also David Boyd Daly, infant son of [illegible].

David Boyd, Jr., 1851.—Son of David Boyd (1824), was born in Philadelphia in 1824. He was associated with his father in business for some years and was [illegible] importer of woollens at 32 South Fourth street. He was quite successful in business and accumulated a fortune. He died August 15, 1882, and was buried in Woodlands cemetery. He was twice married, his second wife being Ada Knickerbocker, of New York. He left several children surviving him. He was the associate of his father at the meetings of the Society, and his presence always enlivened the dinners, by reason of his wit and humor. He was remarkably happy at repartee. On his [illegible] the Society passed resolutions expressive of the high esteem in which the members regarded him.

John Boyd, 1875.—Was born in Crossgare, County Down, Ireland, November 18, 1830, and came to America in [illegible]. He settled in Philadelphia, where he has since been engaged in dealing in and manufacturing carpets. The firm is Boyd, White & Co., Chestnut [illegible]. He is a member of the Masonic, [illegible] Americus, Pa. [illegible]

[illegible] Boylan, 1790. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

afterwards, December 6, 1775, appointed to be Captain of armed boat "Franklin." In August, 1778, after the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, all the officers of Pennsylvania State Navy were discharged, excepting such as were necessary to man three galleys and three guard boats. Captain Boys, of the "Franklin," was retained. In March, 1779, he appears to have been senior in command, for he was directed to make a return of the fleet. On February 13, 1781, the officers and men were all discharged, except Captain Boys, and such of the men as were disabled in the State service. On the 20th December, 1781, the Council discharged Captain Nathaniel Boys, and declare that, sensible of his merit as an officer, they think it proper to declare their approbation of his conduct during the time he has been in the public service, and to assure him that they discharge him because the service in which he was engaged was at an end and for no other cause. He was a City Commissioner from 1793 to 1795, and died about January, 1803, his will being dated December 20, 1802, and admitted to probate, January 7, 1803. His wife, Mary Boys, was one of the executors. He was a brother of Elias Boys, 1790.

Samuel Fisher Bradford, 1803. Was born in Philadelphia in 1776; was the son of Thomas Bradford and Mary Fisher, his wife. He was the fifth generation in descent from William Bradford, who introduced printing into the American colonies. He was a bookseller and publisher, of the firm of Bradford & Inskeep. He was a prominent Mason, attaining the position of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He was [illegible] Lodge, No. [illegible] February [illegible] Was elected Grand Treasurer [illegible] Lodge of [illegible] Deputy Grand [illegible] Grand [illegible] He [illegible] burying-ground. He married, March [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Conference of St. Vincent de Paul of St. Agatha's Church from 1869 until his death, was a member of the Commercial Exchange, Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute and other organizations. He [illegible]

Patrick Brady, 1836.—Was a native of Ireland. He was senior member of the firm of P. Brady & Co., importers of dry goods. He was a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of the American Fire Insurance Company, and Philadelphia Warehouse Company. He died in New York, and was buried in his vault at St. James' Fifteenth above Chestnut street. He had a son, Austin Brady, and three daughters. One of his daughters married Dr. Nancrede. His nephew, Daniel C. E. Brady (1851), was also a member.

Thaddeus Brady, 1884.—Born January 3, 1849, in townland of Carrickallen, parish of Larah, County Cavan, Ireland, and came to America in September, 1869. He was a clerk with his cousin, Mark Devine (1838), until the latter's death. He was a member of the Catholic Club and also of the Carrollton Club. He died January 3, 1894.

Thomas Brady, 1883. Born in 1845, in the parish of Larah, County Cavan, Ireland. He came to America in 1867, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the carpet weaving, and afterwards [illegible] He died [illegible] and was buried in New Cathedral cemetery. He left a widow surviving

Patrick John Brankin, 1882. [illegible]

William Brice, 1861. [illegible]

Rev. John A. Breslin, 1868. [illegible]

fourteen miles west of Athlone and three miles from the town of Ballygar, County Galway, Ireland. He emigrated to America in 1847, arriving in New York upon June 26 of that year, and the following September entered at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland co., Pa., and in September, 1850, was received into the seminary for the priesthood in St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, [illegible] streets. He was ordained priest in St. Patrick's Church, on May 21, 1854. His first mission was in the Cathedral Parish, Philadelphia, where he spent one year. In May, 1864, he was sent to St. Clair, Schuylkill co., Pa., where he remained ten years, building in that time a fine church, parochial dwelling, etc. He was one of the Catholic Pilgrims from America to Rome in 1874, and on his way home he spent a few weeks in his native land. In September, 1874, he was assigned to Bustleton, Philadelphia, and in March, 1875, was transferred to Summit Hill, Carbon co., Pa. In April, 1877, he was placed in charge of the church at Coatesville, Pa., and in 1879 was transferred to the pastorate of the Church of St. John Baptist, Manayunk, which position he still worthily occupies.

John Breslin, 1882. Born in 1828, in Mullinmore Glentis, County Donegal, Ireland. He came to America in April, 1849, landing at New York, and settled in Philadelphia in November, 1850, upon his return from the California gold mines, where he had been since 1852. He is in the wholesale liquor business.

Ephraim Brice, 1881. [illegible] father at No. 212 South Front street. He [illegible]

been a Commissioner of the Public Buildings since 1872, and a Director in the Commercial Exchange for the last twelve years, and was Vice President and President of the latter body. He has also been a director for the last ten years of the Chamber of Commerce, and was formerly a director of the Union Banking Company. He was elected President of the Hibernian Society, March 17, 1882, and re-elected March 17, 1883, serving until March 17, 1884, and was again elected upon March 17, 1890, and still occupies that position at this date March 17, 1892. His son, Ephraim Brice (1884), is a member of the Society. He was a member of the Citizen's Committee of Fifty (1880) in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. Upon the expiration of his first term of office Mr. Brice was presented with a handsomely engrossed and framed set of resolutions, expressive of the esteem in which he was held by the Society. With his first election as President, commenced the present highly prosperous condition of the Society. Dignified and courteous, he commands the respect of all the members, who regard him with the greatest affection. [See sketch of his life in "Men of America, Old and New, Government," Philadelphia, 1883.]

Robert Bridges, 1790.—Born in Philadelphia, November 18, 1759, was a saddler at 284 South Front street and 81 South Wharves. He died January 18, 1800, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground. He was married in Christ Church upon October 26, 1785, to Jemima Shepherd. She survived him. His will dated November 24, 1792, and admitted to probate, February 5, 1800, mentions eight children, viz: Cornelia, Robert, Mary, Colpeper, Edward, Sarah, Harriet and Emily. Two of his executors [illegible] were also members of the Society. In the memorial records of Christ's Church [illegible] parents.

Andrew Laird Britton, 1888.—Born September 28, 1825, in Tullyhoivin, Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland. He came to America in July, 1849, and settled in Philadelphia in 1859, about ten years later. He is engaged in the hat, cap and straw goods wholesale business, the firm being Britton, James & Co., No. 20 North Fifth street. He has invented several patent ear mufflers, which he also manufactures. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations.

Charles Wallace Brooke, 1841.—Born May 28, 1813, in Philadelphia. He was the son of Robert Brooke, civil engineer and surveyor, and Charlotte, daughter of General Andrew Porter (1792) and aunt of Judge William A. Porter (1842). The Brooke family came from Yorkshire, England. C. Wallace Brooke studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar upon June 21, 1834, and to the Norristown bar the same year. He commenced practice at Norristown, Pa. In January, 1839, he was appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Philadelphia, and filled that position for about two years. In September, 1841, he was appointed Solicitor for the Trustees of the United States Bank, which had failed before that time. After the Native American riots of 1844, he joined Company H of the City Artillery Regiment, as a private, and subsequently succeeded Captain Horace Binney, Jr., as Captain. Upon [illegible], 1849, he married Elizabeth Tilghman Rawle, eldest daughter of William Rawle, Jr. Their son, William Brooke Rawle (name changed), is now a practicing lawyer in Philadelphia. C. Wallace Brooke died at his son's country [illegible] Montgomery Co., Pa., upon August [illegible]. He was successful [illegible] and married in many important cases.

Nathan Brooke, 1870. Born in [illegible]. His ancestors were English. He [illegible] the Chamber of Commerce [illegible]



DAVID PAUL BROWN.

of the Republic, and Penn Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He was a member of the Board of Trade, Union League, Spring Garden Institute and of the Masonic or[illegible] He died May 13, 1885.

Andrew Brown, 1790. Was a native of the North of Ireland, where he was [illegible] about [illegible]. He was educated at [illegible] Dublin. In 1775 he became [illegible] an officer in the British service, but soon resigned, and settled in Massachusetts. At the outbreak of the Revolution he espoused the patriot cause, and fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill. In 1777 he was Muster-Master General, and served as Major under Greene and Gates. After the war he established a [illegible] ladies' academy, at Lancaster, Pa., and subsequently came to Philadelphia, where he founded and published the *Federal Gazette*. The *Gazette* was the organ of the friends of the Constitution, and many papers favorable to it were published therein. The name of the paper was afterwards changed to the *Philadelphia Gazette*. It is said to have been the first to publish the debates in Congress. The office of the *Gazette* took fire, January 27, 1797. Mr. Brown and his family occupied the upper part of the building, and in the endeavor to save the lives of his wife and family, in which he was unhappily unsuccessful, he was so badly burned that he died February 4th.

[illegible] & Westcott, Vol. [illegible] p. 1477.

David Paul Brown, 1819.—Born in [illegible], September 22, 1795. He [illegible] Paul Brown, [illegible] descended from one of the first settlers of New Jersey. He pursued classical studies [illegible] at the age of twenty-one. He soon achieved a fine reputation as a law[illegible] [illegible] Robert Porter, who was [illegible] sary of the birthday of Washington, he delivered the address at the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to be erected in the Washington Square. His delivery was excellent; physical qualifications for an orator, was of medium height, with full chest, and a voice of remarkable compass and sweetness. He was [illegible] the drama and aspired to be a dramatist. His tragedy, "Sertorius, or the Roman Patriot," was written [illegible] the elder Booth took the title [illegible] play was acted but nine times. Another tragedy, "The Traitor," had even less success. A melodrama, "The Prophet of St. Paul's," and a farce, "Love and Honor," completed his dramatic efforts. He resolutely declined office, and rarely practiced outside of Pennsylvania. Though less prominent in the courts in latter days, he continued the practice of his profession until the last year of his life. In 1856 he published "The Forum, or Forty Years Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar" (2 vols.). This work contains sketches of the judges and eminent practitioners of his time, and also of their predecessors. In 1859 Mr. Brown published in pamphlet form (each separately) several of his early speeches, and in 1869 "The Press, the Politician, the People, and the Judiciary." His son, Edward, published and edited "The Forensic Speeches of David Paul Brown" (Philadelphia, 1873). He died July 11, 1872. Mr. Brown was [illegible] member of the Hibernian Society, and was one of its two Counsellors in 1821, and [illegible] [illegible] See [illegible] Vol. [illegible] [illegible] Vol. [illegible].]

Isaac Newton Brown, 1883. [illegible] not return his blank. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, being admitted to practice, June 2, 1859.

James Brown, 1839. Born in County [illegible]

buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery. He was Treasurer of the Society from 1851 to 1860.

James A. Brown, 1821.—His name does not appear in the Directories or public records. On December 24, 1852, letters of administration on the estate of a James A. Brown were granted to John C. Smith.

John Brown, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. See p. 100.

John H. Brown, 1802.—There were letters of administration granted upon the estate of a John H. Brown, September 20, 1809. We can obtain no information concerning him.

John H. Brown, 1844.—Was a native of Ireland, and was in the dry goods trade in Pittsburgh, Pa., and afterwards in Philadelphia, at 139 High street. He died November 15, 1888, letters of administration on his estate being granted to James Stewart Brown, Allegheny, Pa.; sureties, Joseph S. Brown, Allegheny, Pa., and Hugh Graham Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Joseph Brown, 1790.—Was a merchant at 11 High street, in 1791. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, September 30, 1816, to Martha Brown, his widow, and Yerkes Saurman. Morgan Carr (1825) was one of the sureties.

Lewis R. Brown, 1806.—Was a merchant at 44 Filbert street. His name disappears from the Directories after 1806.

Roger Brown, 1846. Born in 1812, in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to this country in 1830, and engaged in the liquor business. He was a member of the Hibernia Greens. He died September, 1854; letters of administration on his estate being granted, September 29, 1854, to Sarah Ann Brown. Andrew C. Cree [illegible] was one of the sureties. John J. Sloan [illegible] 1857 is his son-in-law.

William Brown, 1790. Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. See p. 100.

William Brown, 1804. Was probably a grocer, at the corner of Fourth and Plum streets.

William Brown, 1832. We have no information [illegible]

William Brown, 1845.—Was of the firm of J. & W. Brown, wholesale grocers, Market above Seventh. He removed from Philadelphia, and is supposed to have died in California.

William Brown, 1852.—We can find no information about him. He was proposed as a member by Joseph Jones (1831).

William K. Brown, M. D., 1881.—Born in Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1851. John Brown, his great-grandfather, settled in Philadelphia about 1773 or 1774, and his grandfather and father were natives of this city. His maternal grand-parent, John Marlin, and his mother, were natives of County Derry, Ireland. He graduated at the Niagara University, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., in 1869, and is President of the Alumni Association of that institution. He studied medicine at the Homœopathic Medical College of this city, graduated in 1873, and has been a practicing physician since. Dr. Brown served as one of the two Physicians of the Society, 1882–1886.

Peter Arrell Browne, 1813. Born 1782, in Philadelphia. He was a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar, being admitted to practice, March 7, 1803. He was the first to introduce in the Philadelphia Courts in September 1843 the doctrine of "emotional insanity," as a defence in murder trials, and he secured the acquittal of his client upon that ground. He was somewhat eccentric in his manner, but correct and precise in his dealings. Towards the end of his life he gave up active practice at the bar, and engaged in scientific pursuits, being much interested in geology, ethnology, etc. He published, 1853, a work on the texture of hair and wool entitled "Trichologia Mammalium" and was for many years one of the most active members of the Franklin Institute. On June 7, 1845, he delivered the address at the laying of the corner stone [illegible] of the Institute's building, on Seventh [illegible] below Market. He was the promoter of the "Apollo" on Chestnut [illegible] near Seventh, and the "Chinese Pagoda" near Fairmount. During the anti-negro [illegible] on August 1, 1842, he had charge of the three hundred special constables, and [illegible] order. At the meeting of citizens, May

11, 1846, called to endorse the action of the Government in regard to the war with Mexico, he drafted the resolutions which were adopted by the meeting. He was an earnest debater and vigorous writer. In the Oregon dispute he presented the subject to the public in a series of papers "exhibiting great research and legal acumen." While in active law practice he published, 1811, two volumes of reports of Common Pleas cases, known as "Browne's Reports." He died January 7, [illegible] Walnut street, Philadelphia. Mr. Browne was for many years an active member of the Hibernian Society, and served as one of its two Counsellors in [illegible] and from 1819 to 1827. [See "Schaff & Westcott," Vol. 2, p. 1538, etc.; "Allibone's Dictionary," Vol. 1, p. 292.]

William Morgan Bruner, 1871.—Born February 13, 1846, in Philadelphia, is the son of Charles Bruner and his wife, Margaret D. Morgan, both natives of Philadelphia. His grandfather, John Morgan, a native of the city of Cork, emigrated with his wife and two small children, arriving at Chester, on Delaware river, in 1796. He is the Cashier of the Empire Line, and assistant to the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Empire Line, in which he has been employed for more than twenty-five years, is a fast freight line, owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Bruner is a nephew of [illegible]

Charles Bruster, 1832. [illegible] grocer on Market street above Twelfth, from 1820 to 1845. He was a member of Rev. [illegible] Eleventh and Mar[illegible]

George Bryan, 1790. Was born in [illegible] Ireland, in 1731. He came to [illegible] in the subsequent struggles, he took an active part. He was Vice President of [illegible]

message to the Assembly, pressing upon their attention a bill [illegible] Council in 1775, for the [illegible] slavery in the State. In 1779 he was elected to the Legislature. On his motion the subject of slavery was referred to a committee, of which he was a member, and he prepared the draft of a law for gradual emancipation. He was appointed a Judge of the State Supreme Court, April 3, 1780, recommissioned April 3, 1787, and remained in that office until his death. In 1784 he was elected one of the Council of Censors. He strenuously opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He died January 27, 1791, and was buried in the Second Presbyterian burying ground. The inscription on his tombstone says: "Mr. Bryan was among the earliest and most active and uniform friends of the rights of man, before the Revolutionary War. As a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and of the Congress of New York in 1765, and as a citizen, he was conspicuous in opposition to the Stamp Act, and other acts of British tyranny. He was equally an opponent of domestic slavery. The emancipation of the people of color engaged the feelings of his heart and the energies of his mind, and the Act of Abolition, which laid the foundation of their liberation, issued from his pen. He filled several important offices during the Revolutionary contest, and for the last eleven years of his life he was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. In his private deportment he was exemplary a Christian in principle and practice." [See [illegible] Vol. [illegible]

Guy Bryan, 1790. [illegible]

her husband. He owned a pew in the First Unitarian Church.

James Bryson, 1790.—Was a shopkeeper at No. 4 South Third street. He was one of four brothers—John, James, Thomas and William—who came to this country about the middle of the last century.

Henry B. Bunting, 1881.—Born in Ballyloley, County Donegal, Ireland, in July, 1831. He came to this country when but sixteen years of age, landing at Philadelphia in July, 1847. He was a director in the Independence National Bank, and was formerly in the flour and grain business, but afterwards in the wholesale liquor firm of Bunting & McDonnell, 324 Walnut street. He died August 21, 1887.

Robert Burgess, 1819.—Born about 1783 in County Monaghan, Ireland, and came to this country in 1816, and settled in Philadelphia, where he became a wholesale grocer. He died in 1845, and was buried at Laurel Hill. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, September 22, 1845, to William J. Duane (1825) and Thomas Reath (1825). Robert Steen (1827) was one of the sureties. He never married. He amassed a competence, and built the two houses, northwest corner Broad and Walnut, where the Bellevue Hotel now stands. He was an intimate friend of Robert Fleming (1819), and they were often together at the Society dinners.

Edward McCormick Burke, 1884.—Born October [illegible], 1857, in Ballymoney, County Roscommon, Ireland. He came to the United States, June 9, 1849, and settled in Philadelphia, April, 1872. He was a house and decorating painter in New York [illegible] from 1852 to [illegible], and is also engaged in the same business in this city. He is also manager for the Central Slate Company of Northampton co., Pa.

Stephen F. Burns, 1885.—Born December 26, 1853, in Phillipstown, Kings co., Ireland. He came to the United States, August 25, 1873, and settled in Philadelphia. He is a hotel keeper and a member of the Irish-American Benefit Association.

Thomas Burnside, 1838. Was the son of [illegible], who came to America before 1800, and who first settled near Norristown, Pa., but shortly afterward located near Fairview, Lower Providence township, Montgomery co., where Thomas was born. The son studied law, and was admitted to the bar, February 13, 1804. Shortly after his admission he removed to Centre co., where he attained a leading practice. He was elected to the Legislature, in which body he remained several years. In 1811 he was chosen to the Senate, in 1814 he was elected a member of the Fourteenth Congress, and in 1818 was appointed President Judge of the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania, comprising Wayne, Pike and Luzerne counties. He resigned this position, and was elected to the Senate, of which he was chosen Speaker in 1825. In 1841, on the death of Judge Fox, Governor Porter appointed him President Judge of the Bucks and Montgomery districts, which office he held until January 2, 1845, when the same executive transferred him to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He retained this position until his death, a few years later, March 25, 1851. As a Judge he was considered one of the most clear-headed and upright men that ever sat on our bench. Shortly after removing to Centre co. he married Miss Mary Fleming, of Bellefonte. Several of his children, who survived him, reside in Bellefonte. Judge Burnside was a familiar figure at the meetings of the Hibernian Society, and on his death a feeling announcement was made of the fact at a special meeting on March 27, 1851. He was somewhat eccentric in his manner, but possessed a solidity of judgment which rendered his judicial decisions models of [illegible] and ability. [See "Angel's Biographies of Montgomery co.," Norristown, 1874, p. 229; "Scharf & Westcott," V. 3, p. 1830.]

Francis S. Burrows, M.D., 1827. Was a Philadelphia physician, residing at No. 2 North Eleventh street.

Arthur Armstrong Burt, 1846. Son of [illegible]. He was a [illegible]. He died in 1850, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. His will, dated [illegible], was proved

July 11, 1859, mentions Clarissa Annie Burt, his wife, and Thomas Fleming, his father-in-law. He bequeathed legacies to the American Sunday School Union, and American Board of Commissioners for Home Missions, and also to his brother, Nathaniel, and his sisters, Alice and Mary.

Nathaniel Burt, 1804. Born in 1780, near Glengarriff, County Cork, Ireland. Upon coming to this country he settled in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business at southwest corner Sixth and Market streets. He was a prosperous and much respected merchant, and lived for many years at northwest corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets, where members of his family still reside. Nathaniel Burt, now living at Cain's Post-office, Lancaster co., Pa., is a son. Mr. Burt took a lively interest in the Society, and served as a member of its Acting Committee from 1821 to 1832. His death was announced at the meeting of the Society, March 14, 1850, with the request that the members attend his funeral.

Edward Burton, 1884.—Born in Philadelphia, June 15, 1847. His father was a native of Lewes, Del., and his mother of Philadelphia. He was formerly connected in business with Philip Powell (1855), and for some years past has been a partner with Charles T. Gallagher (1877), [illegible] firm of Gallagher & Burton, southwest corner of Tenth and Filbert streets. He is a quiet, unassuming, but sterling member of the Society.

John Byrd, 1887. Born October 20, [illegible] of Manulla, County Mayo, Ireland. He came to the United [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] and

George Byrne, 1802. [illegible]

Henry Cormick Byrne, 1811. [illegible]

phia. He was a member of the Philadelphia bar, being admitted to practice October 2, 1813. He probably died in Ireland. He made a will, dated October 19, 1816, "being about to depart for Ireland," and in it he mentions his brother, Patrick Byrne, and the latter's wife, Isabella Lisle Stewart; also his nephew, William Henry Byrne. He probably died unmarried.

James Byrne, 1790.—Was the brother of Patrick Byrne (1790) and died August 9, 1795. His will, dated April [illegible] 1793, and proved August 24, 1795, makes a bequest to St. Mary's Catholic Church "for the use and support of the free school belonging to the congregation at said church." He mentions in the will his wife, Jane; his nieces, Ann and Eleanor Byrne, daughters of his brother, Patrick Byrne; her brother, Henry Byrne; his nephews, Patrick, Henry and James Byrne; his nephew, Michael Byrne, "in Ireland," son of his brother, Arthur Byrne, deceased; his niece, Mary Carroll; her daughter, Rebecca Wilcocks, in North Carolina; his brother, John Byrne, deceased; his niece, Elizabeth Byrne, daughter of John Byrne.

Patrick Byrne, 1790.—Was a tavern-keeper. He resided on the west side of Front street, below Walnut, No. 86. He was a brother of James Byrne (1790). He died in 1808. His will, dated July 25, 1806, and admitted to probate July 30, 1808, mentions his son-in-law, Edward Carroll [illegible], his daughter [illegible] Maher, wife of Pierce Maher; his sons, Henry, James and [illegible], [illegible] daughters, Ann Byrne and Mary Carroll; his brother, James Byrne [illegible] his granddaughters, Maria and Eleanor Carr[illegible], and [illegible] He executors [illegible] Matthew [illegible] lers of the Society. The Society [illegible]

Robert H. Byrne, 1790. [illegible] May 24, 1820. He left a son, [illegible]

Ann Taggert. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1793.

Thomas Francis Byrnes, 1890.—Son of James Byrnes, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and of Ellen Byrnes, a native of Philadelphia, was born August 8, 1858, in Philadelphia. He studied law with Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy, and was admitted to the Bar, Feb. 7, 1880. He is now associated in practice with Hon. Wm. S. Stenger. He is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, La Salle College Alumni Association, Commonwealth Democratic Club and Young Men's Democratic Association.

John Cadwalader, 1885.—Born in Philadelphia, June 27, 1843. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, November 5, 1864. He is a son of Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of United States District Court, and great-grandson of General John Cadwalader (1771), an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He has been President of the Young Men's Democratic Association and was appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia by President Cleveland in August, 1885, serving until July, 1886. Upon the formation of the Trust Company of North America, he became its President, and still occupies that position. Mr. Cadwalader married Mary Helen, daughter of Joshua Francis Fisher.

Michael Cahill, 1855.—Born in Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, in March, 1822. He emigrated to America when twenty years of age, landing at Quebec in May, 1842, and settled in Philadelphia the same year, where he pursued the business of master slater. He died August 2, 1888, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

Richard F. Cahill, 1886.—Born November 14, 1819, in County Louth, Ireland. He came to America in July, 1827, landing at Quebec, and settling in Philadelphia, October, 1827, where he engaged for many years engaged in bricklaying and plastering. He was a Trustee of the Cahill Catholic High School, founded by Thomas E. Cahill, his cousin.

Alexander Cain, 1792.—Upon January 1, 1771, he was registered as Master of the brig-ottine "Eagle," forty-five tons, and upon November 10, 1773, and May 1, 1774, as Master of the ship "Delaware," 150 tons. In July, 1782, he was elected a member of the Society for the Relief of Ship Masters. In 1805 he is described in a deed for a house and lot of ground, northwest corner Delaware Third and Union streets, as a mariner. There is no further trace of him.

Hector Calbraith, 1790.—Was a merchant at 111 Spruce street in 1797.

James Calbraith, 1790.—James Calbraith & Co. were merchants at 31 Chestnut street, 1790-93.

Matthew Calbraith, 1807.—Was a merchant at 43 Spruce street.

Robert Alexander Caldcleugh, 1806.—Born in Annapolis, Md., about 1770. He was the son of a Scotch officer in the British navy, who came to America some time before the Revolution. The family tradition is, that his ancestors were originally Scotch, and emigrated to the North of Ireland, some of them returning, however, to Scotland, and settling in Leith near Edinburgh. When a young man he was sent to Edinburgh to be educated, and after completing his education he returned to America and removed to Philadelphia somewhere about 1795, where he engaged in the business of importing stationery and also pianos. His place of business was at the southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets. In 1800 we find him in the same business under the name of Caldcleugh & Thomas, [illegible] Chestnut street. Later on he removed to the southwest corner of Third and Walnut streets, "Old Post Office," where he continued [illegible] the management of his father-in-law's estate, and of his own [illegible] wealthy merchant of this city, with

whom he had, a year or two before that, made an extended trip to Europe. He was one of the founders and first President of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. He had a large family and resided at No. [illegible] Chestnut street for many years prior to his death, which occurred [illegible]. He was a scholarly man, and several of his children evinced decided literary tastes. When Captain Marryatt visited America, Mr. Caldcleugh entertained that noted author at his house during his stay in this city. Among the children of Mr. Caldcleugh were Jane Caldcleugh, who married Z. Barton Stout, whose son, William Caldcleugh Stout, is still living in Philadelphia; Annie Poyatell Caldcleugh, who married Willis Gaylord Clark, editor of the *Philadelphia Gazette*, and a noted Philadelphian; Rebecca Caldcleugh, who married Andrew Staley, a merchant; Robert and James Caldcleugh and William G. Caldcleugh, who was the author of a volume entitled "The Branch, and other poems," and a collection of "Western Tales." He also made a translation of Homer's Iliad, which was published in this city. None of the sons were married. Mr. Caldcleugh was buried in the cemetery [illegible] St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets. The registry of the church gives a list of interments in the family vault. He made a large fortune by in[illegible] in Philadelphia property, and owned a [illegible] known as "Old [illegible]," on the [illegible] of Third [illegible] of [illegible] and Walnut [illegible], where he had his summer "country seat," [illegible]

ert A. Caldcleugh, settled in Valparaiso, Chili, and became a wealthy and prominent citizen there, and was the author of a [illegible] of South America, published in London, in 1825, in two volumes. [illegible] chronometer of Captain Cook, from the captain of the American [illegible] discovered the mutineers of the ship "Bounty," on Pitcairn's Island. The chronometer was presented by him to the British Admiralty Office.

James Caldwell, 1802. Was a merchant at No. 3 South Wharves and 6 Laurel street.

James Caldwell, 1816.—Was a storekeeper at 23 Strawberry street. He was living as late as 1824.

John Caldwell, 1790. Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. [illegible]

Samuel Caldwell, 1790. Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. [illegible]

Charles Callaghan, 1826. Was a merchant. He probably died in May or June, 1[illegible].

David Callaghan, 1790.—Was a merchant at 12 S. Water street, [illegible] S. Water and 12 Lombard street. He probably died in October, 1[illegible].

George Callaghan, 1860. Born in Deanmand, County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America, July 5, 1820, and settled in Th[illegible] county, [illegible] 1830 he [illegible] Philadelphia, [illegible] moved in [illegible] He [illegible] for [illegible] He [illegible] School Director in Delaware co., Pa., in [illegible] He [illegible]

[illegible] Callaghan, 1880. [illegible]

Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment during the war of the rebellion, and was in the Seven Days' fight, the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Brandy Station and Beverly Ford. He was also with General Stoneman on his celebrated ten days' raid, and took part in many other cavalry fights. He is a member of the Butter and Egg Association of America, the Philadelphia Produce Exchange and Philadelphia Butter and Egg Exchange, the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, Catholic Knights of America and Carrollton Club.

Turner Camac, 1818. John Camak, of Killfallent, County Down, Ireland, the grandfather of Turner Camac (1818), married Margaret Burges and had three sons, the eldest of whom, John Camac, of Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland, married in 1745 Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Turner, of Lurgan, linen-merchant, and was the father of Turner Camac (1818) and eleven other children. The eldest son, Jacob, was in the East India Company's service and married a niece of Hyder Ali; another son was Major-General Sir Burges Camac, K. C. B., and Knight of Charles III. of Spain; while one daughter married James M. O'Donnell, M. P., and another daughter married Col. Charles Lane, Governor of St. Helena. The family belonged to the Church of England. Turner Camac (1818), the second son, was born October 27, 1751, at Lurgan, graduated at Dublin College, and some years before his marriage was a Captain 2d Battalion Infantry, 2d Brigade, East India Company's service. He was commissioned in 1779 by Warren Hastings. He returned to Ireland, where he [illegible] and was largely interested in copper mines in County Wicklow. He received the honorary degree of D. C. L. from Oxford University in 1788. He was Burgess of the Borough of Dundalk [illegible] and was High Sheriff [illegible]. He married, January 27, 1795, Sarah Mas[illegible] [illegible] Mary Morton, who [illegible] See page 139.

He came to Philadelphia in 1804 to look after his wife's property, but made this city his permanent residence and died here, January 1, 1830, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground. William Camac, M. D., of this city, is his grandson. Mr. Camac was one of the incorporators of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, February 25, 1819, and was a member of the Philadelphia Athenæum and a Vestryman of Christ Church. He was deeply interested in efforts to promote internal improvements, such as railroads and other means of transportation, and was noted for his large views and liberality in supporting them. He built the first ice-houses in Philadelphia, and started a line of wagons to bring fish daily from the New Jersey coast to Philadelphia. He also wrote several pamphlets on matters of State improvements, canals, etc. Upon receipt of news of the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act in the British Parliament, the citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of creed or nationality, celebrated the event by a public dinner at the State House — the last occasion on which that historic building was used for such a purpose. 350 guests were present; Matthew Carey presided, assisted by the mayor and by Mr. Camac. Previously on February 5, 1828, he had been Chairman of a "meeting of friends of civil and religious freedom in Ireland." He was a liberal minded citizen. [See "Keith's Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 453.]

Archibald Campbell, 1834. Was in partnership with Hugh Campbell (1834), in the firm of H. & A. Campbell, dry-goods merchants. He was not a relative of his partner. He died prior to [illegible].

Archibald Barrington Campbell, M.D., 1867. Was the son of John Campbell, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland. He was born in Philadelphia about 1810. He was [illegible] and [illegible] was surgeon in the army during the Mexican war, and also during the rebellion. He was the author of several articles in the medical journals. He died in Chicago, October 10, 1878, and was buried there.

James R. Campbell, dry-goods merchant in Philadelphia, was his brother.

George Campbell, 1790. Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. See p. 103.

George Campbell, 1843.—Was the son of George Campbell [illegible]. He was born in Philadelphia, March 28, 1788. He studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 6, 1815. He served in Common Councils, and was one of the founders and Secretary of the Musical Fund Society for many years. He was also connected with the Philadelphia Library, and prepared the large catalogue of 1834. He was a director of the Philadelphia Saving Fund and of the Commercial Bank, and a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He died June 11, 1855. He was never married.

Hugh Campbell, 1834.—Was a partner, but not a relative, of Archibald Campbell (1834). He was a native of the North of Ireland, and a brother of Robert Campbell, who settled in St. Louis, Mo. He was for over thirty years a dry goods merchant in Philadelphia, and subsequently joined his brother in St. Louis, where he died. He was an active member of the Society, and served on the Acting Committee in 1835 and on the Finance Committee, 1844–1858.

James Campbell, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. See p. [illegible].

James Campbell, 1841. Honorary member. Born in Philadelphia, September 3, 1812. Both his parents were natives of [illegible], Ireland. He was admitted to the Phila. Bar, September [illegible]. He was a member of the Board of [illegible] Judge of the Court of [illegible] Orphan Asylum and the Jefferson Medical College for many years. He is also a member of the Board of City Trusts. The institution of the Girls' High School of Philadelphia was [illegible] his efforts while in the Board of Education. Upon the [illegible] April, [illegible], he moved the appointment of a committee of the Board to inquire into the expediency of establishing [illegible] High School for girls. The motion was adopted, and Mr. Campbell was appointed Chairman of the committee. Upon September [illegible], 1838, the committee made a report, recommending a plan for the creation of such a school. This report was adopted upon September [illegible], 1838, by a vote of ten to nine, and the school soon became an accomplished fact. In the same year, 1841, he was elected an honorary member of the Hibernian Society. Upon September 17, 1891, the Society passed resolutions congratulating him on attaining a membership of fifty years. John M. Campbell (1881) is his son. [See "Men of America," City Government, Phila., 1885.]

James Campbell, 1844. An Irishman by birth, was a broker in Philadelphia.

John Campbell, 1790.—Was a tea merchant at 1 South Front street and 14 High street. On his tombstone in St. Paul's Church, Third and Walnut streets, is the following inscription: "John Campbell, merchant, died November 14, 1795, in the 69th year of his age. [illegible] religious profession honest in his principles, diligent in business, peaceable in demeanour, he left to each of his acquaintances, especially to [illegible] persons [illegible] lessons [illegible] virtue [illegible] Campbell [illegible] Mary [illegible] husband [illegible] mortality [illegible] Mr. Mary Campbell [illegible]."

John Campbell, 1856. [illegible]

John Campbell, 1864. [illegible]

manufacturer. He was engaged for several years in manufacturing cotton and woollen goods opposite Manayunk. He was a brother of Archibald Campbell, A. Campbell & Co., a prominent Manayunk manufacturer, and also of William Campbell, 1804. He died July 8, 1873, at Manayunk, and was buried in Lafayette cemetery.

John Hugh Campbell, 1880.—Born in Philadelphia, March 31, 1847. Both his parents were Irish. His father was John Campbell, a noted Philadelphia bookseller, who was compelled to emigrate to America for political acts and utterances against the British Government. He graduated from the High School in February, 1864, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 4, 1868. He was elected as a Delegate-at-large to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, and served throughout the sessions of that body in 1872-73. He is probably the youngest man ever elected on a State ticket in Pennsylvania. From 1869 to 1873 he was editor of the *Legal Gazette*, and in 1872 edited and published a volume of law reports, entitled "Legal Gazette Reports." In 1868 he published a pamphlet entitled "A List of the Proprietaries and Governors of Pennsylvania." In 1873 Mr. Campbell entered the Catholic Total Abstinence movement, and since that time has taken a very active part in its affairs, both in his native city and throughout America. He was for eleven years President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia, the largest branch of that organization. During 1874-77 the Union [illegible] under [illegible] Father [illegible] Geoghan Hall, and it was mainly through Mr. Campbell's efforts that the work was [illegible]. At the monster meeting held upon July 4, 1877, he made the address [illegible] trust for the free use of the American people. [illegible] Mr. Campbell, the Cathedral T. A. B. Society [illegible] free public library in America of [illegible] and it was [illegible] Catholic Total Abstinence Union established, in 1875, a committee to look after the interests of poor emigrants landing at this port, a work which it has carried on, with complete success, since that date. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia Athenæum, American Catholic Historical Society, Irish National League of America, Father Mathew Club and other associations. He is an active member of the Academy of Natural Sciences and is President of the American Association of Conchologists. He organized the Philadelphia Parliamentary Fund Committee, which raised $35,000 for the Irish members of Parliament in 1886. [See "Penna. Encyc. of Biography," p. 148.]

John Marie Campbell, 1881.—Born in Philadelphia, May 30, 1850. He is the son of Hon. James Campbell, 1841, ex-Postmaster-General of the United States, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, May 31, 1873. In 1880 he was a Presidential Elector in Pennsylvania, upon the Hancock electoral ticket. Mr. Campbell is also Secretary of the Board of Managers of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. He is a prominent Democrat and has been a delegate to nearly every State Convention of that party since August, 1874. In 1884 he was chosen a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. He has been Chairman of Philadelphia Judicial Conventions, and of the Mayoralty Convention of 1881, and of the Receiver of Taxes Convention of 1884. He has been a member of the Board of Education since 1874, and has been prominently identified with all the movements for the better government of schools. President [illegible] appointed him Surveyor of the Port in 1885, in which position he served [illegible], since which time he has returned to the practice of his profession. [illegible] "Men of America" City Gazetteer [illegible] Philadelphia, 1887.

Robert Campbell, 1848.—Honorary [illegible] Historical Society. He [illegible] Academy of Natural Sciences, and [illegible] Philadelphia Athenæum. He [illegible] Historical Society, and [illegible] Philadelphia Bar, May 30, 1849.



HENRY C. CAREY.

he was elected an honorary member of the Society, in acknowledgment of services rendered by him in exchanging some Missouri State bonds held by the Society.

William Campbell, 1864.—Was a brother of John Campbell, 1804, and was connected with the Manayunk Mills of A. Campbell & Co.

William James Campbell, 1884. – Born March 25, 1850, in Philadelphia. He is the son of John Campbell, bookseller, a native of County Armagh, and Margaret Hughes Campbell, County Westmeath, and brother of John H. Campbell (1880). He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1871, taking the degrees of Doctor of Medicine, 1871, and Doctor of Philosophy, 1871. He is also a graduate of the Central High School. He has been prominently identified with the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, of Philadelphia, since 1873, and was President of St. Malachy's Total Abstinence Society. He is a charter member of the American Catholic Historical Society. He succeeded his father in 1874 in the book and publishing business, which he still carries on at 740 Sansom street. He is also a member of the Young Men's Democratic Association. Mr. Campbell has a wonderful knowledge of books, and is noted for his acquaintance with American portraits, his private collection of Thomas [illegible] paintings being the best in America. The success of the Society's Committee in obtaining the portraits in this volume is mainly due to his indefatigable efforts.

Patrick Joseph Louis Carberry, M. D., 1884. [illegible]

[illegible] Charles Carey, 1820. [illegible]

sent him to superintend a branch establishment in Baltimore. In the year 1824 he instituted the system of book-trade sales. He became a partner of his father in 1814. In 1821 his father retired from the firm, and he became the leading partner in the firm of Carey & Lea (subsequently Carey, Lea & Carey and then Carey & Hart). He was for the most part the reader of the works selected for publication and [illegible] from the [illegible] his partnership in those [illegible] In 1835 he retired from business, which had been largely prosperous under his direction. In this assiduous study of books he obtained his effective education, with little aid from other tutors. In 1819 he was married to a sister of the distinguished painter, Charles R. Leslie, and in 1825 visited Europe, accompanied by his wife and sister. He made a tour of Europe again in 1857 and in 1858. During these visits he made the personal acquaintance of John Stuart Mill, Count Cavour, Humboldt, Liebig, Chevalier and Ferrara and other prominent men, and afterwards held frequent correspondence with them. He was one of the best known advocates of the protective tariff system. Inheriting an inclination to investigations in political economy, and occupied with business congenial to his favorite study, he commenced his long career of discovery and of authorship by the publication in [illegible] "An Essay upon the Rate of Wages." This work was subsequently absorbed and expanded in his "Principles [illegible]

In 1872 he was a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention. His speeches and reports in that body were published in pamphlet form. Upon April 27, 1870, a public reception was given to him at the La Pierre House by the leading citizens of Philadelphia. Mr. Carey died October 13, 1870, in his 80th year.

Besides his thirteen octavo volumes he published quite three thousand pages in pamphlet form and perhaps twice that amount in newspapers. He never asked or received any pecuniary compensation for this work. Some of his works have been translated into several foreign languages. Among his works are the following: "Essay on the Rate of Wages;" "Principles of Political Economy," 3 vols., 8vo., 1837; "Past, Present and Future," 1848; "The Harmony of Interests," 1852; "Slave Trade, Why it Exists and How it May be Extinguished," 1853; "The Credit System in France, Great Britain and the United States," 1838; "Principles of Social Science," 3 vols., 8vo., 1858-1859. [See *American Whig Review*, Vol. 13, p. 79; *Penn Monthly*, Vol. 10, p. 817; "Memoir by Dr. Wm. Elder," read before the Penn. Hist. Soc., June 5, 1880; "Biogr. Ency. Penna." Phila., 1874, p. 22.]

Mathew Carey, 1790. "Was born in the city of Dublin on the 28th of January, 1760. His father, Christopher Carey, at one time in the British navy, was subsequently an extensive contractor for the army, through which means he achieved an independence. The son early evinced a passion for the acquisition of knowledge, and in addition to some familiarity with Latin, soon became proficient in French, without the assistance of a master. To do this, however, he studied as much as fifteen and sixteen hours a day, hardly [illegible] The [illegible] of the origin of his christian name is rendered by himself, 'Mathew,' and not 'Matthew,' was the result of a [illegible] [illegible] with one of his brothers [illegible] [illegible] and has since [illegible] [illegible] tion this was the correct mode of spelling.

"When about fifteen years of age it became necessary for him to choose a trade. He was decidedly in favor of that of printer and bookseller, which were then generally united. His father had a strong aversion to the trade, and refused to look out a master for him which he did for himself, and he was accordingly apprenticed to a printer and bookseller of the name of McDonnel. A lameness which took place owing to the carelessness of his nurse when he was about a year old, and which continued throughout life, was a constant drawback to him, and interfered greatly with him in his career.

"His first essay as a writer was when he was about seventeen years old and was on the subject of dueling, which he condemned with great severity. The occasion being the attempt of a bookseller in Dublin to bring about a duel between an apprentice of his own and one of McDonnel's. As will be seen, however, after he came to the United States, Mr. Carey was himself a principal, and was wounded in a duel.

"His next attempt at authorship was one which involved most serious consequences to himself, and drove him into exile. Having directed his attention to the oppressions under which the Irish Catholics stood, and having read every book and pamphlet on the subject which he could procure, and with his mind filled with their sufferings, and his indignation aroused, he, in 1779, wrote a pamphlet entitled 'The Urgent Necessity of an Immediate Repeal of the whole Penal Code against the Roman Catholics, Candidly Considered; to which is added an inquiry into the prejudices against them; being an appeal to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, exciting them to a just sense of their civil and religious rights as citizens of a free nation.' On the title [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the title-page and its mottoes, and the attention of the public was called to it by an address, couched in very strong [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

effort has nearly emancipated herself from slavery.' It excited considerable alarm. Parliament was then in session, and the advertisement was brought before both houses. The publication was denounced by the association of Roman Catholics, which, as Mr. Carey has asserted, 'partook of the general depression and servile [illegible] in consequence of oppression [illegible]. "It was," he adds, "in a word, the most servile body in Europe." This association offered a reward for the apprehension of the author, and engaged lawyers to carry on the prosecution in case of discovery. The authorship having become known to Mr. Carey's father, was to him a cause of great alarm, and efforts were made to appease the wrath of the Catholic committee, and induce them to abandon the prosecution by an offer to destroy the entire edition. This was of no avail, and after being concealed for some days, Mr. Carey got on board of a Holyhead packet and proceeded to Paris. He carried with him a letter of introduction to a Catholic priest, by whom he was introduced to Dr. Franklin, then the American Minister to the French Court, and who had a small printing office at Passy for the purpose of printing his dispatches from America. In this office Mr. Carey was employed while this work lasted. Afterwards he found a [illegible] printer, Didot who was then printing some English books. While at Passy he made the [illegible] became one of the most controlling influ-

[illegible] to Dublin, and the remainder of his ap-

paper, as [illegible] expected, partook largely of the character of its proprietor as to [illegible]. It was [illegible] astic and violent. It suited the temper of the times; exercised a decided influence on public opinion [illegible] time, had a greater circulation than any other paper in Dublin, except the [illegible] calling into existence [illegible] of brothers, the Volunteers of Ireland, whose zeal and determined resolution to assert and defend the rights of country, struck terror into the British Cabinet, and forced the ministry to knock off chains that had bound down the nation for centuries.'

'[illegible] the flame of patriotism which pervaded the land,' says Mr. Carey, 'excited the indignation of the government, which formed a determination to put it down, if possible. A prosecution had for a considerable time been contemplated—and, at length, the storm which had so long threatened, burst, in consequence of a publication which appeared on the 5th of April, 1784, in which the Parliament in general, and more particularly the Premier, were severely attacked.' Accordingly, on the 7th of the same month a motion was made in the Irish House of Commons, for an address to the Lord Lieutenant, [illegible] Carey. He was arrested on the 11th, and on the 19th was taken before the House of Commons [illegible] refused to answer, on the ground that he [illegible] of the Premier, he was not amenable to

sionally dining with me, on the choicest luxuries the markets afforded.

"Although thus freed from the clutches of Parliament, the criminal prosecution for libel of the Premier still stood suspended over his head. In the then inflamed state of the public mind, it would have been impossible to procure a grand jury to find a true bill against him; but the attorney-general filed a bill *ex officio* which dispensed with the interposition of the grand jury. Mr. Carey's means were, in a great measure, exhausted, and, dreading the consequences of the prosecution and a heavy fine and imprisonment, his friends thought it best for him to leave his native country; and 'accordingly, on the 7th of September, 1784,' he says, 'when I had not reached my 25th year, my pen drove me a second time into exile.' He embarked on board the 'America,' Captain Keiler, and landed in Philadelphia on the 1st of November. He was induced to select Philadelphia as his new home, for the reason that he had seen notices of his examination before the Irish House of Commons in two Philadelphia papers. There his case was therefore known, and would probably make him friends.

"He had sold out his paper to his brother for £500, to be remitted as soon as practicable, and he landed in Philadelphia with about a dozen guineas in his pocket, without a relation or a friend, or even an acquaintance, except those of the 'America.' A most unlooked-for circumstance soon occurred which gave a new direction to his views and changed the course of his future life. A fellow-passenger of his had brought letters of recommendation to General Washington and [illegible] to Mount Vernon. [illegible] the Marquess [illegible] conversation turned upon the affairs of Ireland, the Marquess said [illegible] Parliament, and inquired what had become of the poor persecuted Dublin printer, when he was informed that he was then in Philadelphia. On the arrival of [illegible] wrote to Mr [illegible] upon him. Mr. Carey then told him, that upon receipt of funds from home, he proposed to establish a newspaper in Philadelphia. Of this the Marquess approved, and promised to recommend him to his friend, Robert Morris, and others. The next morning Mr. Carey was greatly surprised at receiving a letter from the Marquess containing £500. 'This was the more extraordinary and liberal,' says Mr. Carey, 'as not a word had passed between us on the subject of giving or receiving loan or lending money.' Nor was there a word in the letter about the inclosure. Mr. Carey went to the lodgings of the Marquess, but found that he had left the city. He wrote to him at New York, expressing his gratitude in the strongest of terms, and received a kind and friendly answer. 'I have more than once assumed, and I now repeat,' says Mr. Carey, 'that I doubt whether in the whole life of this I had almost said unparalleled man, there is to be found anything which, all the circumstances of the case considered, more highly elevates his character.' Although this sum was in every sense of the word a gift, Mr. Carey always considered it as a loan, payable to the Marquess's countrymen, according to the exalted sentiment of Dr. Franklin, who, when he gave a bill for ten pounds to an Irish clergyman in distress in Paris, told him to 'pay the sum to any Americans he might find in distress, and thus *let one brother's goodness* [illegible]' Mr. Carey paid the debt in full to Frenchmen in want, and subsequently in addition discharged it to the Marquess; the latter only accepting it upon the urgent solicitation of the former.

"On receiving this money, Mr. Carey [illegible] issued proposals for the publication of the *Pennsylvania* [illegible] which [illegible] was [illegible] lished January 25, 1785. He received but [illegible] the sale of the [illegible] [illegible] in Dublin, his brother [illegible] ruined partly by the persecutions of the government, and partly by the establishment of an opposition paper of the same name under government patronage. The [illegible] the *Volunteer Journal* [illegible] very [illegible] the [illegible] of the pub-

lisher being small, on the 25th of March
; but it, however, made 'an poor pro-
Mr. Carey, in August following,
this publication on the de-
House of Assembly, a great love
controversialists, gave the
contemporaries.

in Penny's Gazetteer
high at the time, and in the course of a
political controversy he became involved
the Revolutionary war; and this difficulty
resulted in a duel which took place in
Philadelphia, in which Mr. Carey was
wounded in the thigh, from the effects of
which he did not entirely recover for
many months. He, subsequently to the
duel, greatly disgusted his second and
others, by performing, as he says, 'a gra-
one of the best acts of my life'—that of
publishing a card retracting the charges
he had made against Colonel Oswald.

others, he commenced the publication
es, one of which, 'A Philosophical
am,' was an anticipation of the state
are now quite remarkable in their
letters and other causes, he with
record of the times. It was is-
scale. His store, or
rather shop, was of very moderate di-
advanced in the world. For twenty-five
years, winter and summer, he was always
mittee of Health, appointed for the relief
of the sick by yellow fever, and of the
this position were faithfully and calmly
fulfilled, 'and his whole life,' says Prof.
R. E. Thompson, 'corresponded to the
promise of that year.' He subsequently
wrote a full account of this epidemic, of
which four editions were published. In
other citizens, in the formation of a Sun-
day-school Society, of which Bishop
White became President.
volved in a very acrimonious controversy
with Wm. Cobbett, which
flinching courage and ability. In addition
to a considerable correspondence between
cupine's Gazette. Mr. Carey issued a
'handled him with great severity.' He
that for many years he was involved in

such financial difficulties and embarrassments that he was 'oppressed and brought to the verge of bankruptcy,' which 'nothing but the most untiring efforts and indefatigable industry and energy could have enabled me to wade through.' These difficulties were brought about, he says, by his own folly in over-trading. A few figures in regard to his publications will give an idea how these difficulties arose. For instance, he printed 2,500 copies of 'Guthrie's Geography,' 4to, with a folio atlas of forty or fifty maps, price $12; 3,000 'Goldsmith's Animated Nature,' 4 volumes, 8vo, illustrated with a large number of plates, price $10. In 1801 he published 3,000 copies of a 4to edition of the Bible, with additional references, for which he paid an editor $1,000. This book was prepared by the collation of eighteen different editions of the Bible, in which the most extraordinary number of discrepancies were detected. Soon after the publication of this edition, the success of which was very great, he embarked in the preparation of a standing edition of the 4to Bible. Stereotyping had not then been invented, and for this volume he purchased the entire type, which was kept permanently standing. About this time he purchased, for $7,000, a school Bible, and also a large house in Market street, in which he lived for many years. In 1802 he was elected by the Senate of Pennsylvania a Director in the Bank of Pennsylvania, which added greatly to his financial resources.

"In 1801, induced by the advantages to literature, which had resulted from the fairs in Frankfort and Leipsic, he formed the project of establishing a literary fair in this country, to meet alternately at New York and Philadelphia. He accordingly issued a circular dated December [illegible] publishers and booksellers to meet in New York on the [illegible] June, 1802, for the purpose of buying, [illegible] their publications. He drew up a constitution which was adopted, and a society formed with Hugh Gaine, the oldest bookseller in the United States, as president. The plan worked well for a year or two, but it was found that country booksellers published inferior editions of popular works, with which, by means of exchanges, they flooded the country. It was, therefore, abandoned.

"In 1806, being then a member of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia, he united with Stephen Girard and others to relieve real estate of a portion of its taxes, by transferring it to personal property, when he published a pamphlet on examination of the existing system of taxation in that city, but with no results. In 1810, when the question of the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, which was to expire on the following March, came up, he took an active and earnest part in its favor, neglecting his business for three months, and publishing a series of essays on the subject. Nearly all the Democrats in the city were opposed to this, and he made himself hosts of enemies by his course.

"The publication of the 'Olive Branch,' which was made at a critical period in the history of the country, proved to be one of the most successful books up to that time ever issued from the American press, and he regarded its preparation as one of the most important events in his life. The war of 1812-15, between the United States and Great Britain, had developed such an acrimonious state of feeling between parties in the country, as to appear to forebode civil war. In September, 1814, Mr. Carey, in a 'moment of ardent zeal and enthusiasm, was seized with a desire to make an effort by a candid publication of the numerous errors and follies on both sides, to allay the public effervescence, and calm the embittered feelings of the parties.' Hence, he began the preparation of 'The Olive Branch,' September 18th, and the book was through the press November 6th, [illegible] published on [illegible] volume of 252 pages, 12mo. The edition of [illegible] copies was sold [illegible] and [illegible] in the [illegible] copies. 'A greater sale, probably,' as he [illegible]

to that time. He gave permission to several parties to print the book, without issuance of copyright, and editions were printed at Boston, Middlebury, Vt., and Worcester, Va.

"In 1818 he set laboriously and seriously to work to prepare a vindication of Ireland. Accordingly, in the following [illegible] published 'Vindiciæ Hibernicæ; or, Ireland Vindicated,' of which a second edition was published in 1823. This is a large 8vo volume, involving great research.

"Early in 1819, struck with the calamitous condition of the United States, he commenced writing on political economy, investigating the causes, and pointing out the necessity for protecting our industries against foreign competition. Few men ever enlisted in any public cause with more enthusiasm; few ever worked with more energy and industry in such a cause. He was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of National Industry; he attended conventions in various parts of the country, and he made more extensive contributions to the literature of the subject than any other man had then done on this continent. Some idea may be formed of the extent of this work when it is stated that between [illegible] his books and pamphlets on this question reached an aggregate of 2,322 pages. To no other man, [illegible] the first protective tariff of 1824, as well as that more pro- [illegible]

[illegible] Mathew Carey, Esq., in approbation of [illegible] Nevertheless, [illegible] encouraging example, by the imitation of [illegible]

or political power, every private citizen may become a public benefactor.' Some time previously he received two silver pitchers from other citizens of Philadelphia.

"In 1824 he was instrumental in reviving and carrying through the project for the construction of the [illegible] Delaware Canal, which had lain dormant from 1805. This undertaking involved [illegible] of labor, and of personal solicitations for subscriptions.

"In 1828 he retired permanently from business on a well-earned competency, and the remaining years of his life were devoted to public and philanthropic work, with an energy that never tired. Among his correspondents were Washington, Franklin, La Fayette, Hamilton, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Henry Clay, and hosts of others in public and private life, during a period covering more than half a century. His writings, a tolerably complete set of which is in possession of The Library Company of Philadelphia, make nine large 8vo volumes.

"He died in the city of Philadelphia on the 16th of September, 1834, in the eightieth year of his age, universally respected, and his death was mourned as a public loss. His remains were followed to the grave by thousands of his fellow-citizens. A venerable and distinguished journalist, who had known him long and well, announced his death in the following terms: 'The friend of mankind is no more. Long and sincerely will he be lamented, not in high places [illegible] The orphan and the widow will wander there, and, in the heart's deepest accents, implore the blessings of heaven upon his [illegible]

As Mr. Carey was the originator [illegible]

Vol. 17, page 59. Upon the death of Mr. Carey, being announced at the Society meeting on September 17, 1839, the members attended, as a mark of respect, to meet at his funeral two days afterwards. He was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Fourth above Spruce street. Mr. Carey married Bridget Dobson, daughter of Roger Dobson, and they had nine children, three of whom died young. The remaining six were: 1. Mary, who died unmarried. 2. Henry Charles Carey, married, but died without issue. 3. Ellen Catharine Carey, who married Thomas James Baird, United States army, a graduate of West Point and Lieutenant of Artillery in the War of 1812. Henry Carey Baird is their son. 4. Susan M. Carey, died unmarried. 5. Frances A. Carey, who married Isaac Lea. Henry Carey Lea is their son. 6. Edward Lawrence Carey, who died unmarried. Mr. Carey's will mentions his sister, Margaret Barker, and his deceased brother, John Carey.

In Finotti's Catholic American Bibliography, pp. 372, 373, a list of the works written by Mr. Carey is given, somewhat incomplete, but the best list yet available. In his will dated August 20, 1838, and proved November [illegible], he bequeathed to the Philadelphia Athenæum his "collection of bound pamphlets, from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty volumes." He also made the following bequests:

"I give and bequeath all my bound volumes of 'Excerpta,' about one hundred and fifty volumes [illegible] 'Excerpta,' [illegible] 'Museum,' [illegible] 'Medical Repository,' [illegible] 'Analectic Magazine,' [illegible] 'Port Folio,' [illegible] 'Portfolio,' [illegible] 'Medical Museum,' [illegible] 'Quarterly Journal of Agriculture and Science,' [illegible] 'Journal of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures,' [illegible] 'Museum of Foreign Literature and Science,' [illegible] 'Register of Arts and Discoveries,' [illegible] 'Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,' [illegible] 'Journal of Agriculture,' [illegible] 'Agricultural Museum,' [illegible] 'Register of Agriculture and Manufactures,' [illegible] 'Museum of Agriculture and Commerce,' [illegible] 'Museum

account making him a native of County Mayo, Ireland. He studied for the priesthood in France, at Paris, Toulouse and Bordeaux. According to Shea's "History of the Catholic Church in the United States," he came here in 1790, but in the opinion of Rev. Thomas C. Middleton, O. S. A., of Villanova College, who has spent some years in looking up the history of the Augustinian Order in America, this date should be 1795. After his arrival he was stationed at St. Joseph's Church, Willing's alley, where he officiated as pastor of St. Mary's, St. Joseph's and St. Augustine's churches. He was [illegible] of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey under the first Catholic Bishop in the United States, Right-Reverend John Carroll, of Baltimore, Md., from 1799 to 1803. Father Carr was an eminent and useful citizen of Philadelphia. He was a musician and orator, and learned in sacred and profane literature. He was the founder of St. Augustine's Academy, on Crown street, one of the earliest boarding schools or colleges in the United States, and was one of the teachers from 1810 to 1814. He was also the founder and first pastor of St. Augustine's church, Fourth street, above Race. In 1814, when Philadelphia was threatened with invasion by the British fleet, Father Carr was one of those who aided in raising fortifications at Red Bank to resist them. After a long life of activity and usefulness, he died September 29, 1820, respected by all who knew him, and was buried in the vault at St. Augustine's church. Dr. [illegible]

Morgan Carr, 1825. [illegible] at 118 South Third street in 1820. Upon [illegible]

Edward Carroll, 1790. [illegible]

died June 20, 1817, aged 51 years. He married Mary, daughter of Patrick Byrne (1790). He had two daughters, Maria and [illegible]. [illegible] August 11, 1867, aged 35 years. Both were buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Fourth above Spruce. One of his daughters, Maria, married John Diamond. The late Mrs. E. M. Willcox, wife of Mark Willcox, deceased, was a niece of Mr. Carroll.

Alexander Carrick, 1854. Born in 1820, at Greysteel, parish of Faughanvale, County Derry, Ireland. He is the son of Robert Carrick and Catherine Little. He came to America Philadelphia in June 1840. He was [illegible] the cracker and biscuit bakery business, which is still carried on under the firm-name of David Carrick & Co., at 1003 and 1005 Market street, his brother, David Carrick, who was his successor in the business, being the senior member of the firm. Mr. Carrick was a Trustee of a Presbyterian Church. He died May 26, 1856, and was buried in Woodlands cemetery.

Peter Carrigan, 1882.—Born October, 1830, in County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America when but a few months old, landing in Philadelphia in 1831. He is engaged in the business of tin roofing and manufacturing of copper bath-tubs.

John Carson, M. D., 1790.—Born November 12, 1752, in Philadelphia. He was the son of William Carson, born in Antrim, Ireland, March 25, 1728. He graduated as a doctor of medicine at the Edinburgh University. Was attending [illegible] February [illegible] Committee [illegible] ulation of the Dispensary." Was an [illegible]

delphia, and was buried in the Second Presbyterian churchyard, Arch street above Fifth, and afterwards reinterred in Mount Vernon cemetery. Joseph Carson (1790) was his uncle. Joseph Brown Lapsley (1821) was his son-in-law. His will, dated April 30, 1794, proved October 30, 1794, mentions his wife, Ann Carson; his son John Carson and his nine children, John, Jacobin, William, Mary, James, Febiger, Peter, Sarah and Joseph. His executors were Barnabas McShane (1790), George Scott, James Davidson (1790) and Joseph North. Dr. Carson was one of the first two Physicians of the Society, elected April 5, 1790, and served for several years.

Joseph Carson, 1790.—Was a merchant at 9 North Water street. His father was a native of the North of Ireland. He died in May, 1791. His will, dated May 1, and proved May 6, 1791, mentions his niece, Ann Calderwood, and six children, Mary, Joseph, Susan, Catherine, Elizabeth and Ann. William Bell (1790) and Robert McCleay (1790) were two of the executors.

Samuel Carswell, 1819.—Was a dry-goods merchant and importer on Front street. He resided at No. 22 S. Front street in September, 1821. He was probably from County Armagh, Ireland, as he mentions in his will, admitted to probate, March 12, 1822, his brother, Alexander Carswell, in the "Townland of Magharahily, in the County of Armagh, in the North of Ireland, within two miles of Newry," and also his brother, Robert Carswell; his nephew, Samuel Carswell, son of his brother, Robert; and his sister, Mary White, widow, all of the same place. At the date of his will, September, 1821, he had living his wife, Margaret Carswell; two sons, Samuel Kinsey Carswell and Matthew William Carswell, and two daughters, Margaret Carswell and Mary Ann, wife of Rev. Dr. Ezra Stiles Ely. His [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Steele and William Davidson were the [illegible]

James Casebeer, 1867.—Born about 1822 in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to [illegible] about 1841 or 1842. He was with [illegible] & Kerr, wholesale grocers, and left them about 1856 or 1857, and entered into partnership with John T. Bailey (1880) in the bag business. He died October, 1868, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. His brother, Frank Casebeer, is now with John T. Bailey & Co., 1130 Market street.

Joseph Caskey, 1816.—Was a grocer on Market street near Thirteenth.

Daniel Caslin, 1861.—Was a liquor dealer on Fourth street, between Market and Chestnut street. He was a native of Ireland, and died about 1875.

Hugh Cassidy, 1850.—Born in 1815, near Donegal, County Donegal, Ireland. Arrived at Philadelphia in the ship "Osprey" in 1832. In 1848 he entered in the shipping and passenger business with Robert Taylor (1802) and James L. Taylor (1850), and in 1872 he became a partner of James L. Taylor (1850) in the grocery business. He died in 1880. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1860-1879.

John Cassin, 1865.—Born near Media, Delaware co., Pa., September 6, 1813. His great-grandfather, Joseph Cassin, came from Queens co., Ireland, to Philadelphia in 1725. Mr. Cassin removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the lithographic business, and was in the firm of J. T. Bowen & Co. He was a member of Common and Select Councils, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Zoölogical Society, American Philosophical Society and Pennsylvania Historical Society. He was an accomplished ornithologist, one of the greatest of his day, and made the collection of birds at the Academy of Natural Sciences his chief care. At the time of his death it was considered to be the finest collection in the world. He wrote much, his principal works being the "Birds of California and Texas," "Synopsis of the Birds of North America," "Ornithology [illegible] and "[illegible]." He was a fine [illegible] and was one of the most distinguished naturalists this country has produced. He



JOHN CASS.

died in Philadelphia, January [illegible], 1870, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. In the obituary notice in [illegible] of January 13, 1870, it says: "The announcement of the death of John Cassin will be received with deep regret by a large circle of friends, pupils and acquaintances in this city and State, as well as by public men in all portions of the country and learned societies here and in Europe. . . . Where the labors of Wilson and Audubon ceased Mr. Cassin's task commenced, and [illegible] to describe with great skill and accuracy the many new species of the feathered race which were discovered by the modern explorers of Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon and the Rocky Mountains." His great-uncle, John Cassin, was a Commodore in the Navy, and superintended the defence of Philadelphia in the war of 1812, and his uncle, Stephen Cassin, was also a Commodore, and served under Preble in the war with Tripoli, and received a gold medal from Congress for his bravery in the action on Lake Champlain in 1814. Isaac S. Cassin is his brother, and Wm. L. Cassin is his son.

Charles Basilio Castle, 1884. Born in Valparaiso, Chili, October 13, 1855. None of his ancestors were Irish. He settled in Philadelphia in the fall of 1869. He is clerk in the firm of Alexander Whitten & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, at 110 Walnut street.

James Howard Castle, 1848. - Born in Philadelphia, June 12, 1817. He was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted October 3, 1858. He served as President of the Board of Revision of Taxes, [illegible] Home [illegible] amateur actors. He wrote a number of [illegible] Fairmount Park [illegible] for Charity. He [illegible] Castle, Jr., 1889, [illegible] of Philip Reilly, 1838, also a member.

Andrew Jackson Catherwood, 1815. [illegible] 221 and brother of H. Wilson Catherwood, 1854, and Samuel B. Catherwood, 1857.

Hugh Catherwood, 1824. Was a distiller at 211 and 217 Cedar street. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1854, 1855, and from [illegible].

H. Wilson Catherwood, 1854. Son of Hugh Catherwood, 1824. Of the firm of H. & H. W. Catherwood, liquors, at 114 South Front street. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1860, 1864.

Robert Catherwood, 1818. Was a grocer at 65 Chestnut [illegible]. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1818.

Samuel B. Catherwood, 1857.—Son of Hugh Catherwood, 1824. Was a merchant at 25 South Front street. He died in May, 1876.

George T. Chambers, 1835.—Was in the grocery business at 82 Coates street in 1837, and at 7 S. Fourth street in 1839. He was born near Belfast, Ireland.

Joseph Ripley Chandler, 1842. – Honorary member, was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, August [illegible], 1792. He received a common school education, became a clerk in a store in Boston, but continued to read and study, and soon began to teach. About 1815 he married and removed to Philadelphia, where he kept a successful school. He became connected with the *United States Gazette* in 1822, and having made it successful, he gave up his school in 1826. The *Gazette* became prominent as a Whig journal. Mr. Chandler's connection with it ceased, [illegible] a member of City Councils from 1832 to [illegible] Bourbons, and returned to Philadelphia in November, 1850. He took much inter[illegible]

prison inspectors, and a prominent member of the Society for the Relief of Public Prisoners. He published a "Grammar of the English Language," Philadelphia, 1821, and many essays, pamphlets and addresses on prison discipline, and other subjects of general interest. He died in Philadelphia, July 10, 1880. Mr. Chandler was a very prominent member of the Masonic Order, and created quite an excitement by publicly renouncing that fraternity and becoming a Catholic. He was elected an honorary member of the Hibernian Society for services rendered to a Philadelphia pastor of the Church. [See "Appleton's Cyc. Amer. Biography," Vol. 1, p. 5[illegible].]

Samuel Chesnut, 1819. - Born July, 1775, at the Strone, County Antrim, Ireland. He was a brother of William Chesnut 1816. He was first engaged in the linen business, and afterwards with his brother in the grocery and forwarding business in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In 1820 they were in the grocery business at 327 High street. He died July 1, 1851, and is buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. His grandson, John H. Chesnut, is a member of the Philadelphia Bar.

William Chesnut, 1816. — Born about 1772 or 1773 at the Strone, County Antrim, Ireland. He was engaged with his brother, Samuel Chesnut 1819, in the grocery and forwarding business at 327 High street and in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was the Pittsburgh partner of the firm. He returned to Ireland and died there. He was never married. The brothers had Conestoga wagons running between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh before the time of the railways.

Samuel Chew, 1823. - Son of Benjamin Chew and Katherine Banning, of Maryland, was born June 19, 1795. He became a member of the Philadelphia Bar, and was admitted to practice April 18, 1816. He [illegible] married, 20 [illegible], Harriet, third daughter of Chief-Justice Tilghman and sister of Edward Tilghman, Attorney-General. Mr. Chew was one of the Counsellors of the Society, 1823-1827.

William M. Christy, 1854. Born in Philadelphia, January 9, 1820. He was a banker at one time, and afterwards for many years a stationer. His sons continue the business at 312 Chestnut street, under the firm name of Wm. M. Christy's Sons. He was a member of the Board of City Trusts, and at one time editor of "Godey's Lady's Book" prior to 1841. He died at Philadelphia, January 9, 1899, and left eight children surviving him.

James Chriswell, 1809. We can find no trace of him. In the minutes he is referred to as Captain James Chriswell.

Lewis Clapier, 1805. -Born at Marseilles, France, about 1765. When about 21 years of age he emigrated to the West Indies, remained there several years, came to the United States in 1796, settled in Philadelphia, and died here in 1837, in the 73d year of his age. He was engaged in the shipping business, and traded largely with China and Mexico. He was a man of great enterprise and perseverance, remarkable for his gaiety and evenness of temper, and was a benevolent and hospitable citizen. His will, proved in 1837, mentions his wife, Maria Clapier, and his four daughters, Dorothea, wife of Charles Novills, Maria, Theresa and Caroline. [See "Philadelphia and her Merchants," p. 198, and "Simpson's Lives," p. 207.]

Washington Keith Clare, 1884. Born in Philadelphia, February 10, 1845. He was the son of Bartholomew Clare and Catharine Scheller Clare, also natives of Philadelphia. His paternal grandfather, Bartholomew Clare, Sr., was born in Dublin, Ireland, and his maternal grandfather, Thomas McKinley, was born in the North of Ireland. Mr. Clare was for twenty years a printer, and for the last five years of his life was in the livery business. He died in Philadelphia, December 8, 1887, and was buried in Mt. Moriah cemetery.

Edward Clark, 1803. We can find no trace of him.

George Clark, 1803. — A George Clark [illegible] Wright's Ferry [illegible], Lancaster [illegible].

Hugh Clark, 1841.—Born March 27, 17[illegible] in Dublin, Ireland. His parents were natives of County Cavan, Ireland. He came to America about 1820 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. Only a few details of his early life are known. He became a coachmaker and was employed by a coach-building firm on the stage coach line between Lancaster and Philadelphia. [illegible] In 1841 he was elected a member of the Society. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., [illegible] and was buried in Woodlands cemetery. His wife, Mary Clark, died [illegible] and was buried in Woodlands cemetery. He left surviving him a son, Hugh Clark, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Curry, wife of John Curry; his sister, Jane Clark; [illegible] Hugh Clark, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., [illegible] and was educated in the public schools of that city. He learned the trade of coachmaking with his father and followed it for many years. He was a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Frankford, Pa., [illegible] and was buried in Woodlands cemetery. Second Hugh Clark died [illegible] and was buried in Woodlands cemetery. John Curry was named as executors.

William R. Clark, 1858. [illegible] nothing concerning him.

Malachi J. Cleary, 1884. Born August [illegible] in Portumna, County [illegible] Westmeath, Ireland, and Mary Curry, a native of County Kerry, Ireland. He [illegible]

Martin Cleary, 1881. Born August [illegible]

Hugh Clark, 1850. Was a grocer at [illegible]

[illegible] Clark, 1852. [illegible]

[illegible], 1823. [illegible]

James Clark, 1803. [illegible]

Richard [illegible] Clark, 1823. [illegible]

James Clark, 1844. [illegible]

Joshua Clark, 1[illegible]. [illegible]

Alexander [illegible], 17[illegible]. [illegible]

Daniel John Cochran, 1836.—Born at Quigley's Point, County Donegal, Ireland. He emigrated to America in 1833, landing at Philadelphia and settling here in March of that year. He was for many years in the dry-goods business and was formerly a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. Mr. Cochran married a daughter of Henry McMahan (1824). He died November, 1885. George Cochran, United States Navy, is a son; 17 Woodland Terrace, West Philadelphia.

William Cochran, 1790. Of the firm of Alexander & William Cochran, merchants at 34 Chestnut street.

William Cochran, 1813. We can find no trace of him.

Michael Cochrane, 1816. Was probably a grocer.

Rev. Gerald P. Coghlan, 1884.—Born July 4, 1848, in Foxford, County Mayo, Ireland. Came to America (Baltimore, October 18, 1869) and settled in Philadelphia, February 10, 1897. He was educated for the Catholic priesthood at the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, and was ordained Priest, October 18, 1872. He was stationed at Immaculate Conception church, Front and Canal streets, for four years; at St. Mary's church, Fourth above Spruce street, for one year; was pastor of St. Aloysius church, Pottstown, Pa., for four years, and was pastor of St. Peter's church, Reading, Pa., until he was made pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Philadelphia, of which he has now charge.

John Barry Colahan, 1846. Born in Ballinasloe, County Galway, Ireland, May 18, 1815. He emigrated to America in 1834, landing at Alexandria, D. C., and settling in Philadelphia in 1841. He was elected a member of the Hibernian Society of Baltimore in 1835. A civil engineer, he afterwards studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 17, 1843. He [illegible] of the Particular Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Before removing to Philadelphia he was Assistant Engineer of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, Resident Engineer of Eastern Shore Railroad, and Assistant Engineer of the United States on the Texan Boundary Survey. Mr. Colahan has also taken a lively interest in militia organizations, being Captain of the Montgomery Hibernia Greens, Captain of the Washington Guards, and First Lieutenant of Hamilton Rifles of West Philadelphia.

Edward Coleman, 1830.—Born July 4, 1792, probably in Lancaster, Pa. His father was Robert Coleman, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, who came to America in 1764, and married, October 4, 1773, Ann, daughter of James Old, of Lancaster. He was admitted to the Bar, April 20, 1813. He died June 6, 1841, in Philadelphia, and was buried at Laurel Hill cemetery.

Henry Phillips Coleman, 1883.—Born in Philadelphia, August 28, 1859. Graduated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburgh, Md. Received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania in 1882, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 17, 1882, where he has since followed his profession. He is a son of Henry T. Coleman, also a member of the Philadelphia Bar, and a grandson of Henry Coleman, a native of County Cork, Ireland, who emigrated to America about 1779, and who finally settled in Philadelphia between 1800 and 1810. Mr. Coleman was one of the Councillors of the Society, 1885–1891.

Samuel Colhoun, M. D. Born in Chambersburg, Franklin co., Pa. Was a physician, and Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. He died April 7, 1841, in this city, aged 54. Rear Admiral Edmund R. Colhoun, United States Navy, is his nephew. Dr. Colhoun was one of the Physicians of the Society [illegible].

James Collins, 1790. Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Society [illegible].

James C. Collins, 1850. Was of the firm of M. Carleton & Collins, provision dealers, Third and New streets. Occu-

finally the firm was at Chestnut street wharf. He was a partner of William R. Thompson 1829. He was born near Cookstown, county Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America between 1840 to 1848. He died November 1, 1883.

John Collins, 1847. Honorary member. Was a merchant who took a prominent part in the Irish Relief Fund movement in 1847, and was elected an honorary member in consideration of the services rendered by him in that connection.

Joseph Collins, 1851.—Born in Newtownlimavady, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1831. He was in the coal business and was at one time a Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic organizations. He died June 24, 1874, aged about 72 years, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1860–1868.

Peter F. Collins, 1884.—Born at Munster, Cambria co., Pa., was the son of Peter and Sarah Collins, natives of Ireland. He served two terms in the Legislature from Schuylkill co., Pa. He resides at Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa., and has been for many years a prominent contractor for railroads and other public [illegible]

William Collins, 1851. [illegible] in the provision business, and died about March, 1865.

Edward Eugene Comber, 1891. [illegible] He is in the insurance business.

John Bernard Comber, 1884. Son [illegible] He [illegible] ("Philadelphians," p. 28.)

John Comber, 1861. Born in Bal[illegible]

years of age, landing at Baltimore, Md., [illegible] 1829 [illegible] settled in Philadelphia. [illegible] He died December 22, 1877, and is buried in the Cathedral cemetery. He was a [illegible] and [illegible] Co., 1853; and [illegible] Co., 1855.

William Kent Commins, 1885. [illegible] He and his brother Patrick, [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] through the south and west. In 1874 he was mayor of his native city. He was also founder and builder of the water works of Waterford. He was [illegible] engaged for a great many years in the hardware business. In June, 1879, he came to America and located in New York, where he represented the firm of H. L. Judd & Co., of New York, [illegible] ware, upholstery and brass goods. In 1885 he removed to Philadelphia, and died here November 22, 1888, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery. He has a daughter now living in California. Mr. Commins was a familiar figure at the Society's meetings [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] Peter S. Dooner and others of friends caused to be erected a handsome monument over his grave.

John Condon, 1882. [illegible] were Irish. He is a merchant tailor, now in the firm of John Condon & Co., [illegible]

Michael Conlan, 1866. [illegible]

Horatio P. Connell, 1891.—Sheriff. Did not return his blank.

[illegible]

the citizens of Philadelphia. He died February 3, 1827, and was buried in the Third Presbyterian cemetery.

Patrick Connelly, 1790.—He died in March, 1816, leaving a son, John Connelly.

Robert Connelly, 1790.—Was a resident of Montgomery co., Pa.

Harry Connolly, 1852.—Was a popular wine merchant, northwest corner Seventh and Chestnut streets. His establishment was the resort of prominent men from all parts of the country, including Benton, Calhoun, Webster, Forney, Buchanan, etc., who went there and frequently talked politics in Mr. Connolly's back room.

John G. Connolly, 1859.—Kept a restaurant at 527 Chestnut street. The Hibernian Society sometimes held its meetings there. He was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and died in Philadelphia.

James Connor, 1884.—When elected he lived at 1407 S. Fifteenth street. He is a manufacturer.

Cornelius Conrad, 1808. Was a member of the firm of C. and A. Conrad & Co., booksellers and stationers, etc., 30 Chestnut street.

Patrick Conroy, 1887. [illegible] er, 1709 South Broad street. He died [illegible] 6, 1888.

Alexander Convery, 1855.—Was born 1825, in the Parish of Mahra, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in May, 1842. He was in the coal trade, and was a Director of the North Penn. Railroad. He died August 24, 1866, and was buried in Glen Chaplain, Mahra, County Derry, Ireland.

Denis Conway, 1882.—Born December [illegible] in Stradbaga, County [illegible] Ireland. Emigrated to America in [illegible] Philadelphia, June [illegible] immediately settled here. He is in [illegible] at 1421 North [illegible] street.

Francis Conway, 1873.—Born in [illegible] County Tyrone, [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] candles for many years. He died January 2, 1883, and was buried in Cathedral cemetery. His sons still continue the business at 119 South street.

William Conway, 1864.—Was in the livery business, Locust below Twelfth street. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland.

Alexander Cook, 1803.—Was in the soap and candle business at 136 and 140 North Fourth street as early as 1794. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1813.

Ezekiel C. Cook, M.D., 1823. Was a practising physician at 138 North Fourth street. He was one of the Society physicians, 1843–1852.

Hugh Cooper, 1803.—Was a grocer, at 69 Mulberry street. He probably died in August, 1830. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1812–1816.

Bernard Corr, 1866.—Was born June, 1828, in Parish of Lissan, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in December, 1849, where he is engaged in the wholesale liquor business at the southwest corner of Beach and Brown streets. He is a Director of the Kensington National Bank.

David Correy, 1823.—Was a merchant at Front and Walnut streets. On the 8th of April, 1827, he went to Port-au-Prince to engage in business there, and died a few months afterwards.

Robert Correy, 1790. Was a wholesale grocer at 71 South Water street. In his will, dated August 21, 1818, and proved 7th of August, 1821, he mentions his nieces, Maria Smith, Susanna Eckert, and Elizabeth, Ann, Susanna, Nellis and Kitty Carson, daughters of the late Joseph [illegible] 7th; [illegible] Thomas, George, Robert and Samuel Correy, sons of Geo. Correy of New London, Connecticut, Esq.; his nephew, John C. Smith; William H. Smith; James Reed, Jr., son of James Reed, Sr., [illegible] Mary Ann Correy; his brother-in-law, Dr. William Smith; [illegible] and Mary [illegible], his brother, William H. and George Correy. George Correy Carson. The executors were Dr. Wm. Smith, [illegible] William H. Smith and John C. Smith. He left



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legacies to the poor and indigent of the [illegible] Presbyterian Church, the Philadelphia Hospital, the Bible Society, [illegible] a number of well known charitable institutions in Chester, Lancaster, Northampton and [illegible] counties.

Robert Correy, 1814. Was [illegible] of Robert Correy, [illegible] was a [illegible] the grocery business. We have nothing definite concerning him.

Thomas Costigan, 1873.—Born [illegible] Newry, County Tipperary, Ireland, December 22, 1829. Emigrated to [illegible] Philadelphia in 1852. He is a railroad contractor. He was a member of the [illegible] member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute.

James Coulter, 1871.—Born September [illegible] in Ardara, County Donegal, Ireland. Emigrated to America in 1848, landing at and settling here upon April 25th of that year. He is in the coffee-roasting business.

Paul Cox, 1790.—Was a native of Ireland. On March 17, 1775, we find him registered as Master of the ship "Barclay," 180 tons. He was elected a member of the Society for the Relief of Masters of Ships, July, 1775. He was appointed, [illegible] Navy Board [illegible] master of the Pennsylvania Board of War, there is an entry of a vote, March 23, 1775, "to deliver to Captain Paul Cox, [illegible] After the [illegible] engaged in mercantile pursuits. He died [illegible]

stone." [See "Pennsylvania Archives," 2d Series, Vol. [illegible] p. 572.]

Alexander S. Coxe, 1816.—Was born in Philadelphia, April [illegible] and there October [illegible] He [illegible] of the [illegible] Mayor [illegible] He [illegible] citizens of [illegible]

Charles S. Coxe, 1817. Was [illegible] at Burlington, Pa., November [illegible] was the son of Tench Coxe [illegible] At the time of his death he was [illegible] ber of the Philadelphia Bar. He was Associate Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, [illegible] 1826, and President of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Penitentiary at its foundation. He was one of the Counsellors of the Society, [illegible] 1827.

Eckley B. Coxe, 1883.—Was [illegible] in Philadelphia, June 4, 1839. He is the son of Charles S. Coxe [illegible] and the grandson of Tench Coxe [illegible]. He is a mining engineer by profession and has been President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is a member of the firm of Coxe Brothers & Co., [illegible] Mr. Coxe was [illegible] "Wash[illegible] Monument [illegible] He was a member of the State Senate. When first elected he declined to take the [illegible]

Tench Coxe, 1790.—Was born in [illegible]

of the Revenue of the United States, and in [illegible] Surveyor of Public Supplies by President Jefferson. He died at Philadelphia on [illegible] 17, 1824. He is well known as a writer upon various subjects of public interest. In 1804 he published "A View of the United States of America." In 1810, "A Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States," of which he was the author, was published by the Treasury Department. The number of his essays and pamphlets is considerable. The majority relate to manufactures, navigation and similar topics. Others relate to matters connected with the framing or the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. In 1787 was founded the Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures. He was one of its active founders and subsequently its President. His sons, Alexander S. Coxe (1816) and Charles S. Coxe (1817), were members of the Hibernian Society. His grandson, Eckley B. Coxe (1885), is now a member.

Andrew C. Craig, 1837.—Born in Coleraine, County Derry, Ireland, January 8, 1812. He came to America in 1829, and settled in Philadelphia. He was in the wholesale liquor business for many years previous to his death, which occurred June 1, 1852. He was for a time President of the Gas Trustees of Philadelphia, and was connected with the Mechanics' Insurance Company. He was buried in Woodland cemetery. Mr. Craig was a very active member of the Society [illegible] from March 7, 1832, to March 27, 1837, and again from March [illegible], 1840, to March [illegible], 1847. Trustee from March 27, 1837, to March [illegible], 1840, and Vice-President from March [illegible], 1847, to March 27, 1852. His [illegible] Hugh Craig [illegible] were members of the Society.

David Augustus Craig, 1882. [illegible] 1827, in Port Gibson, Miss. He [illegible] and [illegible], Pa., [illegible] of the Water Department. He [illegible] Volunteers. He came to Philadelphia in 1843. His father was [illegible] Mexican War.

Hugh Craig, 1841.—Born in Coleraine, Ireland, June 17, 1816. He came to America (Philadelphia) in 1833, and the day after his arrival he entered the store of Robert Fleming, dealer in flour and grain, at Seventeenth and Market streets. In 1836, before attaining his majority, he embarked in business on his own account, with Thomas Bellas, under the firm name of Craig, Bellas & Co., at the northwest corner of Broad and Cherry streets. In 1846 the firm was changed to Craig & Bellas. In 1850 their warehouse was burned down, but they immediately commenced the erection of a large warehouse in its place. In 1862 the firm was changed to Hugh Craig & Co., and upon March 11, 1869, his son, Hugh Craig, Jr. (1860), was admitted to the partnership. Upon May 1, 1873, he retired from business, leaving his son to manage its affairs. The business (flour and grain) is still carried on under the name of Hugh Craig's Son. In 1839 he was elected a Director of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, and held that position until his death. He was one of the originators of the Corn Exchange Bank, and for many years one of its Directors. He was at various times elected by Councils to represent the city's interests in the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society 1845–1858. See "Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1874, p. [illegible].

Hugh Craig, Jr., 1870.—Son of Hugh Craig (1841), did not return [illegible].

Joseph Butler Craig, 1854. Born in Coleraine, County Derry, Ireland, about 1827, was the brother of Andrew C. (1837) and Hugh Craig (1841). He was in the wholesale liquor business. He [illegible] 1856 to New York, [illegible] to Woodland cemetery, Philadelphia. He came to America in 1849, settled in Philadelphia in 1854, and was of the firm of A. C. Craig & Co. He was Treasurer of Covenant Lodge, Odd [illegible] Mechanics. At the [illegible]

Wilson D. Craig, 1876.—Son of Hugh Craig (1841), was born in Philadelphia about 1858, and died here about 1879.

James Crawford, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. [See p. 107.]

William Crawford, 1865.—Born August 6, 1824, in County Cavan, Ireland. He came to this country June 2, 1842, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was a contractor. He was a School Director in the Ninth Ward, and was a member of the Masonic organization. He died May 13, 1886, and was buried in Mount Moriah cemetery.

James McC. Creighton, 1882.—Was a general freight agent. He died November 20, 1887.

Robert Creighton, 1817.—Was a dry goods commission merchant. He was a native of Ireland.

Charles Creran, 1883.—Was in the liquor business. He died February 17, 1888.

Henry Crilly, 1833. Was born in Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, June 23, 1793, and came to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1811. He was in the grocery business, and was a Director of the Kensington Bank, County Insurance Company, and a Manager of the Beneficial Saving Fund. He died May 16, 1867, at Philadelphia, and was buried in St. Michael's cemetery, Second and Jefferson streets.

Michael F. Crilly, 1864.—Was the son of Daniel and Bridget Crilly. He was born April 1, 1831, died October 18, 1905, and was buried in Cathedral cemetery.

Thomas Crilly, 1841. Was a hotel [illegible]

Michael H. Cronin, 1881. [illegible]

William C. Crooks, M.D., 1883. [illegible] Upper Chester co., Pa. He is the son of [illegible] natives of County Derry, Ireland. He is [illegible] South Thirteenth street, having settled in [illegible] Surgeon, U. S. A., and has contributed papers at various times to the medical journals upon surgery, gynæcology, and other subjects.

A. Crothers, 1790.—Was a resident of Montgomery co., Pa. We can find no trace of him.

Andrew Crow, 1841.—Was a biscuit manufacturer at 147 North Front street.

James Cruikshank, 1803. Was of the well-known firm of Joseph & James Cruikshank, booksellers and publishers, 87 High street. He was married in Christ Church, November 26, 1803, to Hester Ash. He was a member of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Fifth street below Market.

Foster G. Crutcher, 1846. Was a merchant, residing at 26 Girard street in 1846.

Matthew L. Cummings, 1882. Born November 28, 1842, in County Carlow, Ireland. He came to America in 1848, landing at Philadelphia. He is in the coal business on Ninth street above Jefferson.

Eugene Cummiskey, 1836. Born in 1793 in County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America about 1817 and settled in Philadelphia, where he became a well-known bookseller and publisher of Catholic books. He died June 10, 1860, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

Francis Aloysius Cunningham, 1882. Born in Philadelphia, June 2, 1852. His parents were natives of County Roscommon, Ireland. He is a bookseller and publisher of Catholic books on Arch street. He is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Franklin Institute, American Association for the Advance[illegible]

James Cunningham, M.D., 1790. Was a practicing physician. He was [illegible] Society at the time of his death, December [illegible]

John Cunningham, 1815. Was in [illegible] Second street.

Samuel Cupples, 1817. Was a

member of the firm of Mann & Cupples, dry-goods merchants on Market street. They were both from County Antrim, Ireland.

George Currin, 1803.—We can find no trace of him in the Directories or public records.

Andrew Gregg Curtin, 1881. Born April 22, 1817, at Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa. He is the son of Roland Curtin, who came to this country from County Clare, Ireland, in 1793, and settled at Bellefonte about 1800, and of a daughter of Andrew Gregg, United States Senator from Pennsylvania. He studied law and in 1839 was admitted to the Bar in Centre co., Pa., and commenced practice at Bellefonte, in partnership with John Blanchard, afterwards member of Congress. He soon entered into politics, on the Whig side, and in 1844 he made a canvass of the State for Henry Clay. In 1848 he was a presidential elector and again in 1852. In 1855 Governor Pollock appointed him Secretary of the Commonwealth. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed practice. In 1860 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, after an exciting canvass, taking his seat in January, 1861. He at once took strong ground against the position of the Southern States, and upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he took steps at once to raise troops for the Union army. General Robert Patterson called upon the governor for 25,000 additional troops, and the governor immediately issued a proclamation for that many volunteers. General Patterson's requisition was revoked by the Secretary of War, on the ground that so many troops were unnecessary, but Governor Curtin, instead of disbanding them, directed that they preserve their organization and immediately applied to the Legislature for authority to form a corps of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and one of artillery, to be organized and equipped by the State, to be subject to the call of the general government, and to be kept in readiness at all times ready for immediate service. The result was the organization of the [illegible] Reserve Corps. In [illegible] was entirely completed, the wisdom and patriotism of Governor Curtin and General Patterson were vindicated, for there came from the Secretary of War an urgent appeal to have the reserves sent forward with all possible dispatch to Washington, and when the nation stood appalled at the Bull Run disaster and the capital was exposed to the attacks of the enemy, Pennsylvania had a military force well organized and equipped for the field, to march at once to defend the nation. The reputation of the State for promptness in furnishing troops when called for by the government was maintained throughout the whole of the war. Governor Curtin came to be known as the Great War Governor of Pennsylvania, and was noted for his care of the soldiers and his regard for their interests.

In 1863 Governor Curtin's health was impaired by reason of his arduous labors, and President Lincoln, appreciating his services, offered him a foreign mission, but he did not accept. He was re-elected governor and served a full second term. In 1864 his broken health compelled him to visit Cuba for rest. Soon after Grant's inauguration he was appointed United States Minister to Russia. Just before starting, the Councils of Philadelphia unanimously tendered him a public reception in Independence Hall, and in addition the citizens of Philadelphia united in giving him a banquet at the Academy of Music. He sailed in June, 1869, and served as Minister at St. Petersburg until 1871, returning to the United States in August of that year. In 1873 he was a delegate-at-large to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, in which body he sat until its sessions ended. In November, 1880, he was elected to Congress and re-elected in [illegible] serving from 1881 to [illegible] which time he has retired to private life. Governor Curtin takes a lively interest in the Hibernian Society, and his familiar [illegible] He has made some excellent speeches at the dinners. [See Wallace Bruce's "Lives of the Governors of Penn." Norwich, Conn. 1874. "Biog.

Allum et Dunnett Pennsylvania ... 1st Series, p. ...

F. D. Curtis, 1884. Is a salesman ... ; Arch street. He did not retire in his ... Lamb.

Augustus Cushing, 1814. Was a ... hardware merchant at 17 High street and southeast corner Tenth and Chestnut ... 1825.

Allen Cuthbert, 1847. Honorary ... Born in Philadelphia in 1804. He was the son of Arthur Cuthbert, a native of Philadelphia who was a captain of militia during the Revolutionary War and a member of Select and Common Councils for twenty years. Allen Cuthbert was a wholesale grocer on Delaware avenue, afterward an importer of ... goods. He took an active part in securing supplies to Philadelphia during the ... giving time, money, and use of his warehouses. He was elected an honorary member of the Society in recognition of these services. He was a member of the Franklin Institute and Pennsylvania Historical Society. He died in Germantown, June 26, 1854, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. His ... brother, Thomas Cuthbert, 1790-..., was a member of the Society.

Thomas Cuthbert, 1790. Born in ... 1765. He was the ... of Allen Cuthbert, and came ... He was ... and was buried in St. Peter's grave-...

... Stanislaus Daly, 1888.

... Daly, 1882. ... the wholesale ... Front street, ... der street. ...

John Daly, 1883. Born in Rahen, Kings county, ... to America ... adelphia. ... three months ... Concourse, Sept. ... V., and was ... He is a ... keeper.

Patrick K. Daly, 1882. Born ... cember 12, ... Clonakilty, ... Cork, Ireland. He came to America in 1852, landing at Philadelphia. May ... of that year. He ... business at ... Daly was a member of the ... dians of the Poor. ... Upon November 27, 1862, he was married to Ellen Hanlon. [See "Men of America," ... ment, Philadelphia, ...

Timothy Martin Daly, 1886. ... August 10, 1854, in Townsend, ... and, County Kerry, ... adelphia. ... law and was admitted to practice. He has ... pointed ... ... Council, ... President ... 1895-96. ... Both ... the best versed men in Philadelphia in ...

... Daly, Dennis, 1889. ...

... Daly, ... 1893. ...

cember 29, 1849, in the 78th year of his age.

Kingsmill Davan, 1790.—We can find no trace of him in the Directories or public records.

James Davidson, Sr., 1790. Was probably the Professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Pennsylvania, who died June 28, 1830, in the 77th year of his age, and who was buried in St. Peter's cemetery, Third and Pine streets.

William Davidson, 1802. We can find no trace of him beyond the fact that he was a member of the Finance Committee of the Society from 1828 to 1832.

Samuel Boyer Davis, 1819. —Son of John Davis, of Lewes, Sussex co., Delaware who was a grandson of Rev. John Davis, a Presbyterian minister, a native of Armagh, Ireland, sent to this country about 1692 by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel , and of Elizabeth (Boyer) Davis. He was born at Lewes, Delaware, on December 25, 1790, and was a planter in Louisiana at the breaking out of the war of 1812. He entered the army at that period, and was Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-second U. S. Infantry in 1813. He took a gallant part in Indian affairs in Delaware, and was presented with a gold sword by the Legislature of that State for services at the battle of Lewistown, 08 March, 1814. He was transferred to the Forty-fourth Regiment, of which he was afterward made Colonel. This regiment was recruited in Louisiana. He was placed in command of the defences at Sandy Hook, which commanded the entrance to New York bay, and in 1814 sat as one of the Judges at the Court Martial for the trial of General William Hull, who had surrendered Detroit to the British. In 1818 he settled in Philadelphia, re- [illegible] in 1834, [illegible] He [illegible] removed to Delaware, [illegible] Wilmington, Delaware, and died there on 8 September [illegible] A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



GEN. ROBERT P. DECHERT.

riding chair. There were fourteen riding chairs in the township at that time. He was a resident of Montgomery co., and died there. [See "Bean's Hist. Montgomery co.," "Buck's Montgomery co.," "Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 1, p. [illegible], Vol. 2, p. 1502, "15 Colonial Records," 625.]

Robert Porter Dechert, 1885. Born August 16, 1842, in Reading, Berks co., Pa. His great-grandfather, Andrew Porter, was a native of Ireland. In 1852 the family removed to Philadelphia, and at the breaking out of the rebellion he was a law student. He entered the army in June, 1861, as a private in the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, not being 19 years of age at the time, and served throughout the war of the rebellion, being mustered out July, 1865. He participated in the Shenandoah Valley and Virginia campaigns, was at Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and on Sherman's March to the Sea. He was successively Sergeant-Major, First Lieutenant, Captain, Major and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for distinguished and meritorious services. At the close he was Adjutant-General of the Army of Georgia (part of General Sherman's army). He resumed the practice of the law after the war and was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia in 1868, and served until [illegible] from 1874 to 1877. He [illegible] Society [illegible] 1879, [illegible] 1880 [illegible] sive, and is now a practicing lawyer. He [illegible] interest in the Pennsylvania [illegible] Grand [illegible] Colonel [illegible] Regiment from November [illegible] when Governor [illegible] Brigadier General [illegible] the Second Cavalry Division in 1877 and 1878. He is a member [illegible] Loyal Legion; Post 2, Grand Army of the Republic; Hamilton Lodge, No. 274, [illegible] Masonic [illegible] Order of the Red Cross; Union League, Art Club, Genealogical Society, Pennsylvania Historical Society, and Franklin Institute. He is prominent in the Masonic organization, being Past Master of Hamilton Lodge, No. 274; Past High Priest of Corinthian Chapter, No. 250; a member of Corinthian Council, Corinthian Commandery, Knights Templar, and also of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Robert Porter (1790), and his great grandfather, Andrew Porter, were [illegible] members of the Society. [See "Biogr. Album of Distinguished Pennsylvanians," 2d Series, p. 159.]

Edward Delaney, 1884. Born in Queens county, Ireland, April [illegible], 1826. He came to America in January, 1847, and settled in Philadelphia, February 21, 1847. Mr. Delaney is a mason builder and stonecutter, Christian street below Third.

Sharp Delany, 1790. Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. See page 198.

William Delany, 1790. Was the brother of Sharp Delany 1790 and associated with him in business as a druggist at 10 South Second street. He died in October or November, 1805.

William Delany, 1811. Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, being admitted to practice September [illegible]. He was one of the Counsellors of the Society from 1813 until his death, March [illegible]. He left a widow, Mary Delany.

William Delany, 1814. Was probably the son of William Delany 1790 [illegible].

William Delany, 1884. Was born [illegible] 1828, in County Kildare, Ireland, and came to America [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] years in St. Mary's College. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he became a book keeper, and finally an advertising [illegible] Hibernian Society, Catholic Club. He died April 22, 1889, and [illegible]

Officers Elected Dec. Meeting, 1882.

Canada, of French descent. He settled in Philadelphia July 6, 1857, where for many years he was a prominent photographer. He has been connected with the Masonic organization.

Aaron Denman, 1806. Was a merchant at 205 High street. He was living in 1837.

Samuel Denman, 1802.—Was a merchant at 54 South Sixth, and High street near Eleventh. He died September 8, 1816, in the 43d year of his age, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground. His widow, Anna Maria Denman, died October 4, 1818, aged 35 years. Matthias Denman, farmer, of Springfield, N. J., was one of the sureties in Samuel Denman's estate.

Charles Devenny, 1872. A native of Ireland, was a dry-goods dealer for many years in Philadelphia. He died June 24, 1889.

Patrick Francis Dever, 1887.—Born August 2, 1851 in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, July, 1853. He is a practicing lawyer, having been admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, February 27, 1875. He is noted as a speaker, especially in Democratic politics. He resides in Manayunk, where he is one of its well-known citizens.

John Devine, 1848. We have no positive information concerning him.

Mark Devine, 1838. Born August 14, 1807, in Townland of Coosmuith, Parish of Crossclough, County Cavan, Ireland. He emigrated to America when 21 years of age, landing at Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1828, and settled in Philadelphia in December, 1829. He was a life-member of the German Hospital, Northern Dispensary and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a Director of the [illegible] Insurance Company. He was also a stockholder in the Zoological Society. He was the originator of the Beneficial Saving Fund, obtained its charter, and purchased the property where it now stands, the southwest corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets. By appointment of Bishop Kenrick he also selected and purchased the present site of St. Joseph's Hospital.—Girard avenue above Sixteenth street. He was in the grocery business for many years at 540 North Fourth street. He died June 29, 1885, and was buried in Cathedral cemetery. His nephew, Thaddeus Brady [illegible], was also a member. Mr. Devine served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1843–1863.

Patrick Devine, 1870.—Born April 17, 1827, in Longhash, County Tyrone, Ireland. He emigrated to America when 20 years of age, landing in Philadelphia April 17, 1847. He is in the firm of A. C. Craig & Co., importers of brandy, gins, wines, and whiskey, No. 138 South Front street. Mr. Devine served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1873–1881.

Richard Devine, 1888. Born March 3, 1845, in Cumber Claudy, County Derry, Ireland. He came to America in March, 1870, and settled in Philadelphia. He was a salesman for five years in the grocery firm of Mitchell & Fletcher, and for many years a partner in the firm of Mitchell, Fletcher & Co., groceries.

William Devine, 1882.—Born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1841. His father, Edward Devine, was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and his mother, Elizabeth Fallon Devine, a native of County Down, Ireland. He was employed for thirty years in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, twenty years of which he was Foreman of the painting department. Since then he is a dealer in stone. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations. He served in the Pennsylvania Volunteers during Emergency Campaign of 1862 and 1863.

Thomas Devlin, 1882. Was born in County Derry, Ireland, April [illegible], 1838. He came to America when 15 years old, landing at Philadelphia April 6, 1854. He has been in the granite business since [illegible], being at present in the firm of Thomas Devlin & Co., Lehigh avenue, American and Third streets.

George W. Dewey, 1850. Was a merchant at 264 Chestnut street.

Alexander Diamond, 1832. Was a distiller at 205 Cedar street. He died in [illegible]. He was on the Acting Committee of the Society during 1850.

Mahlon Dickerson, 1807. — Was born April 17, 1770, in Hanover, N. J., and graduated from Princeton in 1789; was admitted to the bar in 1793, and practiced successfully in Philadelphia. In 1800–1803 he was Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania, and in 1808–1810 was Recorder of City Court of Philadelphia. He afterwards returned to New Jersey; became judge of the Supreme Court of that [illegible] Chancellor, and was elected a [illegible] of the Legislature in 1824. In 1829 was Governor of New Jersey, and at end of his term was sent to the United States Senate, serving in that body from December 1, 1817, to March 2, 1833. On [illegible], 1834, President Jackson [illegible], appointed him Secretary of the Navy, and was continued in that office by President Van Buren to June 30, 1838. He afterwards served on the bench of the United States District Court for New Jersey, and was a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1844. He was largely interested in mining and manufacturing iron in Morris co., N. J. He published "Speeches in Congress, 1829–1846," and died in Suckasunny, Morris co., N. J., October 5, 1853. Mr. Dickerson was one of the Counsellors of the Society in 1807. [See Appleton's "Cyclopædia of American Biography," Vol. 2, [illegible].

James Reid Dickson, 1864. Born July 25, 1811, in Norriton, Mont[illegible] co., Pa. His father, Hugh Dick[illegible], and brother, John Walker Dickson, came from Rathbridge, County [illegible], Ireland, to Norriton, when [illegible] a small boy, and was engaged in manu[illegible] and [illegible] He was [illegible] and Thomas H. Dickson [illegible]. A. W. Dickson, Secretary [illegible].

John Walker Dickson, 1829. — Was born September [illegible], 1799, in Down, Ireland. He left Ireland with his parents, Hugh and [illegible], when 7 years old, and lived with them in Philadelphia. He was in the dry goods business at 326 High street. Upon November 30, 1825, he was married to [illegible], daughter of [illegible]. He removed to [illegible], Montgomery co., Pa., and engaged in business there [illegible], July 3, 1844. He was a brother of James Reid Dickson [1864]. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1836 and 1837.

Thomas Hunter Dickson, 1830. — Born in 1805 in Norriton, Montgomery co., Pa. He removed to Philadelphia, where he became a manufacturer. During early life he was an Elder in Dr. Dales' Presbyterian Church and was at one time Precentor. He died in New York in 1892. He married [illegible], daughter of John Craig, of Washington, D. C. She died in [illegible]. They had [illegible] children, all of whom except one died quite young. He was married a second time, to Mary, daughter of Lewis Clover, of New York. He was a relative of John Walker Dickson [1829], and James Reid Dickson [1864].

William Dickson, 1818. [illegible] cousin of and worked for Hugh Dickson, the father of Thomas Hunter Dickson [1830]. He was [illegible], of remarkable memory. He could hear a ser[illegible] and then repeat [illegible] Acting Committee of the Society in [illegible].

John Dickson, 1854. [illegible]

Edward T. Dillon, 1872.—Born July 18, 1845, in Castlerea, County Mayo, Ireland. Emigrated to America in 1864, landing at New York upon May 4th of that year, and coming to Philadelphia two days afterwards. He was in the retail liquor business on Eighth street below Chestnut.

Francis Dimond, 1848.—Born in Maghera, County Derry, Ireland, February, 1813. He emigrated to America when 22 years of age, landing at Philadelphia, June 12, 1835. He declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States eight days after his arrival. Three years afterwards he was admitted to the Montgomery co. Pa. Bar. While studying law he taught school at the Trappe in the same county. He was also admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, December 10, 1845. Mr. Dimond was a fine classical scholar, being conversant with Greek, Latin and Hebrew. He also spoke several of the modern languages. He was a regular contributor to the Norristown and Philadelphia papers, both in prose and verse, and was a poet of some repute. The "Baptism of Clovis," the "Abbeys of the British Isles," the "Passage of the Red Sea," and other poems written by him were published in various parts of America and Europe. He was also a lecturer, delivering numerous literary and historical lectures. He died July 11, 1851, at Gallitzin, Cambria co., Pa., and is buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Eleventh and Moore streets.

John Dimond, 1850.—Born at Garvagh, County Derry, Ireland, in 1810. Emigrated to America in 1823 and settled in Philadelphia. He was a brother and partner of Joseph Dimond (1841). He was in the liquor business. He died October 3, 1853, and is buried at St. John's, Thirteenth street above Chestnut. His will bequeathed $500 to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Joseph Dimond, 1841. Born at Garvagh, County Derry, Ireland, in [illegible]. Emigrated to America in 1823 and settled in Philadelphia. He was in the liquor business, and lived in the District of Southwark, where he was an influential citizen, sitting for a number of years in the Board of Commissioners of that district. He was the First Captain of the Montgomery Hibernia Greens, and one of the originators of St. Joseph's Hospital. He was a member of the convention that established Catholic Schools in Philadelphia, and was also one of the incorporators of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He died July 29, 1851, and is buried at St. John's, Thirteenth street above Chestnut. His brother and partner, John Dimond (1850), and his cousin, Alexander Diamond (1832), were both members of the Hibernian Society, and his son, Richard P. Dimond (1882), is now a member. His will, dated May 5, 1851, and proved August 7, 1851, mentions his wife, Catharine, and his children, John, Thomas, Joseph, Richard and Catharine Mary. Mr. Dimond served on the Acting Committee of the Society from 1844 until his death, and was an efficient member.

Richard P. Dimond, 1882.—Born in Philadelphia, April 3, 1848. He is a son of Joseph Dimond (1841) and of Catharine Todd Dimond, a native of Strabane, Ireland. He is a member of the Catholic Club and of the First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania. He is in the tobacco and segar business.

James E. Dingee, 1884.—Born in Philadelphia, July 21, 1840. He is not of Irish descent. He is an extensive brick manufacturer—main office, Twenty-fifth and Norris streets. Mr. Dingee served three years in Common Council, 1872–74.

Hamilton Disston, 1890.—Born in Philadelphia, August 23, 1844, is the son of Henry Disston, deceased, who came from England to America in 1833, a poor boy, and died in 1878, the proprietor of probably the largest saw manufacturing works in the world. In 1878 Hamilton became a partner with his father, and after the latter's decease became president of the concern, which had been incorporated, and still retains the position. Whilst on a visit to Florida he organized the Florida Land and Improvement Company, and in June, 1881, he purchased from the State 4,000,000 acres of land, paying $[illegible]. This made him the largest landowner in the United

States. He also contracted with the State Board of Internal Improvement to drain, by means of navigable canals and ditches, [illegible] belonging to the State. For this purpose he formed the "Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company," which has already reclaimed vast tracts of land. He has been a Park and Fire Commissioner, and is a prominent figure in Republican politics and [illegible]

"Phila. and Popular Philadel- [illegible]

William Diven, 1790. We can find no trace of him in the Directories or public records.

William Divine, 1850.—Was the son of an Irish linen manufacturer, and was born near Newton-Stewart, County Tyrone, [illegible], August 12, 1806. He came to America in 1827 and commenced work on handlooms. After some years he started in business for himself in a mill on Pine street, near Twentieth, where he manufactured Kentucky jeans. In 1841 he built the Homeboy factory in Naudain street near Twenty-first, and in 1846 he purchased the Penn factory, and introduced cotton machinery. He continued in the manufacturing business until his death, July 8, 1870. He was buried in Woodlands cemetery. He was President of the Association of Manufacturers of [illegible]

William Divine, Jr., 1852. Son of William Divine (1849). He did not return his blank.

John B. Dobbins, 1822. Was the [illegible] He was [illegible]

Stewart A. Dobbins, 1819. Was the son of Thomas Dobbins (1816), and [illegible] Front street, 4 South Water street, and [illegible] date of his death.

Thomas Dobbins, 1816. Was a merchant tailor, doing a very large business at 5 South Front street. His store ran from Front to Water street, the latter store being on the Water-street end. He was a native of Ireland and was a Trustee of the [illegible] Church. On July 24, 1816, there is a deed on record for a house and lot on High street to Silas E. Weir (1809), Thomas Dobbins [illegible] and William Newell.

Michael J. Dohan, 1880. Born in 1820 in Charles County, Tipperary, Ireland. His father [illegible] emigrated to America and was a member of the firm of Dohan & Son, grocers, Seventeenth and Noble streets. Michael J. came to this country at the age of 14. In 1855 he went into the wholesale tobacco business, and remained [illegible] October 24, 1883. The firm was [illegible] Tait, he being the only representative of it since 1871. He was for many years a Director in the Union National Bank, and at the time of his death he was the oldest Director in the Board of Sinking Fund. He was also a member of the Catholic Club. He left a widow and seven children.

John P. Doherty, 1866. A native of Ireland, is a leading merchant tailor on Chestnut street below Fifteenth. He is a member of the Catholic Club.

Patrick J. Dolan, 1884. Is a native of [illegible] The monument erected over the grave of William Kent Commins (1885), ex Mayor of Waterford, Ireland, by Mr. Dooner and other members of the Society, was executed by Mr. Dolan.

Edward Dolen, 1873. [illegible] died a few years since.

Henry D'Olier, 1863. [illegible] was in the employ of William Price now [illegible] into business for themselves the wool

and woollen and cotton yarn—at No. 126 Chestnut street.

William D'Olier, 1880.—Born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1844. He came to this country with his brother, Henry D'Olier (1865), and subsequently was in business with him.

James Donaghy, 1858. Born May 7, 1768, near Newton Stewart, County Tyrone, Ireland. Came to America in 1831, arriving at Philadelphia upon June 30th of that year. He was in the coal business at Broad and Locust streets and at Spruce street wharf (Schuylkill). He served in Common Council five years. He is still living at 3843 Powelton Avenue. He is a member of the Masonic organization.

Michael Donahoe, 1886.—Born June 3, 1849, in County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America in 1866, and settled in Philadelphia March 10, 1868, where he is in the restaurant business. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Clanna Gael, Land League, and other organizations.

William Townsend Donaldson, 1899. Born in Philadelphia, July 21, 1762. He was the son of Captain Andrew Donaldson and Eleanor Townsend Donaldson, both natives of Philadelphia. He was a merchant by occupation. From December 1, 1794, he was appointed a member of the Board of Health; upon May 6, 1795, was elected Inspector and Commissioner for the District of Southwark, and upon October 13, 1795, was appointed High Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia. It was while he held the last named office that he was elected a member of the Hibernian Society, upon March 17, 1796. He was also a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M. He died March 21, 1796, and was buried in Old Swedes' Church ground with his mother; but when his widow died, March 7, 1837, his remains were removed to Laurel Hill Cemetery with hers. Mr. Donaldson was a member of the Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Director of the Bank of the United States, Director of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Co., and Register of the Indiana Society of the Cincinnati. He was married in Christ Church, October 20, 1785, to Mary Adams.

John Donnaldson, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. [See p. 108.]

Patrick Sarsfield Donnellan, M. D., 1889. Born December 1, 1861, in Limerick, Ireland. He came to this country in March, 1885, arriving at New York, and settled in Philadelphia on November 20, 1887. He is a practicing physician. He was educated at Sacred Heart College, Limerick, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons and Kings' and Queens' College of Physicians, Ireland. He studied also in Edinburgh University, Guy's Hospital, London, and in the Hospitals of Marseilles, Cairo, Bombay and Calcutta. He was a resident physician in the Richmond and Whitworth Hospitals, Dublin, and also in the Coombe Lying-in Hospital of that city. He was also physician in the Peninsular and Oriental Service (three years), and also on the Anchor Line Steamship "City of Rome" (two years). Since coming to Philadelphia he has been Associate Editor of Philadelphia *Medical Times*, Assistant Physician (Eye Department) in Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, and Assistant Physician (Throat and Ear Department) of Howard Hospital, Philadelphia. Dr. Donnellan is the author of numerous medical essays in the London *Lancet*, and in the Philadelphia *Medical Times*, and of a series of articles in *Ainslee's*, Philadelphia Sunday *Times*, New York *World*, Chicago *Tribune*, etc., on "Religions of India," "Manners and Customs of the Parsees," "Sketches in Cairo," "A Visit to the Pyramids of Egypt," "A Trip to Vale of Cashmere," etc.

Francis Donnelly, 1790. [illegible] the fact that he was a schoolmaster, we can find nothing about him.

John F. Donnelly, M. D. Born in Philadelphia, January [illegible], 1859. His parents were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. He is a practicing physician at 1218 Christian street. He is a member of the County Medical Society, the Irish National League of America. He

was one of the Physicians of the Society, 1879-1880.

Daniel Donovan, 1880. Born December 8, 1829, in County Cork, Ireland. Came with his parents to Philadelphia in 1830. He has been connected with the firm of C. H. Carden & Co., wholesale dealers in hats, furs, straw and millinery [illegible] Market street since 1843, being now one of the partners. He [illegible] of the Catholic Club and connected with various financial institutions as officer or director. He served on the Financial Committee of the Society in 1888 and 1889.

Jeremiah Donovan, 1806.—Was a native of Ross Carbury, County Cork, Ireland. He died April 11, 1813, aged 45 years, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Third and Pine streets. His will, proved April 14, 1815, mentions Jeremiah, Catherine, Margaret, Daniel and Henry, children of Daniel deceased, and [illegible] County Cork, Ireland; Jeremiah Donovan, son of his deceased brother; Florence Donovan, of Philadelphia, Catharine Nowell, daughter of said Florence Donovan; his friend, Mrs. Margaret Donovan, of Lower House, Skibbereen; his sister, Mrs. McCarthy, [illegible] myself buried in the most private manner in St. Peter's. No announcing of Death [illegible]

Peter Samuel Dooner, 1880. Born [illegible] at that place. Mr. Dooner was for five years Captain and Colonel of the Third Regiment [illegible] and has been a Director and is now Vice-President of the Mechanics' Fire [illegible] He was [illegible] of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty in Aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund in [illegible] to the Society he began to take an active interest [illegible] the means of adding to its roll many new members and of infusing new life and spirit into the organization. It is to Mr. Dooner, more than to any other member, that the Society now owes its prosperous condition. He could never be induced to accept an office, but is always ready to serve on committees or do any other work that may be useful to the Society. To his persistency and energy are mainly due the successful [illegible] Strong in his purpose, a staunch friend and warm [illegible] champions, he is universally respected by the members. He is a member of the Cath. Club and Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute. His brother, Thomas H. Dooner [illegible]

Thomas H. Dooner, 1882. Born in [illegible] in County Roscommon, Ireland. He came to America, [illegible] landing at Quebec and settling in Philadelphia the same year. He learned his trade as [illegible] Native Works. He was for six years an active [illegible] and Valley Chapter [illegible] Dooner [illegible] Masonic

Joseph Michael Dooner, 1887 [illegible]

Ingersoll and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 3, 1824. He was Solicitor for the District of Southwark in 1835, a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1837, and Judge of the Court of General Sessions, 1840-1843. He was President of the Repeal Association of Philadelphia. He died June 6, 1859, and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Fourth street above Spruce. His son, Joseph I. Doran, is a member of the Philadelphia Bar. [See "Biographical Encyclopaedia of Pennsylvania," p. 76.]

David Dorrance, 1838. –Came from Bristol, Pa., to Philadelphia, where he kept the United States Hotel for many years. He died in March, 1842, leaving a widow, Mary Dorrance, surviving him.

Benedict Dorsey, Jr., 1804. Was a member of the firm of Benedict Dorsey & Son, wholesale grocers, 3 and 5 S. Third street. He was afterwards a dealer in china, etc., at 132 N. Second street. His father died in June, 1802, leaving a widow, Martha Dorsey; several children of his daughter, Abigail, wife of John Morris; and his son, Benedict Dorsey, Jr.

Alexander Dougherty, 1824.—Was a cloth merchant of the firm of Alexander Dougherty & Son, 40 S. Water street and 39 S. Front street. James L. Dougherty (1830) was his son and partner. He died prior to 1830, leaving a widow, Ann Dougherty, and three sons, James L., T. D. and Alex. E. Dougherty.

Alexander E. Dougherty, 1838.—Was the son of Alexander Dougherty (1824).

Charles Ashton Dougherty, 1868. —Born in Philadelphia, November 4, 1827. His father, John A. Dougherty (1856), was a native of Derry, Ireland, and his mother Eliza S. Dougherty, a native of Bristol, England. He is in the firm of J. A. Dougherty's Sons, grain distillers, 1101 Frankford avenue. He is a member of the Board of Trade and Commercial Exchange.

Daniel Dougherty, 1852.—One of the Commissioners of Schools, 1870-1[illegible]. He is a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar and noted throughout America as a brilliant orator and lecturer.

James Locke Dougherty, 1830.—Was the son of Alexander Dougherty (1824), and partner with him in the firm of Alexander Dougherty & Son, cloth merchants.

John Alexander Dougherty, 1856. Born in Innishowen, Ireland, June 10, 1788. He came to America in November, 1813, arriving at Halifax, N. S., and settled in Philadelphia in January, 1814. He was a baker after his arrival here and subsequently became a distiller and member of the firm of J. A. Dougherty's Sons. He died October 21, 1866, and was buried in Cathedral cemetery. His widow, Eliza P. Dougherty, died March 24, 1881, aged 84 years.

Patrick Dougherty, 1865.—Born March 11, 1844, at Carndonagh, County Donegal, Ireland. He came to America in June, 1852, and settled in Philadelphia, where he is engaged in the retail liquor business at northwest corner of Fifteenth and Filbert streets.

William H. Dougherty, 1868. –Born in Philadelphia, June 17, 1825, was the eldest son of John A. Dougherty (1856). His early education was received in the public schools, and for a time he was a clerk in his father's establishment. In 1847, having studied telegraphy, he became an operator, and was afterwards Assistant Superintendent of the Bain Chemical Telegraph Line, extending from Baltimore to Washington. In 1851 he entered into partnership with his father and his brother, Charles A. Dougherty (1865), in the distilling business, and at the time of his death was the senior member of the firm. Their establishment is on Front street below Girard avenue. Mr. Dougherty was a student, a linguist, and a patron of art, and his house was the resort of scientists and men of letters.

He was a charter member of the Art Club and a prominent member of the Academy of Fine Arts and the Academy of Natural Sciences. He had a wonderful knowledge of botany, and in his [illegible] at Point Pleasant, N. J., he had a collection of rare plants, which a



JOHN DREW

prominent florist declared were the choicest he had ever seen. In his studies in metallurgy and chemistry he visited and spent considerable time among the mines in California, Colorado and Mexico. He also devoted much attention to astronomy and was very proficient in this study, and was also conversant with the Latin, [illegible] French and Spanish languages. [illegible] member of the Penn Mutuals', and Columbia Clubs. On the death of his intimate friend, the late James L. Claghorn, Mr. Dougherty spent over a year in compiling a history of every print and picture in that noted collection, which description accompanied the collection upon its sale to Mr. Garrett, of Baltimore. His own collection of line engravings is said to be the finest in Philadelphia, now that the Claghorn collection has left the city. He died March 1, 1892, at his residence, 1435 Girard avenue.

James Downey, 1882.—Born March 25, 1824, in Castle Darrow, Queens Co., Ireland. He came to America in 1850, landing at New York in April of that year and settling in Philadelphia in 1861. He has been Superintendent of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for forty years.

John Michael Doyle, 1882. Born [illegible] Castle Karra, Killenaule, County Cork, Ireland. Came to America in 1852, landing at Philadelphia in March of that year. He was for fourteen years [illegible] and is now [illegible] He was the President of the Parnell Branch of the Irish National League (Philadelphia). He spent three years at Academy of Fine Arts, drawing and modelling from antique and life class. Mr. Doyle was a member of the Executive Committee of [illegible]

Patrick Doyle, 1882. A native of [illegible]

William H. Doyle, 1884.—Born [illegible] N. [illegible] His father was [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Kings Co. Ireland. He [illegible] and was [illegible] North [illegible] He was [illegible] and is a member of the Young Men's [illegible] one of the Real Estate Assessors of the [illegible]

Thomas Drake, 1850. Born in Leeds [illegible] April [illegible] He [illegible] his [illegible] His father, John [illegible] turer at [illegible] Drake [illegible] and [illegible] when he retired. He [illegible] extensive manufactories of [illegible] prints, etc., in the country. He [illegible] mills at Tarentum and New [illegible] Twenty-three [illegible] firing from [illegible] Washington [illegible] which he resided until his death, April 18, 1887. Though Mr. Drake was not of Irish birth or descent, he was associated in his business relations with Wm. J. Leiper, Charles Kelly, Samuel Riddle and so many of the members of the Society who were prominent manufacturers, that he naturally became a member of the Society. It is said that he was brought up in early youth in Dublin, where his father is said to have had a mill before coming to America.

Richard Drean, 1816. Was a merchant and importer of shawls, laces, etc., at [illegible] N. Front [illegible]

John Drew, 1854. Born September 25, 1825, in Dublin, Ireland. He came to [illegible] Philadelphia in 1851. He was [illegible] actor by profes-

fornia in 1858 and Australia in 1859. He returned to America in 1862, and made his last appearance on any stage, May 9th of that year. He was considered the best Irish comedian on the stage.

Joseph Jefferson in his autobiography in the *Century Magazine*, October, 1889, says: "I think it has been generally conceded that, since Tyrone Power, there has been no Irish comedian equal to John Drew. Power, as a light and brilliant actor, with piercing eyes, elegant carriage and polished 'school,' dazzling his audience like a comet, was undoubtedly unparalleled in his line, but I doubt if he could touch the heart as deeply as did John Drew." Mr. Drew died May 21, 1862, and was buried at Glenwood cemetery. His widow still survives him, succeeding him in the management of the Arch Street Theatre. She has been for many years one of the most talented and highly respected of American actors. In Philadelphia she is esteemed by everybody. [See "Appleton's Cyc. Amer. Biography," Vol. 2, p. 231.]

Anthony J. Drexel, 1870. Was born in Philadelphia in 1826. He is the son of Francis M. Drexel, founder of the famous banking-house so well known in America and Europe. At the age of thirteen he entered the banking-house, and has been identified with it ever since. The fine marble building of the firm at the southeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets is one of the land-marks of Philadelphia. Mr. Drexel has been prominently identified with all the benevolent and charitable organizations of citizens, and his firm is generally selected as the depository for public relief funds, such as the Johnstown Flood Fund, the Irish Famine Fund, etc. In 1886 it acted as Treasurer of the Irish Parliamentary Fund of the citizens of Philadelphia, and Mr. Drexel himself was one of the most generous contributors to the fund. Preferring the strength of a private citizen he has refused [illegible] honors, even the tender of the Secretaryship of the Treasury by President Grant. The crowning work of his life has been the recent establishment of the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry, West Philadelphia, which was dedicated on December 17, 1891. The building and equipments alone cost $600,000, and besides that great sum he has given $1,000,000 as an endowment fund for its support. Mr. Drexel and Mr. George W. Childs, another of Philadelphia's great benefactors, are intimate friends, and their familiar figures as they walk together down Chestnut street every morning to their offices are well known to the citizens of Philadelphia.

William Duane, 1806. - Born May, 1760, was a native of the northern part of the Province of New York, where his father had settled in the vicinity of Lake Champlain as a farmer and surveyor. His father having died in 1765, the widow, after a short residence in Philadelphia and Baltimore, returned to Ireland. He offended his mother by marrying a Protestant, and being thrown on his own resources he became a printer for a few years at Clonmel, and then removed with his family to London, where he obtained employment and where his uncle, Matthew Duane, an eminent conveyancer, resided. In 1787 he accepted a proposition to proceed to Calcutta and undertake the publication of a newspaper in that city. His family returned to Clonmel to await there the result of the enterprise. He was for a time prosperous and was making arrangements for his family's rejoining him, when an article in his newspaper gave offence to the government. He was seized without notice and, after a short detention in Fort William, sent back to England. His property in Calcutta, including a valuable library, was confiscated. In England he failed to obtain redress, and he obtained employment as Parliamentary reporter for the newspaper then called the *Oracle [illegible]*, now *The Post*. He continued at this work until 1796, when he concluded to settle in America. With his family he sailed from London on May 16, 1796, for New York, and arrived in that city on [illegible]. Coming to Philadelphia shortly afterwards, he soon became the editor of a newspaper called the *[illegible]*



WILLIAM DUANE.

Bradford (1803), and subsequently of the *Aurora*, of which last paper he became the proprietor about 1801. The *Aurora* was for several years one of the ablest and most influential Republican Democratic papers in Pennsylvania. Duane was a vigorous writer and an unsparing political opponent, and he was continually involved in libel suits, as many as forty, it is said, pending at one time. It is a noteworthy fact that three of the most prominent publishers and writers of the early part of the century were Wm. Duane, Mathew Carey and John Binns, all three of them members of the Hibernian Society. Mr. Duane withdrew from the *Aurora* in 1822, and made a visit to South America. On his return he published in 1826 the result of his observations in "A Visit to Colombia."

In 1811 he had written "An Epitome of the Arts and Sciences," in 1810 a "Military Dictionary," and in 1813 a "Handbook for Riflemen." He had been for a time Lieutenant-Colonel of a rifle regiment in the regular service, and had also acted as Adjutant-General with the rank of Colonel in 1813. On April 23, 1829, he was appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and continued to act in that capacity until his death November 24, 1835, at the age of [illegible]. William J. Duane (1827) was [illegible] Scharf & Westcott's History [illegible].

William John Duane, 1825. Born [illegible] Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland. He was the eldest son of [illegible] and Catharine [illegible] was for a time Public [illegible] accompanied him to the gallery of the [illegible] and Sarah Bache, the daughter of Benjamin [illegible]. He entered into partnership with William Levis, a paper merchant. In 1809 he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, where he at once took a prominent part in the proceedings. In the same year he wrote a work called "The Law of Nations [illegible] Popular Manner; Addressed to the Farmers of the United States [illegible] published by order of the [illegible] promotion of the Constitution [illegible] the war of 1812 he was Adjutant [illegible] the "State Fencibles" [illegible] wards Captain [illegible] in 1814 and called the "Independent Greens." In 1811 he relinquished business and began the study of law in the office of Joseph Hopkinson, afterwards Judge of the United States District Court. In 1812 and 1813 he was re-elected to the Legislature, and June 4, 1815, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. After his admission to the Bar he became Solicitor for the Guardians of the Poor, the Female Hospital Society, and the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia. In 1819 he became Secretary of the Board of School Directors, and in the fall of the same year was re-elected to the Legislature. During Governor Hiester's term he filled the office of Attorney of the Mayor's Court of the city for three years. In 1824 he was nominated for Congress but declined, and in 1828 he was tendered the nomination for Mayor of Philadelphia, but also declined, and Mr. Dallas being elected, he was tendered the office of City Solicitor, but declined that also, preferring to attend to the cares of a large family. In 1829 he was [illegible] member of Select [illegible] was nominated [illegible] the same year Stephen Girard died, and [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

not entirely resume his profession, only appearing in the Orphans' Court occasionally for some old client. The last office of a public character held by him was that of Chairman of the Girard College Committee. For many years prior to his death he suffered from an internal complaint of a painful nature. During the last year of his life he left his house but once, and then to vote at the Presidential election of 1864. He died September 26, 1865, in the 85th year of his age, and was interred in North Laurel Hill cemetery. A daughter — Mrs. [illegible] D. Gillespie — is now a prominent lady in Philadelphia. Mr. Duane for many years took an active part in the proceedings of the Hibernian Society, and was one of its Counsellors from 1825 to 1865, a period of forty years. [See sketch of his life in "Biographical Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania." Philadelphia, 1874; page 51. "Biographical Memoirs of William J. Duane." Philadelphia, 1868. Sherman & Wagner. Vol. 2, pages 127 and 154.]

Samuel Duffield, M. D., 1790.—Born in January, 1732. He was a practising [illegible] in 1771 at No. [illegible] Second street. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, 1768; Censor, 1774-82, 1789-91; Council[illegible] and [illegible], Surgeon Pennsylvania Navy, 1775; Surgeon Lower Hospital and Post House, Pennsylvania Navy, April, 1776; [illegible] member Continental Congress; [illegible] Assembly, Sunday, September 14, 1777, no [illegible] [illegible] Assembly, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(1774 — ; afterwards, 1791, in partnership with Isaac Duncan at 66 N. Second street. He died in April, 1807. His will, dated April 1, and proved April 18 of that year, mentions his wife, Letitia Duncan; [illegible] Thomas Ogden Duncan and William Clinton Duncan; and also John M[illegible], David Tobias Duncan, and Margaret Duncan.

John Dunkin, 1790.—Was a tea merchant at 99 S. Second street. He died [illegible] 1793, aged twenty-seven years, and was buried in the Third Presbyterian cemetery. Letters of administration on [illegible] were granted August 27, 1793, to Ann Dunkin, Robert Henry Dunkin [illegible] John Barclay, 1794. The [illegible] to George Meade, 1794, and Hugh Henry, 1796.

Robert Henry Dunkin, 1796.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted [illegible] January 3, 1794. He was [illegible] 13, 1794; died July 26, 1808, and was buried in the Third Presbyterian cemetery. He was a brother of John Dunkin, 1790. In the Records of the Burials there are mentioned his death and that of his brother, and also those of [illegible] William, died June 3, 1832, aged ninety-three years; Mrs. Mary Henry, [illegible] 28, 1785, aged seventy-two years; and Ann Smith, died December 3, [illegible] eighty-eight years. Mr. Dunkin was one of the Counsellors of the [illegible] 1794.

John Dunlap, 1790. Was a member [illegible] Second street. See

Thomas Dunlap, 1832. Was [illegible] of the Philadelphia Bar [illegible] to practice September 4, 1816. [illegible]

William Dunlap, 1864. Was in the [illegible] on Market street above

[illegible] Dunn, 1855. [illegible]

Dock streets, [illegible] Superintendent about 1858. He [illegible] position until March, 1869, when he resigned. The Exchange received all the shipping [illegible] years a place of great resort for business men. He died in Philadelphia, and was buried in Cathedral cemetery.

Thomas J. Dunn, 1891. Was born in Queens co., Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1847, where he [illegible] been engaged in the manufacture of cigars. He was [illegible] in the 69th Exchange Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1862 and [illegible] private in the Thirty-eighth New Jersey Volunteers, and was promoted to be First Sergeant. After the war [illegible] joined the State National Guard, and was made Captain of Company H, [illegible] Regiment, and later was Captain of Company B, First Regiment, in which latter position he served for five years.

Edwin F. Durang, 1882.—Is a native of New York city. He is a prominent architect in Philadelphia, especially known in connection with the erection of numerous Catholic church buildings and institutions. He was architect for St. Charles' Borromeo Church, Twentieth and Christian streets; St. James' Church, Thirty-eighth and Chestnut streets; Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Eighteenth above Jefferson street; Catholic Home for [illegible] below Eighteenth, on [illegible] Hospitals, etc. See [illegible]

James Duross, 1880. Was born near [illegible] and [illegible] 1834. He was in the retail grocery busi-[illegible]

[illegible] Duross, 1869.

of Clogher, County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America in May, 1833. Settled in Philadelphia and learned the printing trade at the establishment of John Young, No. 3 Black Horse alley, at that time a celebrated job printing house. He became proprietor of the same in 1847, and continued a prosperous trade until 1883, when he retired from business. He was the eldest of a family of six, and still resides in Philadelphia, on N. Eleventh street.

George W. Dwier, 1882. Born October 26, 1851, in Philadelphia. He is the son of Dennis Dwier, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and is a bookkeeper in the wholesale liquor house of Andrew C. Craig & Co. He is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Order of Sparta.

Thomas Eakin, 1846. Was a resident of Nashville, Tenn.

George Eddy, 1790. Was a merchant at No. 59 South Wharves. In 1794 he was a member of the McPherson Blues, a volunteer company of citizens organized for the expedition to Western Pennsylvania to put down the Whiskey Insurrection. Letters of administration on his estate were granted October 12, [illegible] to Louis Eddy and George Griffith, the sureties being Michael Keppele and David Lewis. He married a daughter of [illegible] Lewis, merchant.

George W. Edwards, 1850. Was a broker and financier, and also dealt in real estate. He negotiated several loans for the Reading Railroad Company. He [illegible] the owner of the Girard House, La Pierre and St. George's Hotel, and died [illegible] He died August 27, 1861, aged 56 years, and [illegible]

Thomas A. Edwards, 1833. Was [illegible] Dec. 11, 1876, at St. [illegible]

death, a period of more than fifteen years.

Thomas Robert Elcock, 1870.—Born in Philadelphia, August 16, 1838. He is the son of John Elcock and Margaret Kelly. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, September 8, 1859, and practiced law until elected Judge of Court of Common Pleas, No. 4, in 1874. He took his seat upon January 1, 1875, and served his full term of ten years, returning to the practice of the law, January 1, 1885. He is a brother of Rev. John J. Elcock, Rector of the Cathedral.

John Elliott, 1864.—Was in the wine bottling business on Walnut street below Fifth street.

William Elliott, 1790.—Of Franklin co., Pa. We can find nothing concerning him.

John Ellis, 1857.—Born in Dunawanah, County Tyrone, Ireland. Came to America in 1833, landing at Philadelphia June 17 of that year. He has been in the livery-stable business since 1839. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' organization.

Thomas Ellis, 1855.—Was in the liquor business. He died in November, 1875.

William Emsley, 1889.—Born in Yorkshire, England, June 17, 1841. He arrived in New York, and settled in Philadelphia in 1857. He served nearly three years in the 116th Regiment P. V., connected with Meagher's Brigade, 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac, and is now engaged in the manufacture of woollen yarns. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1883, and is connected with the Masonic and G. A. R. organizations.

Theodore C. Engel, 1883. Born August [illegible], 1844, at Harrisburg, Pa. He [illegible] connected with the Bergner & Engel Brewing Company of Philadelphia.

Thomas English, 1884. Resided on North [illegible] St. He died December 27, 1[illegible]

William English, 1847. Was a prominent politician and member of the [illegible] Order. He [illegible] in

demand at the society dinners on that account.

George W. Ennis, 1884.—Born in Carrigallen, County Leitrim, Ireland. He came to America in 1856 and settled in Philadelphia, January 1, 1873. He is a [illegible] and a member of the Masonic Order.

Joseph Erwin, 1790.—We can find no trace of him in the Directories or public [illegible].

Alexander Ewing, 1802.—Was probably a wholesale grocer. He died in [illegible].

John Ewing, 1802.—Was born in Nottingham, Maryland, June 22, 1732. His ancestors emigrated from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania. He graduated at Princeton in 1754, studied theology with Dr. Francis Alison, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Newcastle. While employed in teaching philosophy in the College of Philadelphia in 1759 he was called to the First Presbyterian Church in that city. In 1773 he successfully solicited subscriptions in Great Britain for the support of the academy in Newark, Delaware, and had [illegible] interviews with Lord North, the prime minister, and with Dr. Johnson. In 1775 he returned from Europe, and from 1779 until his death held, in conjunction with his pastorate, the office of Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He was a thorough mathematician and scientist, and assisted Rittenhouse in surveying the boundaries of several States. The University of Edin[illegible] conferred the degree of LL.D. in 1773. [illegible] President of the American [illegible] Society, and made several [illegible] Transactions of the Society. He [illegible] Philosophical Society [illegible] Society [illegible] Society [illegible]

practice law until his death, and was for a number of years agent for the Dowager-Queen Christina of Spain, who was the possessor of real estate in Philadelphia. He was for a time President of the Sunbury and Erie R. R. Co., and afterwards of the West Chester and Philadelphia R. R. Co. He died at his beautiful country seat "Runnimead," in Upper Darby, Delaware co., Pa., July 6, 1873, leaving his widow Sarah L. but no children surviving. He was buried in the cemetery attached to St. Charles Borromeo Church, Kellyville, Pa. One of his nephews Christopher Fallon, is a member of the Philadelphia Bar. John Fallon (1841) was his brother.

John Fallon, 1841. Born in Cadiz, Spain, February 13, 1819. He was a brother of Christopher Fallon (1841). He was educated at Carlow College, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia about 1836. He was a railroad engineer for two years, then studied law with his brother and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, March 6, 1841. He and his brother were agents for the Dowager Queen Christina of Spain, in which position he continued to act after his brother's death. He died at Au Sable Chasm, New York, September 9, 1885, and was buried at Woodlands cemetery, West Philadelphia. He left a widow, Susan E., and one son, Francis C., member of Philadelphia Bar. Mr. Fallon served as one of the Counsellors of the Society, 1843-1853.

James Fargus, 1790. We can find no trace of him in the Directories or public records.

Stephen Farrelly, 1885. Born in Ireland in 1843. He is the son of Owen Farrelly, who brought his family to America in 1848. At the age of 17 he entered the service, in New York city, of Dexter & [illegible], with whom he remained [illegible] When the business of the company was [illegible] the American News Company, [illegible] Company, [illegible] J. [illegible] partnership was formed under the firm name of Cooper, Olcott & Farrelly. In 1869 he sold out his interest in the firm and returned to New York, where he established the National News Company, which was finally merged into the American News Company. In 1878 he was appointed manager of the Philadelphia branch of the company and removed to this city. By close attention to business and superior management he has made it one of the leading business establishments of the State. Mr. Farrelly is President of the Catholic Club, member of the Pennsylvania Historical and American Catholic Historical Societies, Citizens' Municipal Association, Penn Club, Art Club, and Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. In 1883 he was elected a Director of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and he is now a Director of the City Trust Company and of the Beneficial Savings Fund Society. [See Biogr. Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians, 3d series, p. 331.]

Bernard N. Farren, 1885. Was elected a member in 1885, but resigned September 17, 1890. He resided at 1731 Spring Garden street.

Charles Fay, 1882.—Born in Ballinaugh, County Cavan, Ireland, [illegible] ber, 1840. He came to America when only 13 years of age, landing at Philadelphia in 1853. He was one of the founders of St. Ann's Literary Institute, and was its President for two years. He has also been a School Director in the 25th Ward for several terms. He is a member of the Irish National League and is also connected with most of the associations in St. Ann's Parish, Port Richmond. He is a builder and contractor by occupation.

Thomas Fay, 1846. Was born in the town of Drogheda, Ireland, in January, 1803, and came to Philadelphia in July, 1824, where he was in the grocery [illegible] He died February [illegible] was buried in the New Catholic [illegible]

James Faye, 1840.—Was [illegible] accountant. He resided at No. 135 Catharine [illegible]

James Fearon, 1825. Was a soap [illegible] He died August [illegible] [illegible] was buried [illegible]



JAMES M. FERGUSON.

St. Peter's churchyard, Third and Pine streets.

Christopher Carson Febiger, 1821. He removed from Philadelphia to Wilmington, Del. His will, dated May 2, 1828, and proved February 4, 1829, mentions his wife Hannah, and his sons, Christian, [illegible] John C. and George L. Febiger. He was probably a son of Col. Christian Febiger, Captain of First City Troop.

John Fenlin, 1851.—Was born June 22, 1800, in County Carlow, Ireland, and came to America about 1827. He was proprietor of the "Old Rotterdam Hotel," Third street above Race, for many years. Before the days of steam-railroads stages ran from his house to New York. His house was the booking office. He was a member of the city militia during the Native American riots of 1844. In 1861 he removed to Cape May, N. J., where he kept a hotel and where he died November 4, 1870. He was buried in St. Augustine's churchyard, Fourth street above Race.

James McIntire Ferguson, 1873.—Born in Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, August 1, 1834. He came to the United States in 1847, landing at New York in June of that year and coming at once to Philadelphia. At an early age he was apprenticed to the printing trade. During his apprenticeship he was selected by his employer to conduct the [illegible] of the *Westminster Herald*, at New Wilmington, Pa., and seized the opportunity to take a two years' course of study at Westminster College, without remitting his professional labors. On the completion of his studies he took up a temporary residence in Pittsburgh, and the [illegible] the *Daily Pittsburgh*. Returning to Philadelphia, he purchased [illegible] in the *Christian Instructor*, and about the same time established the [illegible]. In 1870 he formed with S. A. George the firm of S. A. George [illegible] and [illegible] became [illegible] & Co., and [illegible] by his brother George [illegible]

ber of the Quaker City Barge Club, and Commodore of the Navy for several years. It was in great part due to his exertions that the International Rowing Regatta on the Schuylkill in the Centennial Year was made such a great success. He had previously visited [illegible] to encourage rowing clubs there to participate. The regatta commenced August 2 and closed September [illegible]. In 1873 Mr. Ferguson was elected a member of the Board of Port Wardens, and in 1878 was elected President of the Board. In the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the City of Philadelphia the river display and opening of the festival, illustrating the arrival of William Penn, was entrusted to him, and was one of the most successful portions of the exhibition. He was a member of the Masonic organization, of the Order of Sparta, and the Union League. He was also the first President of the Stylus Club. He was elected Vice-President of the Hibernian Society upon March 17, 1885, but died before the expiration of his term, upon November 5, 1885.

George Sloan Ferguson, 1881.—Was born February 22, 1836, in Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. He is the President of the George S. Ferguson Co., printers, electrotypers and publishers, at 15 North Seventh street. His brother, James McIntire Ferguson (1873), was also a member of the firm previous to its incorporation. He came to America in June, 1847. He [illegible] and published the *American Guardian*, the *Christian [illegible]*, the *Presbyterian [illegible]*, *Presbyterian Banner* [illegible]. He [illegible] of the Union League, Order of Sparta, Stylus Club, Columbia Club, Harrison Literary Institute, and also of the Masonic organization. His [illegible] to the publication of this volume [illegible] to his great interest in the subject is due the excellent typography [illegible]

Thomas D. Ferguson, 1880. [illegible] Mc[illegible], in Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. He is in the [illegible] and [illegible] business at [illegible] street [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mc[illegible] [illegible]

tled in Philadelphia January 7 of the same year. He is a member of the Masonic organization. He was elected Secretary of the Hibernian Society, March 17, 1886, and assigned shortly afterwards to the Committee to prepare this History. He still worthily occupies the position of Secretary, and is noted for the great accuracy and completeness of the minutes and of all the work which he performs for the Society. His records are models of care and ca[illegible]

Patrick Ferrall, 1792.—Was first clerk in the office for settling accounts between the United States and individual States. We can find nothing further concerning him.

John Field, 1882. Was born October 8, 1834, in County Derry, Ireland. In 1848 he left Ireland with his parents and came to Philadelphia. His father died on the voyage and was buried at sea. He obtained employment with Amat Young, the founder of the present firm of Young, Smyth, Field & Co., of which firm he is now a partner and the active manager. He was a prominent member of the Committee of One Hundred, is Treasurer of the Franklin Reformatory Home, a Manager of the Magdalen Society, a Trustee of the Y. M. C. A. property, a Director of the Mechanics Bank, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Orphanage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination he is an active member. He was President of the Hibernian Society from March 17, 1886, to March 17, 1888, and is much respected for his upright and sterling character. He was appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia by President Harrison, and entered on the discharge of his duties December 1, 1889. On October [illegible], 1861, he was married to Sarah Hunter, of Philadelphia, and has three sons and two daughters. His partner, David Young (1882), was also a member of the H[illegible] Society.

William Findley, 1790. Of Westmoreland county, was born in the North of Ireland, 1[illegible]. He came to Pennsylvania [illegible], 1[illegible], and taught school for [illegible] years. He [illegible] vention after the Declaration of Independence, on the ground that the people should select some other than a stranger lately arrived in the country. After the Revolution he removed to Westmoreland co. An intelligent and fluent speaker, he soon became a politician; he was a member of the State Legislature, of the Constitutional Convention of 1790, and a member of Congress from 1791 99 and from 1[illegible]. At the time of the "Whiskey Insurrection" in 1791 he took a prominent part in the defence of law and order, and, with David Bedick, was appointed, October 2, 1791, to wait upon President Washington and Governor Mifflin to explain the state of affairs in the western counties and to assure the National and State authorities that submission and order could be restored without the aid of military force. Mr. Findley sided with Albert Gallatin in his opposition to the United States Constitution. He published "A Review of the Funding System," 1794; "History of the Whiskey Insurrection of Western Pennsylvania," 1796; and "Observations," vindicating religious liberty, against S. B. Wylie. He died in Unity township, Westmoreland co., April 5, 1821. [See "Pennsylvania Archives," second series, Vol. 4, p. 48; "Pennsylvania Magazine," Vol. 5, p. 440; "History of Westmoreland Co., Pa."]

James Finley, 1790. Was a school master. He probably died in February, 1803.

Andrew Fisher, 1818.—Was in the hat business at 25 High street.

Thomas Fisher, 1864.—Was born in the city of Dublin about 1816, and came to Philadelphia in 1836, where he was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business, Fourth street below Market. He was a member of Common Council from the 6th Ward [illegible] was for many years a Director of the Mechanics Insurance Company.

William A. Fisher, 1882.—Was with [illegible], No. [illegible] Market street.

Robert Fitzgerald, 1790.—Was a [illegible] at 37 Penn street. He [illegible] of the Pennsylvania Hospital [illegible] Mayor's office [illegible] 20

"Robert Fitzgerald, 2 Sq. to 0. Heads and Pins for Grape Shott for fort Island," and in the minutes of the State Navy Board, April 1, 1777, there is an entry, "Robert Fitzgerald to deliver Capt. Brown, 168 bottoms for Grape Shott and what Blocks he wants." He was buried in St. Paul's churchyard, Third and Walnut streets, on April 5, 1813. His will, dated April 2, 1812, and proved April 8, 1813, mentions his wife, Lydia; his daughters, Martha and Ann; and his son, John.

Michael Fitzmaurice, 1884.—Was born March 10, 1845, in Lettrim, County Kerry, Ireland, and came to America in October, 1868. He is in the liquor business. He is a Director of St. Agatha's Building and Loan Association.

Florence Fitzpatrick, 1865.—Was in the auction business.

John James Fitzpatrick, 1884.—Was born at Grand View, Lancaster co., Pa., October 17, 1849. Both his parents, Hugh and Bridget McGrann Fitzpatrick, were natives of County Cavan, Ireland. Mr. Fitzpatrick was a railroad contractor and resided in Lancaster, Pa. He died December 14, 1880.

Joseph M. Fitzpatrick, 1888.—Is a son of Philip Fitzpatrick (1872). He was a member of the warehousing firm of Pemberton & Fitzpatrick.

Philip Fitzpatrick, 1872.—Was born at Gorthill, County Cavan, Ireland, September 21, 1828. He came to America when but five years of age, arriving at New York in 1834. He began life as an apprentice in a printing office but left it to engage in the oyster business, and was afterwards a ship chandler. He was also occupied in building vessels, tugs, steamers, boats, etc. At present he is a [illegible] and warehouse merchant, doing [illegible] Walnut street. He is one of the Board of Trustees of City Ice Boats. He was one of the organizers of [illegible] National Bank and [illegible] He has also been a Director of the Beneficial Saving Fund for the last twenty years, Vice-President of the Maritime [illegible] Manager of the [illegible] Orphan Asylum, and was a member of Common Council. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society [illegible] 1881, and on the Executive Committee, 1882–85. (See "Men of America: City Government of Philadelphia, 1885.")

Terence Fitzpatrick, 1889. Was born in Belmabet, County Cavan, Ireland, March 7, 1849, and came to Philadelphia in 1857. He is a builder and contractor (houses), and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Franklin Institute.

Timothy Fitzpatrick, 1870.—Was born in Ireland. He was the senior member of the firm of Fitzpatrick and Holt, manufacturers, Manayunk, and owners of extensive cotton and woolen mills. He died December 12, 1887. He left a widow, Helen, and a son, John J. Fitzpatrick.

Thomas Fitzsimons, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 11).

Roger Flahaven, Jr., 1790. Was a brushmaker on Second street. Letters of administration on his estate were granted June 27, 1799, to Sarah Flahaven.

Thomas Flahaven, 1790.—Was a livery stable keeper. His will, dated December 19, 1807, and proved January 5, 1808, mentions his wife, Mary Flahaven; his brother, Martin Flahaven, "now living in County Waterford, Ireland," and his sister, Eleanor Flahaven.

Robert Flanagan, 1859.—Kept the Pat Lyon Hotel, Sixth below Race street. He is said to have originated building associations in Philadelphia. He died November [illegible], 1891, leaving a wife and [illegible] children. Patrick Rafferty (1860) was one of the executors of his will.

Plunket Fleeson, 1790. The [illegible] of an Irishman who had emigrated at an early date to Philadelphia, was born in [illegible] 1721, [illegible] in Lord's company in the Associated Regiment of Foot, of Philadelphia, which was raised for the defence of the city against the privateers of France and Spain. In 1752 he was [illegible] the Hibernia Fire Company, with which he was associated for many years. He took an active

part in the measures of resistance by the citizens of Philadelphia against the exactions of the Crown preceding the Revolution, and throughout the war he was an ardent supporter of the Colonial cause. He served on numerous committees of citizens during that period, and in September, 1776, he was a subscriber to the amount of £500 "to recruit the line of this State with soldiers to be raised during the war." He was popularly known as "Squire Fleeson," by reason of being a Justice of the Peace for many years. On November 18, 1780, he was commissioned Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and also of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and also, on January 13, 1781, of the Orphans' Court. He held these positions for several years. He died in August, 1791, aged 77 years. He was married in Christ Church, June 10, 1753, to Martha Linton. His will, dated June 30, 1791, and proved August 26, 1791, mentions his daughter, Martha Canadine, wife of Thomas Canadine; his son-in-law, John Linton; Peter Glentworth and Plunket Glentworth, sons of George Glentworth, physician; his grandson, Plunket Fleeson, son of his son, Thomas Fleeson; his daughter, Esther Hazlewood; his granddaughter, Sarah Penrose; Margaret Glentworth, sister of John Linton and wife of George Glentworth; his son-in-law, John Hazlewood; and Thomas Canadine. His son, Thomas Fleeson, and his son-in-law, Samuel Penrose, were the executors. [See "Simpson's Lives," p. 57.]

Rev. Francis Anthony Fleming, 1790. The researches of M. I. J. Griffin show that he came to Philadelphia December, 1790. He belonged to the Order of Preachers (Dominicans), and, according to Thompson Westcott, was a Jesuit according to John Gilmary Shea, a secular priest. [See also Rev. Joseph H. Keller's] History of St. Mary's Church at the time of his death. At the Synod of Baltimore, November 7, 1791, he was appointed Vicar-General of Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia, 1792, and was buried in St. Mary's. He was the author of "Free Discussion of Voltaire

Philadelphia, 1792. His will, dated September 10, 1793, proved November 28, 1793, bequeathed to his "good friend, Rev. Robert Molyneux, Presd't of the Academy of George Town, on the Potomack, in the State of Maryland, all his property, which is vested in six per cent. certificates of the United States; $50 to the poor of St. Mary's Church, and all his remaining property in money and effects to Mr. Joseph Hann, residing in Lisbon." His dear companion and good friend, Rev. Lawrence Grosl, and Rev. Christopher Vincent Keating, were appointed his executors. (See page 164).

William James Fleming, M. D., 1854.—Was born March 19, 1828, in Philadelphia. He was the son of Joseph Fleming, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who came to this city and became a prominent manufacturer of cotton-goods, etc., at Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets, where he had large mills—and of Letitia Pike, a native of Lifford, County Donegal, Ireland. The son graduated as a physician from the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, and visited Europe for about six months and practiced his profession until his death. During the rebellion he was surgeon with McClellan's army; then surgeon at David's Island, N.Y., where the Confederate wounded from Gettysburg were taken; then surgeon in New Orleans. Upon his return to Philadelphia he settled down to practice, and was both physician and surgeon. He was a member of Philadelphia County Medical Society. He was noted for attending the poor in a charitable way. He died March 1, 1889.

Alexander Flemming, 1827.—Was a sea captain. He probably died in June, 1828.

Robert Flemming, 1819.—Was born in County Monaghan, Ireland. Was in the grocery business on Market street west of Broad for many years, and made a good wealthy. He was a bachelor and lived at [illegible] South Penn square. The will of Robert Flemming, merchant of Philadelphia and Charleston in South Carolina, "but now a permanent resident of Philadelphia," dated December 27, 1843, proved April 17, 1845, mentions his nephew John

Flemming, his niece Ann Dobbins, Jas. Alexander and Thomas Dobbins, sons of his niece Ann Dobbins; Elizabeth Ellison, daughter of his niece Ann Adgar; his four nieces Mary Henry, Ann Ross, widow of James Ross, deceased, of South Carolina; Margaret Brown, wife of William Brown, and Jane Stewart, wife of Dr. Robert Stewart, deceased; his nephew Robert Flemming Henry, of Charleston, his nephew Robert F. Henry. On his tombstone in the cemetery alongside of the Academy of Natural Sciences is the inscription: "Robert Flemming, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, and for many years a merchant in Charleston, S. C. Died at Philadelphia April 13, 1845, aged 80 years."

John W. Fletcher, 1790.—Was a merchant at 235 High street.

William Flintham, 1813. Was descended from one of seven brothers who emigrated to America probably before 1730 and settled in Cecil co., Maryland. William Flintham removed to Philadelphia, where he became a merchant at 55 North Front street. [See Ritter's "Philadelphia and her Merchants," 1860, p. 25.]

Edward Henry Flood, 1882.—Born in Kelshandre, County Cavan, Ireland, February 24, 1830. He came to America in April, 1851, landing at Quebec, and settling in Philadelphia in 1857. He is a house carpenter and builder. He served during the rebellion, entering as Captain of Light Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and being afterwards promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment.

William Henry Flood, 1884.—Born September 22, 1832, at Bethlehem, Pa. He is a son of John Flood, a native of County Kildare, Ireland, who came to America in 1820. He was formerly a farmer and afterwards a contractor, having removed to Philadelphia in December, [illegible] October, [illegible].

Bernard Flynn, 1845. Was a resident of Lancaster, Pa.

James D. Flynn, 1882. Born [illegible] Philadelphia, New Jersey, [illegible] County, Ohio, [illegible] Diocese of Dublin, Ireland. [illegible]

been for some years past editor of the *Hibernian Register*, the [illegible] paper published in that town. He married Jane Flanagan, a daughter of Robert Flanagan [illegible] 1859.

Standish Ford, 1790.—Was a merchant, in partnership with John Reed at 33 South Front street. His will, dated December 2, 1805, and proved May 16, 1806, mentions the firm of Reed & Ford; Mary Ford, his reputed daughter, and George Ford, his reputed son, and Mary Groves, their mother; his sister Ann Ford; Mrs. Mary Blackburn; and his wife Sarah Ford. He considers Reed & Ford worth $200,000. He was married in Christ Church, December 5, 1795, to Sarah Britton.

Isaac Forsyth, 1818.—Was a house carpenter at 64 South Sixth street. His will, dated July 15, 1820, and proved July 21, 1820, mentions Elizabeth Forsyth, his wife, and William, Joseph, Kenneth, and Presley, his children.

Frederick L. Foster, 1889. Is in the wholesale boot and shoe business at 430 Market street. He did not return his blank.

James J. Foster, 1891.—Is the proprietor of the Buena Vista Hotel at Gloucester, New Jersey.

Solomon Foster, 1884. Born December 25, 1844, in Pottsville, Pa. His paternal grandfather, Jesse Foster, now [illegible] years of age and a native of New England, is yet living at the same place. None of his ancestors were Irish. He is a member of the Schuylkill county, Pa., Bar, but for some years past has devoted his attention [illegible] to the [illegible] business. In 1875 he started the [illegible] of Pottsville, and edited it for five years, and was also connected with the *Morning* [illegible]. [illegible] member of the Masonic Order and of the Order of Sparta, and the author of the "Manual of Ancient [illegible]."

Stephen E. Fotterall, 1818. Was a [illegible] merchant [illegible] will [illegible] 1859, [illegible] N. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] E. Babcock, his adopted great-grand-

children; Hannah Emerick and Rebecca Mercier, his wife's sisters. His executors were Stephen G. and Wm. Fotterall, his sons, and Wm. J. Duane (1825), Evan Rogers and David Winebrenner. Mr. Fotterall served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1820–1821.

Edward Fox, 1790.—Secretary and Vice-President of the Society, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1762. He was the son of Thomas Fox and Elizabeth Fullerd. He was educated in Dublin and came to this country in 1775 or 1776, in consequence of the family being engaged in the unsuccessful revolt against the British Government. He read law with Judge Chase, the elder, of Maryland, and afterwards settled in Philadelphia, probably about 1785. Among the secret archives of the British Government inspected a few years ago was one of special note to the United States Minister, is a letter from General Guy Carleton dated April, 1783, stating that Edward Fox "came to this country some years since and carried on business in the mercantile line. His present office was conferred upon him since Mr. Morris came into administration and he has [illegible] of [illegible] per year. He is a young man of good abilities, especially in his present line." At the date of the letter he was Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, which position he held from 1778 to probably 1783, after which he resumed the practice of the law. He was Commissioner of the General Hospital Department, New York, in 1785. About this time he probably settled in Philadelphia, where he went into business. In 1791 he was Secretary of the Bank of the United States. He was a public auctioneer by [illegible] of Governor Mifflin's [illegible]; to 1801, a broker in 1801, a conveyancer [illegible], and Secretary of the American [illegible] Co. [illegible] Congress from [illegible] He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pugh, of Doylestown, Pa., [illegible] law. Their son, Edward Fox Pugh, born 1847, is a member of the Philadelphia Bar. A daughter, Mary Pugh, married to Joseph Wa[illegible] Godcheu, also a member of Philadelphia Bar. Another daughter, Sophia Pu[illegible] married 1885 to Hugh B. Eastburn, a member of the Bucks county Bar. 3. [illegible] John Fox, born 1824, a member of the Northampton county Bar, residing [illegible], Pa. He married first in 1850 M[illegible]e Wilson, and second in 1875 Elizabeth S. F. Randolph. A daughter, Emily Fox, died 1883, married John L. Wilson, a member of the Easton Bar. A son, John Fox, born 1852, is now pastor of North Church (Presbyterian), Allegheny county, Pa. Another son, Edward John Fox, Jr., born 1858, is now in partnership with his father, a member of the Easton Bar. 4. Mary Rodman Fox, unmarried. 5. Louis Rodman Fox, born 1834, was admitted to Bucks county Bar, but afterwards studied for the ministry, and is now pastor of Union Church (Presbyterian), Detroit, Michigan. Edward Fox Pugh, Esq., of Philadelphia, has published a memoir of Edward Fox.

John Fox, 1808. Son of Edward Fox [illegible], was born April 29, 1787. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, read law with Hon. Alexander J. Dallas and practiced in Bucks county, Pa. He was Deputy Attorney-General for fifteen years for that district. During the War of 1812 he was Aide-de-Camp to General Worrell, with the rank of Lieutenant. He was also a Major-General of Militia for Bucks and Montgomery counties, and was also a member of Congress. In 1830 he was appointed, by Governor Wolf, President-Judge of Bucks and Montgomery [illegible] held that office until 1842 [illegible] April [illegible]. He married, in [illegible] daughter of Gilbert Rodman. He was one of the Counsellors of [illegible]

Samuel Fox, 1813.—Son of Edward [illegible] was born [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

John Frazer, 1865.—Was born in Ireland and came to Philadelphia about 1832. He was a manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods at 710 South Twelfth street.

Robert Frazer, 1814. Was a son of General Persifor Frazer of the Revolutionary Army, who was the son of John Frazer, a native of Ireland, who came to Philadelphia in 1735. He was born January 11, 1786, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, July 25, 1792. He became Prosecuting Attorney of Chester county and held that position for many years. He died January 20, 1821, and was buried at Middletown, Delaware co., Pa. He was married three times; first, on May 3, 1798, to Mary Ball, who died June 21, 1800. Second, to Elizabeth Fries, who died June 16, 1815. Third, to Alice, widow of Eli Yarnall and daughter of Joseph Pennell. She died February 11, 1818. Dr. Persifor Frazer of Philadelphia is a grandson of Robert Frazer.

Robert Frazier, 1802. We have no information concerning him. There was a Robert Frazier, attorney-at-law, 128 Chestnut street, noted in the Directory for 1802.

Tristam B. Freeman, 1808.—Was of the firm of T. B. Freeman & Co., auctioneers, 177 High street.

Richard Fullerton, 1790.—Was a merchant at 69 North Third street in 1791.

Charles A. Furbush, 1891. Manufacturer; did not return his blank.

John S. Furey, 1826.—On December 22, 1825, we find a deed to John S. Furey, [illegible]

James Galbraith, 1840. We have [illegible]

A. J. Gallagher & Son, 1870. [illegible]

A. J. Gallagher & Son. He was a Director of the Commonwealth Insurance Company and of the Beneficial Saving Fund, and a member of the Commercial Exchange, Catholic Club, Park Art Association, Drug Exchange, Merchants' Fund Association, and Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He died February 17, 1880.

Augustus B. Gallagher, 1883.—Son of Anthony J. Gallagher (1870), was born in Philadelphia, June 26, 1849. He was in the wholesale liquor business with his father, at 207 and 209 North Second street. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Catholic Club, and the Drug Exchange, and was also attached to the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. He died October 25, 1886.

Bernard Gallagher, 1820.—Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1787. He came to America about 1810, landing at Philadelphia. He kept a wine and grocery store at the southwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, upon the site of the present [illegible] building. He was a Trustee of St. Mary's Catholic Church. He died in or near New Orleans, of yellow fever, about 1833. Anthony J. Gallagher (1870) was his son.

Charles J. Gallagher, 1877. Was born in Philadelphia, March, 1839. His father was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. James Maguire (1854) was his uncle. Mr. Gallagher is a wholesale liquor merchant, of the firm of Gallagher & Burns, southwest corner Tenth and Filbert streets. He is President of the Mechanics' Insurance Company and a Director of the Beneficial Saving Fund. [illegible] Mr. Burns [illegible] and current member of the Society, and has hosts of friends.

Christopher Gallagher, 1881.—[illegible] Tyrconnel, County Donegal, Ireland, and came to the United States [illegible] Philadelphia, where he [illegible] He [illegible] member of the Catholic Club, the American [illegible] Historical Society, Pioneer [illegible] and [illegible]



CAPT HENRY GEDDES.

connected with various other organizations.

James Gallagher, M. D., 1790. Was one of the Society's physicians in 1799, and a member of the Acting Committee in 1796. He died in 1822, his will being proved April 24th of that year.

John N. Gallagher, 1886.—Born November 6, 1837, in New York city. He is a grandson of John Gallagher, of Londonderry, Ireland, who fled to this country in 1798 to save his life. He removed from New York to Philadelphia in 1872, and is the publisher and proprietor of the *Real Estate Record*. He has also been employed by the Philadelphia *Record* since 1877. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Knights of Birmingham.

Hugh Gamble, 1859. Died July 3, 1890, and was buried in Mt. Moriah cemetery. He lived at 733 South Sixteenth street.

Simon Gartland, 1864. Was born in Philadelphia in 1811. He was the son of James Gartland and Mary Gartland (*née* Conroy), of Dublin, Ireland. He was a leather-currier until 1840, and a very prominent Catholic undertaker from 1845 until his death, May 8, 1874. He was buried in Cathedral cemetery. He conducted many of the most prominent funerals, and did the largest business as an undertaker in the State.

James Gass, 1855.—Was of the firm of McFadden & Gass, dealers in dry goods and notions. He was a native of Ireland.

James Gay, 1854. Was a member of City Councils. He was a native of Ireland. Captain James Gay took a great interest in the Society, and he served on the Acting Committee 1850-1861. His will, dated November 25, 1860, and proved December 1, 1860, mentions his nephew Gilbert Gay; his sister, Sarah Caldwell; Andrew Gordon, husband of his niece, Mary Caldwell; John Moffatt, husband of his niece, Rebecca Caldwell; his nephew, John Gay; and his niece, [illegible] to whom he bequeathed $[illegible] each, [illegible] Presbyterian Church, [illegible] Academy, [illegible] Gay Gordon, 1882, is a grandnephew of Captain James Gay.

Henry Geddes, 1790. A communication in a Wilmington paper at the time of his death, 1833, gives the following relating to him: "He was born in Dublin, Ireland, the 15th of June, O. S. In Trinity College, of the same city, he received his education [illegible] years of age. At this period, having a predilection for a seafaring life, he entered as a midshipman in the British Navy, and continued in the service about seven years. In 1775 he resigned, and, having friends and relatives in America, he emigrated, intending to make our country his future home. He landed at Wilmington, and in 1776 was united in marriage to her who, after fifty-seven years of domestic enjoyment survives to mourn the loss of her partner. The Revolutionary War having now commenced, he entered the army as Quartermaster to Colonel Duff's regiment of 1776-7. But having still a preference for the sea, in 1777 he left the army and took charge of a merchant vessel belonging to Baltimore, in which employment he continued until he received a commission of Post-Captain in the Navy of the United States. In this capacity he commanded the frigate *Patapsco*, and rendered important services to the country. On the reduction of the navy, being put out of commission, he returned to the merchant service, and continued therein till the war of 1812; and after the peace of 1815 he made one or two voyages more. In 1816 he was appointed an Inspector of Revenue within the Delaware district, which office he held and faithfully executed to the time of his decease. After a long life of uncommon health and vigor of constitution, he died suddenly of apoplexy at Port Penn, Delaware, on Sabbath morning, at 6 o'clock, the first day of the present month, exchanging, as we trust, an earthly for a heavenly and eternal rest. Though 84 years of age, till his last attack, it might almost be said of him, as was [illegible] Moses, 'His eye was not dim nor his natural force abated.' One cause of his longevity, beyond a doubt, was his [illegible]

presented as a model for most men. The testimony of a boatman who had been for many years in his employ would be, I have no doubt, the testimony of all his friends, to wit: that in all weather, whether it rained or shined, in storm or calm, he never saw the Captain out of humor. For myself, I can say, I never saw him but in one mood - that of perpetual cheerfulness."

The writer of the communication concludes as follows: "He was remarkable also for his *temperance*, even when 'temperate drunkenness' pervaded almost all classes of the community. And in keeping order on his vessel he never found it necessary to use an *oath*. And yet no officer was ever more cheerfully obeyed. It was his frequent remark that 'were there no swearing on the quarter-deck, there would be none in the cabin.' In personal appearance and manners Captain Geddes was one of those men who, when once seen, are never forgotten. His image was as distinctly impressed on my mind the first time I saw him, sixteen years ago, as it is now. His erect posture, his quick step, his cane in his hand, his friendly eye, the smile on his lips, the graceful bow, the words of courtesy, the warm greeting with your hand in both of his, gave me at once an image of the man that has never been altered, and will never be effaced. His hardy habits, his remarkable activity, his regularity and punctuality in all his engagements, a rare quality in those days, his universal politeness and friendliness, his conscientious integrity, his forbearance toward others, and general blamelessness of life, made him [illegible]. His forbearance toward others was most remarkable. He [illegible] ever to have heard a whisper to his dis- [illegible] Henry [illegible] married Margaret Latimer, November, 1770. Margaret Latimer was the daughter of James Latimer and Sarah Geddes his wife, and to their house, in Newport, Delaware, near Wilmington, Henry Geddes came on his arrival from Ireland. Henry Geddes Banning, of Wilmington, Delaware, is a grandson. Captain Geddes died in 1833.

John G. George, 1816.—Was in the grocery business.

Thomas German, 1833.—We know nothing of him, excepting that on October 28, 1848, letters of administration on his estate were granted to William German, the sureties being David German and Frederick A. Vincent.

Robert Getty, 1803. All that we know of him is that he was in business at 108 Race street.

John Geyer, 1811. — Was in the grocery business at 207 High street. He was an Alderman, and Mayor of the city from October 19, 1813, to October 18, 1814. In the latter year he was a member of the Committee of Defence of the City. He was also Register of Wills from March 28, 1825, to March 6, 1830. His will, dated October 20, 1835, and proved October 20, 1835, mentions his wife Sarah; his brother, George; his son, William H. Geyer; his daughter, Maria Geyer Keyser, and her husband, Nathan L. Keyser; his mother, Barbara Geyer, and his grandson, John Geyer Keyser.

James Smith Gibbons, 1857.—Was born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1826. He is a son of James Gibbons, a native of Ballinullen, County Donegal, Ireland, and of Sarah Duffy, a native of Inishowen, [illegible]. He was in the dry goods business and was a member of the firms of [illegible] Brothers & Co.; Cottringer, [illegible] & Gibbons; Gibbons & Carroll; [illegible] & Gibbons & Co. During the [illegible], when the Potomac [illegible] Government [illegible] to Washington [illegible] Washington [illegible] Overton, [illegible] with

continued until the blockade was raised. Mr. Gibbons was a Director of the Mercantile Library. He died in 1891.

Charles H. Gibson, 1882.—Did not return his blank.

John Gibson, 1851.—Was a wholesale distiller, head of the firm of John Gibson, Sons & Co. He died in March, 1865. His will, signed January 9, 1861, and proved March 21, 1865, bequeathed $[illegible] to the Protestant Episcopal Hospital; $5,000 to the poor of the parish school of St. James' Episcopal Church; $[illegible] to the Foster Home. Henry C. Gibson, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, was a son of John Gibson.

John Bannister Gibson, 1845.—Was born in Shearman's Valley, Pa., November 8, 1780. He was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson, an officer in the Revolutionary army, who fell in St. Clair's expedition against the Indians, on the Miami, in 1791. He graduated from Dickinson College, studied law and was admitted to the Bar in Cumberland county in 1803, at Carlisle, Pa., and afterwards removed to Beaver, in the same State. In 1810 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected the following year. In July, 1813, he was appointed President-Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and three years after was commissioned an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1827 he was appointed Chief-Justice by the Governor, succeeding Chief Justice Tilghman. In 1838, at the date of the adoption of the then new constitution of the State, he resigned his office, but was immediately re-[illegible] by the Governor. By a change in the Constitution, making the Judiciary [illegible] he was [illegible] in 1851. During the same year he was elected an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, [illegible] the first judges who ever sat in a Pennsylvania Court. He was frequently at the [illegible] & [illegible] Hon. Wm. A. Porter; "Biogr. Encyc. Penna.," p. 350.

Charles M. Gilbertson, 1865.—Was a refiner at Passyunk and Washington avenues.

James Giles, 1802.—Is referred to as General James Giles.

John Gilkie, 1859.—Was in business at 26 South Seventh street.

John Gill, Jr., 1818.—Was a merchant and uncle of Archibald Campbell, 1834. His will, dated May 20, 1842, and proved August 2, 1843, mentions his nephews, Archibald Campbell and John Gill Campbell; his nieces, Elizabeth Gill Baker, Harriet Sykes Oakman, and Ann Matilda Campbell; Anthony Blanchard, husband of his late niece, Elizabeth M. Blanchard, of city of Albany; his niece, Caroline Nessle, daughter of his late brother Matthew Gill; his nephews, Charles, John W. and William Gill, children of his late brother, William Gill; his niece, Mary Lintner, and his nephews, James and Robert Campbell, children of his late sister Ann Campbell; his niece, Ann Gill, and nephews, John G. Gill, Robert Gill, Jr., and Matthew Gill, M. D., children of his late brother, George Gill; his niece, Elizabeth Wood, daughter of his late sister, Elizabeth Wood; and his late brother, Robert Gill, of New York. His executors were Archibald Campbell, Benj. Gerhard and Hugh Campbell.

William Gill, 1817.—Brother of John Gill, Jr. (1818), was a merchant at 127 High street. He died prior to 1842.

William Gillespie, 1846.—Was born January 6, 1817, of Irish parents, at Para[illegible]. Left school [illegible] He was [illegible] business on Market street. He removed to Water street below Market, as a mem[illegible] & Co., [illegible] Water, Gillespie & Sons [illegible] street.

David Gilman, 1864.—[illegible] came to Philadelphia in 1848. He is an importer, warehouse and wholesale liquor

dealer at 120 Walnut street. In 1886 he was a member of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and has been otherwise a prominent citizen for many years. Mr. Giltinan served on the Finance Committee of the Society, 1882–1886.

Robert A. Given, M. D., 1845.—Was born March 15, 1816, in the parish of Ardstraw, County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in June, 1836, and became a practicing physician. He was Assistant Physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane for nearly three years, and Physician to the Eastern Penitentiary for seven years. He established and conducted for thirty years the Burn-Brae Hospital, a private asylum for mental diseases. He died January 10, 1888, and was buried at Laurel Hill cemetery. He was one of the two Physicians of the Society, 1855–1881.

John P. Shindle Gobin, 1889.—Was born in Sunbury, Pa., January 29, 1837. His great grandfather, Charles Gobin, was a native of Ireland. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he immediately enlisted, April 19, 1861, and served with great gallantry throughout the war. On July 21, 1864, he was promoted from Captain of Company C, 17th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Major; on November 4, 1864, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; on January 3, 1865, to be Colonel, and on March 13, 1865, to be Brevet Brigadier-General. He was mustered out of service with his regiment on December 25, 1865. Since that date he has been a practicing attorney in Lebanon, Pennsylvania. Taking an active interest in State politics, he was elected to the State Senate in 1884 and again elected in 1888. He is also Brigadier-General of the State National Guard, a Trustee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, Pennsylvania, and Vice-President of the Commission on Soldiers' Orphans' Schools. He is also a Director of the First National Bank of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. Colonel Gobin is a companion of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Old Comrades' and [illegible] Pennsylvania Volunteers," Vol. 1, p. 1157.]

James Gay Gordon, 1882.—Was born in Philadelphia, November 11, 1855. He is the son of Andrew Gordon, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and of Mary Gordon (*née* Caldwell), a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. Captain James Gay (1854) was his mother's uncle. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, February 26, 1876, and immediately took an active part in Democratic politics and was elected a State Senator in November, 1880. He served in the Senate 1880–84. Upon the death of Judge Wm. H. Yerkes in October, 1885, Governor Pattison appointed him to fill the vacancy, as Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 3, and he was elected for a full term of ten years, commencing January, 1886. He still holds that position.

John W. Gordon, 1818.—His name does not appear in the Directories or public records.

Nathaniel Gordon, 1843.—Was a son of Thomas F. Gordon, the Historian of Pennsylvania. He was a manufacturer at Thirteenth and Pine streets. He probably died in October, 1872. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1859.

James E. Gorman, 1886. Was born in Philadelphia, March 27, 1860. His parents were natives of County Tipperary, Ireland. He is a practicing lawyer, and was admitted to the Bar on March 5, 1883. He is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Association.

Thomas Gorman, 1822.—Was probably a hotel and stable keeper at 150 Race street. He died November, 1827.

William Gorman, 1880.—Was born February 6, 1845, in Durrow, Queens co., Ireland. He arrived in America when a child and came to Philadelphia about [illegible]. He [illegible] attorney-at-law, being admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, February 29, 1870. He is at present one of the Solicitors of the Society, having first elected in [illegible]. He is a regular attendant at its meetings, takes the liveliest interest in its proceedings and has performed many valuable

services in its behalf. He is a very useful member of the Society.

Patrick Gormly, 1887. Was born [illegible] 1845, in Boyle, County Roscommon, Ireland, and came to America in 1849, when a child, and settled in Philadelphia in 1895. He is in the plumbing and steam-[illegible] 1435 North Twelfth Street [illegible] Master Plumbers' Association.

Robert Gorrell, 1865. Was a coal operator, and resided at Ashland, Schuyl-[illegible] Pa.

James Gowen, 1817.—Was born [illegible] 17, 1790, at Newtownstewart, [illegible] Tyrone, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in 1811, where he was a shipping merchant, then a grocer and afterwards a wine merchant. He was a member of City Councils, and at one time acted as Vice Consul for Portugal. He took a lively interest in agricultural subjects, was a noted breeder of short-horn cattle, was the author of sundry speeches, addresses and essays in that connection, and was President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. During the latter years of his life he lived at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, where he died January 8, 1873. He was buried in St. Luke's Church-yard, Germantown. He married a daughter of James Miller, of Mount Airy, and was the father of the late Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. He was very active in the Society's affairs, and served on the [illegible] Committee, 1823; 1825 and 1827-1834.

John Cadwalader Grady, 1890. [illegible] Maine, October 5, 1847. He settled in Philadelphia, and was [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] New [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Henry R. Graham, 1883.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 25, 1844. He is a brother of Edwin Pinkerton Graham 1883 . He is a dealer in leaf tobacco at 228 Arch street. He was President of the 10th Section School Board, and is a member of the Masonic organization and of the Union League.

James Graham, 1790.—Was a merchant, who probably died September, 1813.

James Graham, 1813.—Was a merchant at No. 3 North Ninth street. His will, dated September 11, 1822, and proved September 18, 1822, mentions his wife, Esther Graham; his son-in-law, William McCullin; his brothers, Thomas and William Graham; his niece, Sarah Graham; and his daughters, Nancy McCullin and Mary Graham. John Bell and Alexander Black were the executors.

James Graham, 1880.—Was born in 1814, in Slattyegie, near Magherafelt, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1841. He was in the wholesale grocery business, on Front street below Chestnut, for many years. He died December 21, 1881.

John Graham, 1792.—Was a merchant on "Sassafras street, between Water and Front streets, from Schmidt's."

John Graham, 1839.—Was probably a son of John Kittera Graham 1819, and associated with him in the grocery business.

John Kittera Graham, 1819.—Was associated with Thomas Graham 1792, who was probably his brother, in the grocery business, at 138 High street. He probably died in January, 1828.

Theodore A. Graham, 1884. Was born in Philadelphia, October 27, 1841. [illegible] Medical Society of Pennsylvania. He resides at 1309 Master street. He is a member of the Union League, Young Republican Club, West Philadelphia Club, and of the Masonic fraternity. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, Thirty-ninth and Lancaster avenue.

Thomas Graham, 1821. [illegible] High street. He was [illegible] He resided [illegible] He was [illegible] He died [illegible]

Thomas Graham, 1852. [illegible] Graham, 1819, and associated with him in the grocery business, at 138 High street. He resided in Germantown, and died in January, 1858.

Thomas Graham, 1859.—Was in the grocery business at 1601 Market street. He died in 1862. Letters of administration on his estate were granted March 7, 1862, to Susan Graham, 511 South Thirteenth street. The sureties were James Graham, 1029 Market street, and Samuel Martin, Thirteenth and Market streets.

Ulysses Simpson Grant, 1871.—Honorary member. General Grant's life is so well known to every American that it would be superfluous to give a sketch of it here, but it might be of interest to state that his mother, Hannah Simpson, was a native of Ireland, and the daughter of Matthew Simpson, a respectable farmer of Golan, Parish of Ardstraw, County Tyrone, Ireland, who emigrated with his young family to America, and settled on a farm in Bucks co., Pa. One of the sons of Matthew Simpson, and brother of General Grant's mother, was the father of the late Bishop Simpson. President Grant attended the Anniversary Dinner of the Society on March 17, 1871, and was elected an honorary member at the June meeting, 1871.

Edward Gray, 1812.—Was in the China trade at 38 Dock street and 100 South Front street. He was a partner of Robert Taylor 1802, the firm being Gray & Taylor.

Rev. James Gray, 1813. Was pastor of the Old Scots or First Presbyterian Church from 1809 to 1815.

Richard Gray, 1884. Is a member of the tobacco firm of Gray, Morales & Co.

Robert Gray, 1790. [illegible] of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick see page 113). He was the son of George Gray, and was born probably at the "Sign of the Stone House," [illegible] Market street, [illegible] Mary Ann [illegible] Gray [illegible] Mary Ann [illegible] Gray [illegible] He [illegible] He [illegible] He [illegible]

Walter Graham, 1859.—Was in the grocery business at 1601 Market street. He died in 1862. Letters of administration on his estate were granted March 7, 1862, to Susan Graham, 511 South Thirteenth street. The sureties were James Graham, 1029 Market street, and Samuel Martin, Thirteenth and Market streets.

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will, dated October 27, 1849, and proved December 3, 1852, mentions among others, his wife, Sarah Graham; his sons-in-law, William H. Ball, Nathaniel Waldron, Albert S. Ashmead, Henry C. Hutman; his son, Thomas Graham; his grandson, Thomas G. Folwell.

Thomas, who now resides in "Whitby Hall," is a descendant.

Robert Gray, Jr., 1867. -We have no information concerning him.

Robert E. Gray, 1822. - Was probably the prominent brewer of that name.

William Gray, 1790. Born [illegible] in Belfast, Ireland, was one of the early settlers of Sunbury, Pa. He went there before 1771. He was a land surveyor and [illegible] his profession, his surveys being still quoted in the Courts. He [illegible] commissioner for Northumberland [illegible] 1775-80, and again in 1781; [illegible] Surveyor, 1785, and Sheriff, 1794. He was Captain in First Pennsylvania Regiment of Riflemen, and was afterwards a Major in the American army during the Revolutionary war. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island and exchanged December 8, 1776. He was drowned at Sunbury, July 18, 1801. Robert Gray, U. S. A., was his nephew. A grandson, Charles J. Bruner, now resides at Sunbury, and a granddaughter, Mrs. Harriet S. Totten, resides in New York city. Mr. Gray was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the [illegible] and of the Masonic organization Lodge No. 22, Sunbury.

William H. Gray, 1889. -Was born [illegible] March 2, 1840. His [illegible] County Strabane, Ireland, and his mother, [illegible] County Donegal, Ireland. He is in the dry-goods business. He has been a School Director [illegible] Second Ward, is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Volunteer Firemen's Association and of [illegible]

John Ignatius Green, 1885. Was [illegible] His father was a native of Ireland and his [illegible]

[illegible] M. Greener, 1869. [illegible]

"Swift Sure" line of stages that ran from Philadelphia to New York, and proprietor of the passenger boats on the Schuylkill Canal to Reading, before the railroads were built. Mr. Greene himself was Major of the Third Regiment of Pennsylvania [illegible] He has been a School Director in the 16th Ward, and also for ten years a member of the Board of Port Wardens of Philadelphia. He was [illegible] Volunteer Fire Department. He is a member of the [illegible] A. M. [illegible] was [illegible] years, and is now President of the Granger Fertilizer Company, 134 South Fourth street.

Matthew Grier, Jr., 1845.—Was in the boot and shoe business. His father was born near Londonderry, Ireland.

Gilbert Griffin, 1883. Was born in Aughrim, County Galway, Ireland, in 1850, and came to Philadelphia in September, 1864. He is a hotel keeper at Ninth and Jayne streets.

Nicholas J. Griffin, 1880. Was born October 20, 1843, in [illegible] Limerick, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in June, 1852, where he was in the employ of Maurice Raleigh, Church alley, and his successors J. & J. F. Steiner, [illegible] Raleigh & Co., until 1861, when he went to Mahanoy City, Pa., as clerk with Barry Brothers, [illegible] He returned to Philadelphia in 1867, and became bookkeeper for David Gilliman [illegible] and was [illegible] with him. Since May, 1878, he has been a wholesale dealer and commission merchant [illegible] He served in the Pennsylvania Militia, First [illegible] 1861. He was Secretary of the H. [illegible]

Thomas J. Grimeson, 1884.—Vice-President of the Society, March 17, 1888, to March 17, 1889, has been in the United States Internal Revenue service for many years. He did not return his blank. He is from Chambersburg, Pa.

William Grimshaw, 1828. — Was born in Greencastle, Ireland, in 1782, and came to America in 1815, where he lived in Philadelphia and its vicinity for many years. He died in 1852. He was the author of school histories of England, France, Greece, United States, Rome, and South America and Mexico; also of a "Life of Napoleon," "Etymological Dictionary," "Gentlemen's Lexicon," "Ladies' Lexicon," "Merchant's Law Book," "Form Book," "American Chesterfield." He also published questions and keys to his histories, revised editions of Goldsmith's Rome, Greece, etc., of Ramsay's "Life of Washington," and of Blaine's "History of the Wars growing out the French Revolution." [See Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," Vol. 1, p. 743; Scharf & Westcott, Vol. 2, p. [illegible].

William G. Gubbins, 1818. Was in the provision business on Vine street near Schuylkill Sixth street.

James Hagan, 1882. -Was born in Park, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in June, 1845. He was Alderman of the Second Ward for five years, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate business at 912 Christian street. Mr. Hagan has been prominently engaged in the Catholic Total Abstinence movement, and was President of St. Paul's T. A. B. Society for many years, and was also President of the C. T. A. Union of Philadelphia [illegible]. He is now a member of Select Council.

Francis Haggerty, 1888. Was born in Philadelphia, November 9, 1841. His parents were natives of County Donegal, Ireland. He is engaged in the manufacture of morocco leather. He was President and Financial Secretary of Father Ryan Beneficial Society for seven years and President of Emmanuel Branch Irish National League for [illegible] organization in February, 1880. He is connected with the Morocco Manufacturers' National Exchange, also with the Morocco Manufacturers' Local Exchange. Mr. Haggerty is a warm supporter of all movements in aid of Home Rule in Ireland.

William Hahn, 1813. Was in the grocery business at 70 North Fourth street, corner of Race.

Lindley Haines, 1886. The son of Lindley Haines, a native of New Jersey, and Anne L. Haines, a native of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, August [illegible], 1840. He has been a member of the Guardians of the Poor. He is a stock-broker.

Richard Hall, 1809.—We can find no trace of him in the Directories or public records.

Thomas Hall, 1825. -Was probably an innkeeper at 326 South Front street but it is not certain.

Peter T. Hallahan, 1854.—Was born near Downingtown, Chester co., Pa., May 14, 1850. His father was a native of County Cork and his mother of County Limerick, Ireland. He is a shoe manufacturer and retailer at 750 and 752 Passyunk avenue. He was President of St. Philip's Literary Institute for several years, and member of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association, Catholic Club, and Young Men's Democratic Association.

Timothy Frederick Halvey, 1882. —Was born in Kinvara, County Galway, Ireland, September [illegible], 1852. He came to America, October 14, 1866, and settled in Philadelphia, January [illegible], 1881. He is a wool merchant. Mr. Halvey is greatly interested in the study of the Celtic language, founded the Philo Celtic Society and was its first President. He has made a number of translations into Irish.

William Worthington Haly, 1832. Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, being admitted to practice January [illegible], 1823, and was one of the authors of "Troubat and Haly's Practice in the Civil Courts." He lost his life in the great fire at Hart's Building, northeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, December [illegible].

Gavin Hamilton, 1795. Was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1795.

Gavin Hamilton, Jr., 1814.—Was in the tobacco business at 122 High street. He was proprietor of a snuff-mill on Cobb's creek. He probably died in May, 1862.

John Hamilton, 1808.—Was a merchant at No. 36 Strawberry street. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1817–1823.

James Hamilton, 1832.—We have no information concerning him. There are numerous persons of the same name in the public records, but none of them seem to be the person.

Hugh J. Hammill, 1884.—Is a manufacturer of woolen yarns in Germantown. He did not return his blank.

William Hammill, 1837.—A resident of Norriton, Montgomery co., Pa., was a wool manufacturer. In 1837 he and his son erected the Washington Woolen Mills in First ward of the borough of Norristown, Pa. They were then called the "Moy Craig" Mills. They are now occupied by William Watt, and are known as Watt's Mills. [See Bean's "Hist. Montgomery Co.," p. 583.]

Edward Hand, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick [illegible].

Moses Purnell Handy, 1884.—Was born April 14, 1847, in Warsaw, Mo. His father, an eminent Presbyterian divine, belonging to an old Maryland family, was then serving as a missionary in Osage co., Mo., but shortly afterwards returned to the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He was educated at the Virginia College Institute, Portsmouth, Va., and towards the end of the rebellion, though but a boy, served for a few months on the staff of General Stevens, Chief of Engineers in Lee's army. Shortly after the war he began his career as a journalist by contributing letters to the New York *Watchman*. He obtained employment on the *Dispatch*, of Richmond, Va., and also became a [illegible] subsequently in 1869 the editor of the [illegible] correspondent for several leading journals of [illegible] of the Richmond *Dispatch* [illegible] in 1876, while serving as a Commissioner from Virginia to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, he accepted an assistant editorship on the Philadelphia *Press* and settled in this city. He became managing editor of the *Press* in 1880, and continued in that position until 1884, when he left it and organized a company to purchase the *Evening News*, of which paper he became editor-in-chief, and continued until 1887, when he accepted an editorial position on the New York *World*, and in January, 1888, took charge of the Washington Bureau of that journal, but in the following June resigned that position and resumed his work of special correspondent of several leading papers. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is known all over the country as the President of the noted Clover Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Handy married, April 15, 1869, Sarah Matthews, daughter of George H. Matthews, of Cumberland co., Va. [See "Biographical Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," first series, p. 404.]

Edward Hanlon, 1790.—Was in the bottling business at 80 S. Second street.

James Hanna, 1844.—Was born February 2, 1806, in Southwark, Philadelphia. His father, John Hanna, and his mother, Elizabeth Patterson, were both natives of County Down, Ireland. He was engaged in the profession of the law, and was Solicitor of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of Philadelphia from [illegible] to 1850; member of the Pennsylvania Senate in 1837; Clerk of Orphans' Court in 1838–[illegible]; Commissioner of the Borough of West Philadelphia, and Solicitor of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Moyamensing in 1845. Afterwards he went to California, and was elected Controller of [illegible] Pennsylvania Militia. He left Philadelphia for San Francisco in February, 1850, arriving there in May of same year, and resided there until January, [illegible]. Hanna was [illegible] November, 1888,

Mr. Hanna was a member of the Masonic Order. Hon. William B. Hanna (1884) is his nephew.

William Brantly Hanna, 1884.—Born in Philadelphia, November 23, 1835. He is the son of John Hanna, who was a member of the Philadelphia Bar. He graduated from the Central High School and law from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, November 7, 1857. He was Assistant District Attorney for a time under William B. Mann. In 1867 he was elected to Common Council from the Tenth ward and served two years, being elected to Select Council in 1869, where he served until January 1, 1875, when he took his seat as Judge of the Orphans' Court. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873. Upon June 3, 1878, he was commissioned as President Judge of the Orphans' Court, and was re-elected in 1884 for another term of ten years, commencing January 1, 1885. Judge Hanna's decisions bearing, has done much to popularize the Orphans' Court, over which he so ably presides.

William James Hanna, 1871.—Was born March 2, 1838, at White House Parish Killen, County Donegal, Ireland, about four miles from Londonderry. He came to Philadelphia, October 4, 1854; was employed in 1857 by William Brice (1861), President of the Society, in the general commission and produce business, and became a partner of Mr. Brice in 1865, with whom he continued until 1874. He then returned to Ireland, purchased a [illegible] place on the river Foyle near Londonderry, at Carrigan, County Donegal, where he still resides. He [illegible] County Mayo, [illegible] a very active interest in Parnell and the [illegible] movement. He [illegible] the Land League [illegible] Parliament. He [illegible] Philadelphia he was a member of the Commercial Exchange. He is a member of the Odd-Fellows, and Masonic Orders, and was a member of Rev. Dr. Blackwood's church.

William Wilson Hanna, 1884.—Born March 4, 1846, in Blackwater Town, County Armagh, Ireland. He came to America, New York, in February, 1869, and settled in Philadelphia in December, 1881. He is a merchant at 20 N. Front street. He was a drummer, private and Sergeant in the 140th Regiment, New York Volunteers, in the rebellion, serving from [illegible] to the close of the war. He is a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a regular attendant at the Society's meetings, and takes an active part in its proceedings.

Henry Stites Hannis, 1867.—Was born in Philadelphia February 25, 1834. He was not of Irish descent. He was in the employ of John Gibson and John Gibson's Sons for thirteen years, and in December, 1863, started in business as H. S. Hannis & Co., and on May 1, 1871, organized the Hannis Distilling Co., of which he became President. He died May 19, 1886, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery.

John Hanson, 1822.—Was a grocer at No. 3 Water street in 1824.

John Harding, Jr., 1832.—Born at Marcus Hook, Pa., September [illegible], 1801. He settled in Philadelphia in November, 1819, where for many years he was engaged in the grocery business. About 1820 he made a visit to Ireland for his health. At one time he lost heavily in business, but with untiring energy he [illegible] again, and subsequently built up a large trade. He built the warehouse at [illegible] S. Front street and 28 and 30 S. Water street in 1843, where the business [illegible] conducted by the firm of Harding, Britton & Co. He was a Director of the [illegible] Bank, and a member of the Masonic order. He died [illegible], three sons and three daughters surviving him.

J. A. Hardinge, 1817.—We have no [illegible] concerning him.

Charles A. Hardy, 1881.—Did not [illegible]. He is [illegible] of Hardy & Delaney, publishers and proprietors of the [illegible] Standard. He is



WILLIAM B. HANNA

a prominent member of the Catholic Club.

William Harkness, 1804. We can find no trace of him in the public records.

Thomas Biggs Harned, 1887.—Was born in Philadelphia, March 15, 185[illegible]. He is not of Irish descent. He is an attorney and counsellor-at-law, residing and practicing in Camden, N. J. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and is a member of the Camden Bar Association, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Contemporary Club of Philadelphia, Unitarian Liberal Church of Camden, Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Masonic order.

William Michael Harnett, 1890.—Was born in Clonakilty, County Cork, Ireland, August 10, 1848. His parents, who were natives of the same county, had emigrated to America prior to their marriage, which took place in this country, and had returned to Ireland. They had three children born in Ireland, and came again to America when their son, William M., was but a year old. They settled in Philadelphia in July, 1850, where two of their children were born. The son, William Michael Harnett, was educated at St. Mary's Parochial School, Fourth street above Spruce, and subsequently in the Filbert Street Grammar School, after which he commenced his career of artist, which has made him so famous. He studied for a time at the New York Academy of Design, and spent ten years in Europe, principally in Munich, enthusiastically devoting himself to his profession. He developed a taste for "still life" painting and his pictures early attracted [illegible] and commissions for their wonderful [illegible] and marvellous execution. His great picture, "After the Chase," was admitted to the Paris Salon of 1885, and was accorded the high honor of being "hung on the line," and also photographed for the Official Catalogue. The same year one of his pictures was admitted to the Royal Academy Exhibition in London and was purchased by one of the Royal Academicians. His pictures now bring very high prices. Modest and retiring in disposition, he would have remained almost in obscurity, had not his [illegible] compelled him to exhibition and publication, but as the greatest painter of "still life" who has ever lived. He easily stands at the head of the artists in this line of his profession. Unfortunately ill health has for some years seriously crippled his exertions and rendered him an invalid for many months; but he has recently visited the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and it is hoped that his health will be fully restored and that he may again be able to resume work. Of exemplary life and almost saintly character, every one who knows him esteems and loves him. Mr. Harnett's residence is in Philadelphia, where he has a sister, Ella Harnett, now living.

Arthur Harper, 1818.—Was a merchant at 202 Spruce street, and was one of the executors of the will of Hugh Holmes (1790). St. Memin's collection has a portrait of him but no sketch. His will, dated July 28, 1829, and proved October 23, 1832, mentions his nieces, Maria Harper and Ann Watres; the daughters of William A. Grimshaw, and his three brothers, James, Jackson, and Arthur Harper Grimshaw; his son-in-law, Ebenezer Jackson; his daughter, Eliza Anne Jackson; Charles A. Harper (1819), merchant; and Charles Watres, merchant. In it he bequeaths $100 to the Presbyterian Church of Allentown, East Jersey, and $100 to the Hibernian Society.

Benjamin West Harper, 1888.—Son of James Harper 1832) and of Charlotte Swan Harper, was born in Philadelphia, February 13, 1831. He is [illegible] agent, and is a member of the Union League and of the Masonic order.

Charles A. Harper, 1819. Was a merchant at southeast corner Second and Arch streets. Letters of administration [illegible] to George W. [illegible].

James Harper, 1832. [illegible] the townland of Glashiel, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1795, and came to America in 17[illegible] [illegible] making [illegible] Race [illegible] now is, and lived in the building now occu-

[illegible] by the Social Art Club. He was a member of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth United States Congresses, 1833-1837, and was Grand Master of Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and also member of Franklin Institute and Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia. He died March [illegible], 1873, and was buried at Laurel Hill cemetery. He was one of Philadelphia's prominent citizens for many years and was esteemed by all who knew him. For a long period he was actively identified with the Society. Was elected Vice-President on March 17, 1856, and continued to occupy that position, by repeated annual elections, until March 17, 1870, when, owing to the increasing infirmities of age, he declined a re-election. Throughout his entire term of office he was regarded with affection by the members. Two sons of Mr. Harper are now members of the Society, viz.: Thomas S. Harper, M.D. [illegible], and Benjamin W. Harper [illegible]. Thomas Harper [illegible], a brother, was also a member.

James Harper, 1873. We have no definite information concerning him.

Thomas Harper, 1832.—Was born in the townland of Glasach, County [illegible], Ireland, in 1777, came to America in 1790 and settled in Philadelphia about 1792. He was a brick-maker and also a flour merchant, and was at one time one of the City Prison Inspectors. He died May 11, 1839, and was buried in Monument cemetery. Hon. James Harper [illegible] was his grandson.

Thomas Scott Harper, M.D., 1856.—Son of Hon. James Harper [illegible], was born in Philadelphia [illegible]. He was a member of the Board of Health, 1853-[illegible], President of Board of Health [illegible], and was [illegible] of the Health Officers [illegible]. He was [illegible] in the Society's [illegible], serving as one of its Physicians, 1857-[illegible].

Charles Jeffreys Harrah, 1856. Born at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 9, [illegible]. He [illegible] for several years a prominent [illegible] of Philadelphia. He came to America, April 15, 1876, and settled with his father in Philadelphia. He was in the ship brokerage business from 1877 to 1880, and was connected with the passenger railways of Society from 1882 to 1886, being Vice-President of the People's Passenger Railway Company and Treasurer of the Germantown Passenger Railway Company. He is actively interested in the Children's Sanitarium Association, the Homœopathic Hospital and the "Sheltering Arms" of the Episcopal Church. In 1886 he was a member of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty, in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. At present he is President and principal owner of the Midvale Steel Works, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. Mr. Harrah is noted for his great interest in benevolent and charitable works.

Jeremiah J. Harrigan, 1882.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 31, 1857, and is in the liquor business with Andrew C. Craig & Co., 138 South Front street. His father was a native of Cork, Ireland. Mr. Harrigan is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute.

Samuel Lindsay Harris, 1879.—Son of Samuel Harris, a native of County Derry, Ireland, was born in Philadelphia. He was a drayman and afterwards a bookkeeper. He died September 9, 1889.

Henry Harrison, 1820.—Was the son of Matthias Harrison and Rebecca Mifflin Francis, daughter of Turbutt Francis (1771-). He married, March 17, 1817, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Willing Francis (1794-). He died March 10, 1825, aged 28 years and 5 months, and was buried in Christ Church burying-ground.

William F. Harrity, 1881.—Was born October 19, 1850, in Wilmington, Del. He is the son of Michael and Jane A. Harrity, natives of County Donegal, Ireland. On September 2, 1867, he came to Philadelphia [illegible]. In 1872 he commenced the study of the law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, [illegible]. Since that time he has been in active practice. He

soon became engaged in politics, and served as Chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee in 1882 and was a Delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, 1884. Upon December 1, 1885, he was appointed Postmaster of the city by President Cleveland, which position he occupied until December 1, 1889, when he was succeeded by John Field (1882). He took an active part in the election of Governor Robert E. Pattison in the fall of 1890, and was appointed Secretary of State by the Governor upon January 20, 1891. He still occupies that position. He is associated in his law-practice with James M. Beck (1888). Mr. Harrity is a member of the James Page Library Company, Americus Club, La Salle Literary Union, Young Men's Democratic Association, Catholic Club, and Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, and in 1886 was a member of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

Thomas Hart, 1819. — Was a wholesale grocer at 233 North Third street. He was born November 30, 1786, and died August 29, 1852. He was a prominent member of the "State in Schuylkill." He married Mary M. Calla, May 3, 1809. [See "History of Schuylkill Fishing Company," Philadelphia, 1888, page 58.]

Samuel Harvey, 1790. — It is not certain who he was. The late Samuel Harvey, President of the Bank of Germantown, was not of Irish descent, and was but 20 years of age in 1770. He is said to have been a member, but we think it is a mistake. In 1771, there was a marriage license issued to a Samuel Harvey and Catharine Tenbrook.

James C. Hassett, 1884. Was born February 12, 1830, in Mallow, County Cork, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in September, 1850. He is a dealer in [illegible] a member of the Pennsylvania [illegible] was formerly connected [illegible]

Daniel Hartman Hastings, 1888. [illegible] February 27, 1840, at Salona, Clinton co., Pa. His father was a native of Ireland and came to this country in 1832. His mother was a native of Scotland. He was educated in the public schools and commenced his work in life as a schoolteacher. In 1862 he was elected Principal of the Bellefonte Public Schools, and continued to serve in this position until 1875. For a portion of the time he was associate editor of the *Democratic Watchman*. He read law in Bellefonte and was admitted to the Bar in 1875 and immediately entered into partnership with his preceptors, Bush & Yocum. He afterwards formed the law partnership of Hastings & Potter, which still continues. He was Chief Burgess of Bellefonte in 1876, was at one time a School Director of the Borough and is Trustee of the Pennsylvania State College. An active Republican in politics, he has been in frequent attendance in the Conventions of that party, and in 1888 was a Delegate at large to the Republican National Convention in Chicago. In July, 1877, he was appointed Captain and Paymaster of the Fifth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania, and on March 22, 1878, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. On March 22, 1880, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General by Governor James A. Beaver (H. M. 1887). On March 28, 1884, he was elected Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, which he commanded until January 18, 1887, when he was appointed Adjutant-General of the State. His energetic course at Johnstown, Pa., where he promptly [illegible] assumed charge immediately after the disaster [illegible] May 31, 1889, brought him into wide and favorable [illegible] His executive ability and uniform kindness and sympathetic action won for him the gratitude of the stricken community and [illegible] the State. He is a campaign-speaker and is much in demand at [illegible]

George D. Haswell, 1845. Was a

printer at 203 High street. He is referred to in the minutes as Captain George D. Haswell.

John Haugh, 1887.—Was born at Carrigaholt, County Clare, Ireland, June, 1835, and came to Philadelphia March 17, 1848. He was formerly in the dry goods business, and is now a dealer in oils and engineers' supplies at 114 Arch street. He was Receiving Clerk in Tax Office, 1860, a Real Estate Assessor, 1861, and Postmaster of Manayunk in 1865. Thomas Haugh (1865) was his brother.

Thomas Haugh, 1865.—Brother of John Haugh (1887), was born in County Clare, Ireland. He arrived in Philadelphia March 17, 1848, and was engaged in the liquor business in Manayunk. He died July 26, 1870, and was buried at Manayunk.

James Hawthorn, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick see page 1150.

James Hay, 1867.—Was born December 24, 1835, in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia August 3, 1854. He is one of the firm of Beattie & Hay, commission merchants, 25 South Water street.

Patrick Hayes, 1814.—Was the nephew of Commodore John Barry (1790). He was a mariner by profession. He was married in Christ Church, April 8, 1795, to Elizabeth Keene. His only daughter, Sarah Barry Hayes, born April 27, 1798, and died August 15, 1821, was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Fourth above Spruce street.

Robert Hayes, Sr., 1856.—Was a merchant, and probably a nephew of Samuel Hayes (1833).

Robert Hayes, Jr., 1856. Son of Robert Hayes, Sr. (1856), was a merchant.

Samuel Hayes, 1833.—Was a grocer at northwest corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets. He was a native of Ireland and [illegible]. His will, dated December 7, 1860, and proved January 2, 1861, mentions his mother, Jane Hayes; his sister, Martha Rogers; his nieces, Rosanna, Ann Jane, Catharine, Margaret and Martha Hayes and Margaret Rogers; his nephews, Robert and William Hayes, the latter of Allegheny City, Pa.; his cousin, Jane Hayes, and his nephew, Robert Rogers.

William Hayes, 1790.—Was an iron merchant at No. 9 Gray's alley. His will, dated August 1, 1793, and proved December 18, 1793, mentions his mother, Martha; his brothers, John, James and Robert, and his sisters, Mary and Jean.

James Matthew Healy, 1884.—Was born in Douglassville, Berks co., Pa. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother of Philadelphia. He is a graduate of Georgetown (D.C.) College. He resides in Pottsville, Pa., and is an attorney-at-law.

Patrick Healy, 1867.—Was a buckskin manufacturer, and had a store at southeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. He was a native of Ireland.

William Healy, 1790.—Honorary member, was a silver-plater at 62 Dock street in 1791, and at 147 Chestnut street in 1793.

Thomas Heaney, 1857.—Was a native of Ireland. He was a cooper at 29 Queen street.

W. Joseph Hearn, M. D., 1884.—Was born in Laurel, Del., December 27, 1842, and settled in Philadelphia, March 1, 1870. He is a practicing physician at 1120 Walnut street, and Surgeon to the Philadelphia City Hospital and the Hospital of the Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Hearn is the author of several papers contributed to the medical journals, and is Vice-President of the Sons of Delaware.

Charles Heatly, 1790. One of the Counsellors of the Society from 1793 to 1812, and Vice-President from 1800 to 1813, the year of his death; was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see p. 1151). He was one of the twelve founders of the Society.

John Heaton, 1808. Was a merchant. He probably died in August, 1823.

Dennis Heenan, 1863. Was born April [illegible] in County Tipperary [illegible] to Philadelphia in May, 1852. He [illegible] grocer, dealer [illegible] and contractor. He served in the rebellion, being Lieutenant-

Colonel of Twenty fourth Regiment, and afterwards Colonel of One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded at Fredericksburg, losing part of his right hand. He died July 4, 1872, and is buried in the Cathedral cemetery, West Philadelphia. Dr. Thomas E. Heenan, 1870, is his son.

Thomas Edward Heenan, M. D., 1870. Born in Philadelphia. He is the son of Colonel Dennis Heenan, 1863. He practiced medicine in Philadelphia, and afterwards removed to Minnesota, where he became Auditor of Stevens co., 1880-1884. He is now United States Consul at Odessa, Russia, appointed by President Cleveland in 1885. He is a resident of Minnesota.

John Heffernan, 1790. Was a school-master at No. 5 Letitia court. He probably died in December, 1804.

John Hemphill, 1820. Was of the firm of James and John Hemphill, merchants, 52 Walnut street. They were brothers, sons of William Hemphill, of Wilmington, Del., who was from Londonderry, Ireland. He was one of those who were instrumental in getting up the Merchants' Exchange.

Joseph Hemphill, 1827. Was a native of Chester near Delaware co., Pa., and was admitted to the Chester County Bar in March, 1778. He was a member of Congress, 1801-1803, from Chester county, and also from 1819-1831. Upon the organization of the District Court of Philadelphia May 26, 1806, he was appointed President Judge. He died May 20, 1832, and was buried in St. Martin's [illegible] Germantown.

John Henderson, 1845. Was a native of [illegible] and came to Philadelphia [illegible]. He was a director of the Bank of North America, and was one of the [illegible] "Henderson House," which was named [illegible] Henderson. Mr. Henderson served on the Acting Committee of the Society, [illegible]

William Henderson, 1790. W[illegible] came [illegible] William Henderson was. There are several of the name in the Directories of 1791.

William Henderson, 1886. Was born November 22, 1811, at Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in October, 1865. He is a carpet manufacturer. He is a member of the Order of Sparta and of the Merchants' and Salesmen's Association.

Thomas Hennessey, 1816. Probably died in January, 1830. We know nothing certain about him.

Alexander Henry, 1790. The youngest of five brothers, was born in Loughbrickland, near Armagh, Ireland, in June, 1765. In 1785 he came to America, and obtained employment in a dry goods establishment in Philadelphia. His abilities were such that in two months he was made superintendent of a branch of the house purposely created for him. Some time afterwards he went into business for himself, importing dry goods wholesale, and continued business until 1807, when he retired with a large fortune. Later on he engaged again in business, but in 1825 he finally retired and devoted the remainder of his life to church and charitable work. Mr. Henry died August 13, 1847, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. For many years he enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest member of the Hibernian Society and at his death was the last of the 60 original list of 1790. He was Treasurer of the Society in [illegible]. He was a vestryman and member of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and was President of the Board of Managers of the Society. He was also prominently connected with the American Sunday School Union, and was a member of the committee [illegible] was President of the Board of Managers. For many years he was President of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He was also a Director of the United States Bank, [illegible] Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Blind, and to the Central Presbyterian [illegible]

his friend, Robert Ewing (1810), were also members of the Society, as was also his son, John S. Henry (1818). [See Simpson's "Lives," p. 535; "New York Merchants' Magazine" for January, 1850.]

Alexander Henry, 1865.—Honorary member, was born in Philadelphia, April 14, 1823. He was the son of John S. Henry (1818), and grandson of Alexander Henry (1785). He graduated from Princeton with high honors, his previous education having been derived from the local schools here. After leaving college he studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 13, 1844. He soon acquired an extensive practice, and in 1856-57 represented the Seventh Ward in Councils. In 1858 he was nominated by the People's party for Mayor against Richard Vaux, the Democratic candidate. The election took place in May, 1858, and Mr. Henry was successful. In 1860 and again in 1863 he was re-elected. In 1866 he declined a renomination, taking the ground that it was wrong for one man to serve too many terms in such a position. His administration was highly successful, the efficiency of the police force was raised to a high standard, and the reserve force which had been organized under his predecessor, Mayor Vaux, was made an effective arm of the service. He was Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, member of Park Commission, Director of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and was for twenty-eight consecutive years, until his decease, an Inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary. He was a member of the State Board of Centennial Supervisors, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Great International Exhibition, and upon the resignation of Ex-Governor Ryder he became President of the Board of Supervisors, when his labors tended much to ensure the magnificent success of that great enterprise. The shock of the death of [illegible] impaired Mr. Henry's health, and in the [illegible] Henry [illegible] [illegible] He [illegible] on November 28, 1883, about a month after his return from Europe, he became ill, and died of typhoid pneumonia early in the morning of December 6. The flags on Independence Hall and many other public and private buildings were placed at half-mast in respect to his memory, and Mayor King addressed a message to Councils, notifying them of his death, and paying a tribute to the character of the deceased. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by Councils, and a committee appointed to make arrangements for attending his funeral. He was buried on the Saturday following his death at Laurel Hill cemetery, from his late residence in Germantown. Mr. Henry was a man of sterling character, commanding the respect of his fellow-citizens, and the hearty affection of his numerous friends. In early life he was married to a daughter of Comegys Paul. [See Scharf & Westcott's "Hist. Philadelphia."]

Charles P. Henry, M. D., 1886.—Is a surgeon in the United States Navy.

Hugh Henry, 1790.—Was a merchant and dealer in China ware, etc., at 38 Chestnut street. A Hugh Henry was married in Christ Church, May 4, 1769, to Phœbe Morris.

Hugh Henry, 1863.—Was proprietor of Centre House on Haverford road near Lancaster avenue, West Philadelphia. He died in 1875.

John Henry, 1885.—Was born in Kilrea, County Derry, Ireland, September 1, 1826, and came to Philadelphia September 30, 1848. He is in the liquor business.

John Snowden Henry, 1818.—Born September 9, 1795, in Philadelphia, was the son of Alexander Henry (1760) and the father of the late Mayor Alexander Henry and Thomas Charlton Henry. He married in June, 1822, Elizabeth Ingersoll Bayard, daughter of Andrew Bayard (1804). He succeeded his father in the wholesale dry-goods importing business and like him became a prominent merchant. He was connected with the House of Refuge and other benevolent institutions. He died December 10, 1835, and was buried in South Laurel Hill cemetery. He left a widow and five children.



EDWARD J. HERATY.

Edward J. Heraty, 1882.—Was born September, 1835, in the town of Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, June 2[illegible], 1849. He served an apprenticeship in the grocery business from 1850 to [illegible] when he became a partner in the firm of Heraty, Kilpatrick & Heraty, wholesale grocers, in which business he continued until 1866, when he engaged in the importing and jobbing tea trade, at 121 and 123 South Front street. He is a Director of the Beneficial Saving Fund, and is also connected with the American Dredging Company and St. Joseph's Hospital. He was an efficient member of the Executive Committee of the Society, 1886–1892. Michael P. Heraty (1888) is his nephew.

Michael P. Heraty, 1888.—Was born September 14, 1850, in Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia June 20, 1870. He is engaged in the importing and jobbing tea trade with his uncle, Edward J. Heraty (1882), under the firm-name of E. J. Heraty & Co., New York and Philadelphia. He is a Director of the Mechanics' Insurance Company and of the City Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

Alexander Heron, Jr., 1850.—Was born at Gosten, Londonderry, Ireland, about 1818, and came to Philadelphia about 1835. He was engaged in the shipping business. For several years he was a partner of William J. Martin (1851), under the firm-name of Heron & Martin. They were largely engaged in the Southern trade, and ran a line of vessels from Philadelphia to Mobile, Charleston and Savannah. They were the first to establish [illegible] ships to Savannah and Charleston. He died April 8, 1865, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

Robert G. Herring, 1835.—Kept [illegible] Hotel on the east side of Chestnut street above Third. His [illegible]

[illegible]

John Hewitt, 1836.—[illegible] chant at 155 High street.

William Hewitt, 1819.—[illegible], New [illegible]

of administration on his estate were granted, May 7, 1835, to John Hewitt (1836). The sureties were John G. George (1836), Davis Bond (1821) and William B. Wilson (1835).

Edward Miles Heyl, 1880.—Was born in Philadelphia February 24, 1844. He is descended from Rev. John Thomas Heyl, who emigrated to America from Baden, Germany, in [illegible]. His great-grandfather, John Heyl, served in the Continental [illegible] during the Revolution and was with Washington at Valley Forge. He was a student at [illegible] Academy, near Carlisle, Pa., when the war of the Rebellion broke out, and but seventeen years of age, but he immediately enlisted in Company E, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was appointed First Sergeant of the Company on October 1, 1861. On April 3, 1862, he was made Second Lieutenant of Company M, of the same regiment, and was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Company I on April 1, 1863, and Captain on August 4, 1863, and was mustered out on August 24, 1864. He served in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac—at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Hanover Court-House, Savage Station, Jordan's Ford, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Unionville, Shepherdstown, Four Locks, in Stoneman's raid, at Brandy Station, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, siege of Petersburg, etc. He was captured at Hartwood Church on November 28, 1862, and confined in Libby prison until February 2, 1863. At Kelly's Ford he was especially commended for gallant conduct and conspicuous bravery. He was also commended for [illegible] at the battle of Yorktown, when [illegible] a Second Lieutenant and but eighteen years of age, he rallied a broken, retreating [illegible] the campaigns of that body against the

conduct he was brevetted Major. On January 1, 1871, he was transferred to Company K, Fourth United States Cavalry, and was again employed in the Indian campaigns of Texas. In June, 1872, in command of the same Company and also of Company I, Eleventh Infantry, he acted as escort to the Texas and Pacific Survey Expedition, returning in June, 1873. He subsequently was actively engaged in the Indian operations of the Southwest, being actively engaged in the field until October 1, 1878, when he was ordered to New York on recruiting duty. He rejoined his regiment on January 1, 1881, and was immediately employed again for Indian service in the Ute campaign. On January 16, 1882, he was ordered to Philadelphia on recruiting service and remained here until October 28, 1883, when he rejoined his company at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. He was detailed as Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Department of the East, July 10, 1884. He remained on General Hancock's staff until March 11, 1885, having been appointed Major and Inspector-General, and assigned to duty in that capacity in the Department of Texas. He was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General, September 22, 1885, on duty in the Department of Texas. Lieutenant-Colonel Heyl is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Society of the Cavalry Corps. He married, on October 6, 1880, Mary Delphine Turner, daughter of Major Henry S. Turner, U. S. A., and granddaughter of Major Thomas Turner, U. S. A. [See "Biographical Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," [illegible]; [illegible].

Isaac Heylin, M. D., 1809.—[illegible] practicing physician. He took an active [illegible] and served as one of its two Physicians, 1806-[illegible].

Thomas Hieskill, 1826.—We have [illegible].

Joseph Higbee, 1804.—[illegible] Clerk of [illegible].

Adam Hill, 1859.—Was a liquor dealer. His will, dated February 24, 1872, and proved March 7, 1872, mentions his wife, Elizabeth; his sons, David and James; and his daughter, Margaret.

James Hindman, 1833.—Was a dry-goods merchant at 343 High street. He probably died in April, 1850.

James M. Hirst, 1826.—Was a merchant. His will, proved June 26, 1839, mentions his brothers-in-law, John M. and William M. Kennedy; his wife, Rebecca Hirst and his children; also, Robert Toland (1817), "tenant in common with him" in an estate in Schuylkill co., Pa.; and his friend, William Wilson (1815).

Patrick Hogan, 1809.—Was a merchant at 147 South Front street.

Alexander Hogg, 1863.—Was born in the North of Ireland, and came to America in 1844. He was engaged in the grocery business at Fifth and Christian streets, but subsequently removed to Market street. He became a member of the firm of Macky & Hogg, 25 South Water street. At the close of the war, in 1865, provisions being very scarce in the South, Mr. Hogg loaded a vessel with provisions to take South. Whilst in the Savannah river in a boat, July 4, a sudden squall arose, which upset the boat, and Mr. Hogg was drowned.

Charles Holland, 1803.—Was a merchant associated with F. English at 23 Chestnut street. His will, dated October 4, 1830, and proved March 22, 1831, mentions his wife, Ann Elizabeth, and his five children, Harriet, Mary, Fanny, Ann and William; also Robert Irving (1810), "his wife's stepbrother."

George Holmes, 1814.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Henry Holmes, 1803.—Was born in County Antrim, Ireland, September 8, 1832, and came to America in 1845, and settled the same year in Philadelphia. He is a manufacturer of ingrain carpets at [illegible] and was [illegible] a Director of the Shackamaxon [illegible].

Hugh Holmes, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 115). He was Vice-President of the Hibernian Society, 1796–1800, and President, 1800–1817.

John Holmes, 1812.—Was an iron merchant and manufacturer in this city, and a member of the firm of Craig, Holmes & Co. He was born November 12, 1786, in Strabane, Ireland. He was a Director in the United States and Schuylkill Banks. He died at Londonderry, July 26, 1834. His two sons, John Holmes 1841 and Seth C. Holmes 1845, and his brother, Valentine Holmes 1830, were also members of the Society. He left two sons and two daughters. His father was John Holmes, Bunerana, Ireland. His sister, Martha Taylor, lived in Cormekelly, Ireland.

John Holmes, M. D., 1834.—Born in Strabane, Ireland, December 14, 1809, came to America June 15, 1833, and settled immediately in Philadelphia. He was a physician, and member of the Union League. He died February 25, 1886, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. Seth C. Holmes 1845 is his brother-in-law. Dr. Holmes was one of the Physicians of the Society, 1836–1842. Edward C. Holmes, Wallingford, Pa., is a son of Dr. Holmes.

John Holmes, Jr., 1836.—Was born in Philadelphia. He married Elizabeth Gray Leiper and has a son, Robert J. Holmes, living in Germantown.

John Holmes, 1841.—Son of John Holmes 1812 and of Anna Holmes, was born in Philadelphia May [illegible] 1818. He was a cotton manufacturer (Globe mills, [illegible] and Broadway [illegible]). He died in [illegible] and was buried in Laurel [illegible].

Seth Craig Holmes, 1845. Son of [illegible] Holmes [illegible] Holmes [illegible] Holmes [illegible] Mr.

Samuel Holmes, 1809. We have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Hibernian Society, acting as one of its Councellors, 1840-1842, and 1853-1878, and was the author, with George Campbell (1843) and Joseph Jones (1831), of the "Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" so often referred to in these pages. He died at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, September 4, 1879, and was buried at Joy Hill cemetery. Mr. Hood married a daughter of James Gowen (1837). His son, James E. Hood, is now a practicing member of the Philadelphia Bar.

William B. Hood, 1857.—Was a native of Ireland, probably of Cookstown, County Tyrone. He was a practicing lawyer, being admitted to the Philadelphia Bar upon October 1, 1853. He died some years since.

Joseph H. Hookey, 1865. — Was born in Philadelphia, July 5, 1822. He was a leading Catholic undertaker for many years, and was a School Director, School Controller and a member of Select Council from the Seventeenth Ward. During the Rebellion he was Treasurer of the Seventeenth Ward Relief Association. He died May 4, 1889.

John Ferguson Hope, 1885.—Was born in Paisley, Scotland, September 10, 1845, and came to Philadelphia in 1852. He is a manufacturer of iron, glass and paper show-cards at 918-922 Vine street, the firm being the Wells & Hope Company.

Thomas Hope, 1813.—Was a ship-broker and editor of the *Philadelphia Commercial Chronicle*. His will, dated August 25, 1826, and proved September 6, 1826 mentions his wife, Maria, and his daughter, Catharine.

William K. Hopkins, 1867.—Was a restaurant keeper at 116 Library street. He died in January, 1874, leaving a wife [illegible].

Thomas Horan, 1864. Was born in Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, about 1819, and came to Philadelphia May 25, 1841, when 22 years of age. He was [illegible] Water street. He died [illegible] and his estate [illegible] to Catholic charitable institutions.

James Henry Horn, 1841.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice April 21, 1832. He was a son of Hon. Henry Horn. He was born in Philadelphia, April 7, 1811, and died at Ambler, Pa., February 12, 1892.

John Horner, 1809. —Member of the Acting Committee, 1812-1814, and Treasurer of the Society, 1816-1833, was associated with John Wilson (1822) in the wholesale grocery business on Market street. He was an Irishman, and a leading member for many years.

Francis F. Horstmann, 1882. —Born in Philadelphia, June 17, 1843, was of German parentage. Rt. Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, D. D., Catholic Bishop of Cleveland, is his brother. He was a wool dealer and skin dresser, and was a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute. He died October 3, 1882, and is buried in the Old Cathedral cemetery.

Henry H. Houston, 1867.—Has been for many years one of the leading spirits in the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is a native of Lancaster co., Pa., and resides at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

James Hoy, Jr., 1845. —Was Postmaster of Philadelphia from June 26, 1841 to May 5, 1845. He resided at 4 Clinton square and carried on a mercantile business at 11 South Water street.

John Y. Huber, 1886. — Did not return his blank. He is in the publishing business and is prominent in all public relief movements, both as an efficient member of committees and as a contributor.

Edward Hudson, M. D., 1806. Was a native of Ireland, and resided in America over thirty years. He was a dentist and died January 3, 1833, in the 60th year of his age. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, January 24, 1833, to Maria Hudson. On his tomb-stone in St. Peter's churchyard, Third and Pine streets, is the inscription: "Distinguished in his native land as an enlightened lover of Freedom, he was the confidential friend and fellow-sufferer of Emmet and O'Connor. In the land of his adoption, prominent in his profession



REV. MICHAEL HURLEY, O. S. A.

his manly virtues and rare attainments won the love and respect of all." Dr. Hudson was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1812.

William Gawthrop Huey, 1881. [illegible] December 22, 1836, in Willistown Township, Chester co., Pa. His ancestors were Quakers and settled in this country in 1752. His great-great-grandfather, William Huey, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, who emigrated to Amer[illegible]. Mr. Huey is a banker, of the firm of W. G. Huey & Co., 50 and 52 South Third street, and is a prominent member of the Commercial Exchange and of the Union League.

John Huggard, 1882. — Was born May 21, 1837, in Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in October, 1849. He is an importer of Irish linens at 36 Strawberry street. He was a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor and is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Legion of Honor, Albion Society, Constitution Club, Commonwealth Club, Democratic Battalion, and Vice-President of the Bachelors' Barge Club. He is also a Vestryman of St. Clement's Church, Twentieth and Cherry streets. Mr. Hug[illegible] is noted as a singer of humorous Irish and other songs, and at the dinners of the Society for many years past his name frequently appears as entertaining the company with his songs. He is prom[illegible] Democratic circles. See "Men of America, City Government," Philadel[illegible].

James H. Hugh, 1803. We have no definite information concerning him.

Benjamin F. Hughes, 1890. Was [illegible] Columbia co., Pa., April 9, 1841. He is not of Irish descent. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar [illegible] Pennsylvania Field [illegible] President [illegible] Society, 1889. He is President of the Provident Mutual Accident Company, and of the [illegible] Commercial Club.

George Hughes, 1792. — Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick [illegible].

James Hughes, 1828.—Was probably a grocer at 75 South Wharves.

Miles H. Hughes, 1813. — Was a broker and merchant at 31 Church alley.

George Humes, 1814. Was a distiller at 222 South Sixth street. His will, dated November [illegible] proved December 7, 1824, mentions his son Hugh Hume, his father-in-law, Richard Palmer, and his daughters Elizabeth Palmer Hume and Margaret Hemphill Hume [illegible] Bell [illegible] and John [illegible] the witnesses.

John Humes, 1811. — Was probably in the auction business. His name appears in a deed March [illegible].

Thomas Humphreys, 1803. — Was a China merchant at 2[illegible] Hig[illegible].

James Hunter, Sr., 1790. Was a merchant. His will signed August [illegible] 1792, and proved March 17, 1796, mentions his only son, James Hunter [illegible]; his wife, Elinor Hunter; his only daughter, Jennet Ewing; his niece, Jennet Denny; his nephew, James Stirling; and his son-in-law, Maskell Ewing.

James Hunter, Jr., 1790.—Only son of James Hunter, Sr. (1790), was associated with him in business.

John Hunter, 1863.—Was born September 2[illegible], 1841, in Newtown Limavady, County Derry, Ireland, and was brought to Philadelphia in June, 1848. He is engaged in [illegible] business at [illegible] South street. His father died when he was [illegible] years old, and he [illegible] of the business, which is an extensive one. He has interested himself very much in the development of the southern portion of the city. He was [illegible] Republican Nat[illegible] from the Third Congressional District, and is President and Treasurer of several [illegible]. He [illegible] the Southwestern National Bank Saving Fund. He is also a member of Chew Lodge, Masonic Order, and of the Order [illegible].

Rev. Michael Hurley, D. D., O. S. A., 1803.—Was born in Philadelphia about 1778. His father, Thomas Hurley, was a native of Ireland. He was sent to [illegible] Rev[illegible]

Matthew Carr (1808–), Superior General, O. S. A. He studied at Viterbo among the Augustinians, was ordained there, returned to the United States and was stationed in Philadelphia as curate of St. Augustine's Church under Dr. Carr. His first ministration of baptism, as per church registries, appears September 20, 1863; first marriage, December 22, 1863. This was at St. Augustine's Church. He also ministered at St. Joseph's Church, Willings Alley. In 1867 he was Secretary of the Board of Trustees of St. Mary's Church, and in the same year was one of the main supports of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. He got the Sisters of Charity from Mother Seton to take charge of this asylum. He was connected with St. Augustine's Academy on Fourth street, a literary and ecclesiastical institution, which received pupils to be educated in arts and sciences. He is not known to have published any books, as nearly all the church records of St. Augustine's were destroyed or lost during the riots of 1844. The first musical celebration which arrested public attention in the United States was one in Philadelphia in St. Augustine's Church. It was got up about 1820 under the direction and superintendence of Rev. Dr. Hurley, the pastor of the church, and Messrs. Carr and Schilky, well known and respected teachers of music. The trombones and those who played them came from Bethlehem, and there were many other instruments and amateurs on that occasion from Philadelphia and other parts of the United States. The object of the pastor, which was accomplished, was to raise funds with which to erect an altar, and to paint and embellish the church. The church, at the festival, was very full, and the vocal and instrumental music [illegible]. During the [illegible] Dr. Hurley turned the [illegible] of St. Augustine into a hospital, with the Sisters of Char[illegible]. The [illegible] half-sisters, Catharine, was married in [illegible] half sister, Mary, was married in 1832 to Benjamin Cross, a famous musician in Philadelphia. Dr. Hurley died May 14, 1837, at St. Augustine's convent on Crown street, and was buried in the vault at St. Augustine's reserved for members of his order. He was 56 years of age. Rev. Thomas C. Middleton, O. S. A., Villanova College, Pa., to whom we are indebted for this sketch, is collecting materials concerning Dr. Hurley. Dr. Hurley was "Chaplain" of the Society, 1809–1813.

Thomas Hurley, 1811.—Was a merchant. In May, 1810, he was Secretary and Cashier of the "Roman Catholic Society of St. Joseph."

Alfred Hurst, 1836.—Born in Philadelphia, August 12, 1806. He was the son of Jonathan Harvey Hurst, a member of the Philadelphia Bar. His parents were of English descent. Being an intimate friend of many of the members of the Society, he was elected a member and attended many of the reunions. He was in the dry-goods business on the south side of Market street above Sixth, then in the commission business on the east side of Front street above Chestnut, and afterwards was engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, having two factories, one in Philadelphia on Branch street near Third, and the other in Norristown, Pa. He retired from business some thirty years ago. He resided at Norristown, Pa., but notwithstanding his ripe old age he came to Philadelphia almost daily. For the last thirty-four years of his life he was a clerk in the Quartermaster General's office in Philadelphia. He died December 30, 1890, at the residence of State Senator Henry R. Brown, his son-in-law, Norristown, Pa.

John C. Hurst, 1867. Was a member of the firm of John C. Hurst & Sons [illegible] 23 Market street.

James Huston, 1817. Was probably in the grocery business.

John Hasell Huston, 1792. [illegible] and of Elizabeth Hasell. He resided in [illegible] and married [illegible]

[illegible] Mary was married to Henry [illegible] 1850. He had one other child, Anne, who died unmarried.

Samuel S. Hutchinson, 1857.—Was [illegible] real estate agent in West Philadelphia [illegible] in February, 1874.

Abraham Inskeep, 1803.—Was a [illegible]. He was associated in business in 1807 with John Inskeep. Letters of [illegible] were granted to Joseph Inskeep; John [illegible] was Mayor of Philadelphia in [illegible]

Callender Irvine, 1815.—Vice-President of the Society, 1820–21, was Commissary-General of purchases for the United States Army, appointed August 8, 1812, and continued in service until his death, October 9, 1841. He was highly esteemed for his efficiency as an officer [illegible] infantry as a gentleman. He was the son of Gen. Wm. Irvine (1781), member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. His mother, Anna Callender Irvine, was the daughter of Capt. Robert Callender, [illegible] Letters of administration [illegible] were granted, October 23, [illegible] Wm. A. Irvine & Warren Ogden, [illegible] executors. Hon. J. K. Kane [illegible] Wm. J. Leiper (1837). Gen. Irvine was for many years one of the mainstays of the Society, and was a constant attendant at its meetings. His death, [illegible] the meeting on December [illegible] and universal regret

See page 197.

Charles Irvine, 1806.—We have no information concerning him.

Hood Irvine, 1819.—Was a member of the firm of Hood, Irvine & Co., southeast corner of Second and Arch streets.

[illegible] June, 1821 [illegible]

Jared W. Irvine, 1832.—Was living as late as May 11, 1848, but we have no positive information about him.

John M. Irwin, 1795.—Was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1796.

Matthew Irwin, 1790.—Was Master of the Rolls, commissioned March 4, 1785, and Recorder of Deeds, commissioned March [illegible], 1785. He [illegible] removed to Lancaster, Pa., where he died March [illegible], 1800.

William Irwin, 1790.—Was a resident of Lancaster, Pa., in 1790, and probably a relative of Matthew Irwin [illegible]

Andrew Jackson, 1819.—Honorary member. President Jackson was of Irish parentage and is too well known in America to need a biographical sketch. He was elected an honorary member of the Society in 1819. The following letter, addressed to the Hibernian Benevolent Society of Nashville, Tenn., refers to General Jackson's membership in the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia:

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 12

Hibernian Benevolent Society, [illegible]

The Ladies' Hermitage Association of this city, which was organized for the purpose of preserving the Hermitage, the home of Gen. Andrew Jackson, from decay [illegible] in that work, desires to call your attention to the fact that Gen. Andrew Jackson was a member of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia seventy years ago. The certificate of membership bearing his name is one of the valued relics at the Hermitage. It is a large and handsomely gotten up [illegible]

ber of the Hibernian Society, for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland, established in the City of Philadelphia and incorporated agreeably to Law; and he having paid the sums required by the Rules and Regulations of the said Society, is entitled to Membership during his Life."

Witness the hand of the President the twenty-third Day of March, 1819.

J. TAGERT, *Presid.*

Attest: JAMES ROGERS, *Secty.*

In consideration of this life membership the Ladies' Hermitage Association would respectfully request your benevolent society to make a contribution to go toward the preservation of Gen. Jackson's home and tomb, both of which and the surrounding fences are badly in need of repair. With the co-operation of all good citizens the Hermitage can be made one of the most beautiful spots in all the Southland, and will be pointed to with pride by every Nashvillian. We hope your noble society will give this subject your most careful consideration. Respectfully,

MRS. NATHANIEL BAXTER,
Senior Regent.

MRS. D. R. MORRIS,
Sec'y Ladies' Hermitage Association.

David Jackson, 1790. Was a druggist at 20 South Third street in 1791. His will, dated June 25, 1805, and proved July 13, 1805, mentions his wife, Rebecca; his mother, Susan; and his oldest brother, Dr. Samuel Jackson, with whom he was in partnership. Alexander Henry (1796) and John Magoffin (1811) were two of the executors of the will. He was buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church.

Ebenezer Jackson, 1823.—[illegible] member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice May [illegible], 1823. [illegible] on [illegible] December [illegible], 1865; [illegible] Ebenezer Jackson, Jr., of Middletown, Conn., [illegible] his son.

Henry J. Jackson, 1884. Honorary member, Superintendent of Castle Garden, New York, [illegible] in honor [illegible] the [illegible] New York [illegible] the manner of caring for emigrants. He was born May 1, 1843, in Turin, County Mayo, Ireland, whence he emigrated to New York in March, 1859. In 1870 he was appointed one of the "landing clerks" at Castle Garden, New York. From this position he advanced step by step until he was appointed Superintendent some twelve years since. During his administration great improvements have been made in everything which pertains to the receiving and disposition of emigrants. He has supervised the landing and forwarding of over six millions of emigrants to the United States.

John Jackson, 1815.—Was a merchant. His will, dated September 29, 1834, when he was "about to embark for Europe," and admitted to probate in 1835, mentions his brothers James and Washington Jackson (1820); his sisters, Sarah and Hannah and Ellen Kirkman, and his nephew, James Kirkman, of Florence, Ala.

Washington Jackson, 1820. Brother of John Jackson (1815); was engaged in the sugar and molasses business, and subsequently in the iron business. His firm was Jackson & Riddle.

John O. James, 1867. Was born March 8, 1809, in Hilltown township, Bucks co., Pa. He removed to Philadelphia August 1, 1840, and was engaged in the wholesale dry goods business. The house of James, Kent & Santee, of which he was the senior partner, was for many years the leading dry-goods house in Philadelphia. He was a member of the "Girard Trust," and one of the State Board of Commissioners that erected Memorial Hall. He was a Director of the Western Saving Fund, and a member of the Centennial Board of Finance. He died in Philadelphia, June 26, 1883, and was buried in South L[illegible] Cemetery. His will, dated [illegible], 1[illegible], mentions his wife, Elizabeth; and his sons, Frederick and John O. James, Jr. Mr. James was a prominent Democrat, and took the liveliest interest in political affairs. He was a leading citizen.

Benton Knott Jamison, 1871. Born March [illegible], [illegible]

Indiana co., Pa. His grandfather, named Bell, came to America from the North of Ireland before the Revolutionary war, and settled in Hagerstown, Md. His mother was a daughter of John Bell, also a native of the North of Ireland. He was educated in the public schools and was first employed with his father, who was Superintendent of one of the divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal, and afterwards a contractor for building railroads. Shortly after 1853 he was offered a position in the banking house of Robert J. Ross & Co., of Philadelphia. He accepted it, removed to this city, and has been prominent in private banking circles ever since. In 1862 he was admitted as a partner in the banking house of P. F. Kelly & Co., who had succeeded Robert J. Ross & Co. in 1859. The new firm was very successful, being entrusted among other matters, with nearly all the personal business, involving millions, of Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. In 1868 he became head of the firm, the name of which was changed to E. K. Jamison & Co. Owing to financial stringency in 1891, the firm, which was one of the most successful in the city, failed, but there is every promise of an early and successful settlement of its affairs. Mr. Jamison has been a Director of five railroads, President of the Saltzburg Coal Co., Trustee of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children at Media, Pa., Trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia, President of the West Philadelphia Institute, Trustee of the State Insane Asylum at Norristown, Pa., and a member of the Walnut street Presbyterian Church. He also served on the staff of Gen. S. Erskson, Brigade and Young, of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He is Past Master of Lodge No. 51, A. Y. M., and is a Thirty-second Degree member of Philadelphia Consis- [illegible] Hemphill, September 19, 1865, first, Hattie A. Holmes, who died April 30, 1887, and second, on May 23, 1889, Jean Willard. Mr. Jamison for years has taken a lively [illegible] Society, [illegible] mittee, 1885-1889. [See "Biographical Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians, Third Series," p. 29.]

William M. Jamison, 1853.—Was a nephew of William and Samuel Jamison, who carried on the cotton mills at Norristown, Pa., and was employed by them.

Theodore Finley Jenkins, 1884.—Attorney-at-law, born in Philadelphia, April 6, 1849. His ancestors were Welsh. He graduated from the Central High School, studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar April 30, 1870. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations. Mr. Jenkins is in active practice as a lawyer, and is Solicitor for the Mechanics' Insurance Company. In November, 1891, he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Register of Wills, but his party being in the minority, he was not elected. He made an active canvass and gained much popularity as an able and pleasing speaker. He takes a lively interest in the Society, and has served on several of its Committees.

John W. Jennings, 1882.—Was born in Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, June 7, 1842. He was brought to Philadelphia during infancy, in 1844. He was President of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, 1878-1883. He was a real estate agent for many years, and is now a practicing attorney.

Charles Johnson, Sr., 1834.—Was an ink manufacturer at Tenth and Lombard streets. He died between September 17 and December 17, 1838.

Charles Johnson, Jr., 1838.—Son of Charles Johnson, Sr. (1834), was also an ink manufacturer at Tenth and Lombard streets.

John K. Johnson, 1839.—Was probably a relative of Charles Johnson, Jr. [illegible] December 12, 1837, to his father, John [illegible]

Robert Johnson, 1808.—We have nothing definite concerning him. There [illegible]

William Johnson, 1852.—Was proposed as a member by Andrew C. Craig (1857). We have no information concerning him.

Alexander Johnston, 1864.—Was born August 31, 1828, in Belfast, Ireland, and came to America when 17 years of age, landing at New York, February 10, 1850, and settling the same year in Philadelphia. He is in the confectionery business.

Francis Johnston, 1808.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick see page 117.

William Johnston, 1884.—Was born April 20, 1844, in Newtown Stewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in June, 1851. He is a manufacturer of cassimeres.

William Johnston, 1889.—Was born in County Donegal, Ireland, May 17, 1842, and came to Philadelphia April 1, 1869. He is of the firm of Johnston, Warner & Co., grocers, 1017 Market street. Mr. Johnston is a Church Warden of Zion P. E. Church.

Charles Jolly, 1802.—Was of the firm of Charles and William Jolly, merchants, 6 South Wharves.

Thomas Mayburry Jolly, 1836.—Was a resident of Norristown, Pa. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, October 15, 1824.

John M. Jones, 1790.—Was a wine merchant at 104 South Water street and 107 South Front street. He probably died in September, 1798.

Joseph Jones, 1831.—Secretary of the Society, 1838-1841; Treasurer, 1842-1849, and member of the Finance Committee, 1854-1865, was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, November 3, 1791, and arrived at New York with his parents in ship "Ontario," Captain Gould, after a [illegible] passage of seventy-nine days from Dublin, January 23, 1796. He settled in Philadelphia, and entered the office of Samuel Caldwell, [illegible], a well-known and respected citizen and alderman, with whom he remained for some years. He [illegible] in mercantile pursuits, and was a member of the [illegible] & Co., and Jones, Scott & Co. He retired from business, and in 1857 he was elected President of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, which position he held until 1868, when failing health compelled him to resign. He was a Director in a number of companies, among which were the Commercial National Bank, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Schuylkill Navigation Company, Chestnut Hill and Willow Grove Turnpike, and Germantown Turnpike, etc. He was also a member of the Humane and other societies. He wrote a number of articles on finance which were published in the *Daily Press*, and also remarks on the Greater and Lesser Hymn Writers, together with some original hymns published in the religious press. Mr. Jones was an educated Irish gentleman of the highest integrity, and added to extensive reading, shrewd business intelligence and a fine analytical mind. He died February 12, 1876, and was buried in West Laurel Hill cemetery at Philadelphia. Joseph A. Jones, 1215 Arch street, was his son, and Geo. L. Knowles, President of the Commercial Bank, is a son-in-law. Mr. Jones was for many years one of the most active members of the Hibernian Society and one of the best officers it ever had.

Joshua Riley Jones, 1882.—Was born at Fawn Grove, York co., Pa., and settled in Philadelphia in 1864. He is in the book publishing business, and is President of the National Publishing Company. He has been a Director of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad for several years.

Dominick Joyce, 1790. Was a merchant at 174 South Front street in 1794. A marriage license was issued for Dominick Joyce and Jeanet Sibbald, June 21, 1779.

Thomas P. Judge, 1879. Was born in Philadelphia, December 18, 1855. His father was born in County Cavan, Ireland. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice March 18, 1876. In 1880 he was elected a member of the [illegible] House of Representatives, and served during the session of [illegible]

William Judge, 1882.—Was born April 1857, in Magherafelt, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia June 28, 1854. He is a carpet manufacturer, the firm being Judge Brothers, himself and his brother James, and their factory being at the northwest corner of Leib street and Columbia avenue. He is a member of the American Protestant Association. He was School Director of the Seventeenth Ward for a short time and member of Common Council from the Nineteenth Ward in 1876-77. In 1881 he was elected a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, serving until 1885. [See "Men of America, City Government, Philadelphia," 1884.]

William Watmough Juvenal, 1863. Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice December 14, 1841. He died January 9, 1877, aged 58 years. Mr. Juvenal married Margaret H. G. Benezet, daughter of Anthony Benezet, M. D., and of Hannah Gordon Vandeskift.

Charles D. Kaier, 1887.—Was born in Birmingham, Baden, Germany, March 6, 1839. His father was a participant in the Revolution of 1848 in Germany and was compelled to flee with his family to this country. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Charles D. Kaier enlisted for the three months' service, and on his return to Mahanoy City, Pa., where he [illegible] of the borough incorporation. He did much to build up [illegible] of his enterprises [illegible] He [illegible] is Vice-President of a life insurance company, and a Director of the Union National Bank at Mahanoy City and of the First National Bank of Shenandoah. He is [illegible]

James Kaine, 1884. [illegible] Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, May [illegible] was a member of the Ancient Order of [illegible] America. He died February 2, 1880, and was buried in New Cathedral cemetery, Philadelphia.

John Kintzing Kane, 1828. Was born May 16, 1794, at Albany, N. Y. His [illegible] came from [illegible] of Neills in county Antrim, Ireland. His father [illegible] of Kane, Brothers & Co. The son was a lawyer by profession, being admitted to the Bar April 8, 1817. He was a member [illegible] in 1824; City Solicitor, 1828-30, and again in 1832; a Commissioner under the Indemnity Convention with France in 1832; Attorney-General of Pennsylvania by appointment of Governor Shunk, and was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in 1846. He was [illegible] of the first Board of Trustees of Girard College, a Trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church, Vice-President of the Institution for the Blind, President of the American Philosophical Society, Postmaster of Franklin [illegible] N. Y. M. He was also a promoter of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, was actively connected with the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and was also prominent in connection with the Academy of Fine Arts and Musical Fund Society. He wrote many [illegible] and lectured [illegible] Drama. His most celebrated production was the [illegible] by some to have carried Pennsylvania for the Democrats against Henry Clay, thus electing James K. Polk President. He died at Philadelphia, February 21, 185[illegible] the Jackson Administration and in the [illegible] great energy the Native American rioters [illegible] stand on the Fugitive Slave Law. In per-

son Judge Kane was six feet high, sparely built and very handsome. His manners were affable and polite, and as a reasoner he was very logical. His son, General Thomas Leiper Kane (1848), his brothers-in-law, Robert Taylor (1852), President of the Society, Robert M. Patterson (1836) and William J. Leiper (1831), and his nephews by marriage, James L. Taylor (1850), John H. Taylor (1858), Henry J. Taylor (1858) and Samuel L. Taylor (1864) were all members of the Society. Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, was his son. Judge Kane was for many years an active member of the Society and a regular attendant at its meetings.

Gen. Thomas Leiper Kane, 1848. —Son of Hon. John K. Kane (1828), was born in Philadelphia, January 27, 1822. He was educated for the Bar, but never practiced. He was appointed, by his father, Clerk of the United States District Court, and served in the Union army during the rebellion, in various grades up to Brigadier-General, and was wounded in one engagement. He was a member of the State Board of Charities, American Philosophical Society, and other bodies. He wrote sundry pamphlets on various subjects. He died at Philadelphia January 26, 1883, and was buried at Laurel Hill. His funeral attracted a large concourse of friends, including many distinguished persons. A detachment of the Grand Army of the Republic, consisting of comrades of Gen. Kane, was present. He married Elizabeth Dennistoun (daughter of William Wood, a merchant in New York. His widow, three sons and a daughter survive him. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of December 28, 1883, contains the following notice of General Kane:

"General Thomas L. Kane was born a humanitarian and radical. He began life as a student at Paris in the revolution of 1848, and carried to his death a bullet received on the barricades. Returning to Philadelphia, he started a sort of democratic propaganda, but when his brother [illegible] to the far West and lived among the Indians, and as early as that began the [illegible] policy toward these wards of the nation. Slavery next commanded his attention, and he travelled through the South urging the adoption of a system of gradual emancipation, which he went to the British West Indies to study. A subsequent mission to Mexico brought him into contact with the Mormons, whose sufferings at that time moved his sympathy, and thus it was that, when war was afterwards threatened with the Mormons, President Buchanan sent Kane to Utah, where he brought about a peace when the military force had failed.

"All this time his hostility to slavery was shown by deeds as well as words. He had been Chairman of the Free Soil Committee of the State in 1848, when Free Soilers were few, and in 1850 he resigned the position of United States Commissioner because he would not execute the fugitive slave law. As the anti-slavery conflict deepened, Kane was constantly at the front; but he was a Democrat, and known and respected in the South, and in 1860 he devoted himself, with characteristic energy, to fruitless efforts in behalf of compromise. When the war did come he was among the first in the field, with his battalion of hardy riflemen from the forests of northwestern Pennsylvania.

"Chosen Colonel of the Bucktail Regiment, he voluntarily declined in favor of Colonel Biddle as his military superior, but it was to Kane that the Bucktails owed their distinctive character, and it was he who afterwards led them in many desperate fights. Kane's ruling characteristics were illustrated in this famous organization. He believed in the utmost personal liberty and freedom of action under well-defined law and discipline, unquestioned and unquestioning. As a commander he was at once considerate and exacting, and he led his men with a courage that might have been called desperate had it not always been directed to a well-perceived end. On the field, in prison, in hospital, and back to the field again, his war record is a brilliant one.

"The same restless energy carried him forward in civic life. In railroad enter-

prises, in schemes of material development. He is remarkable Swedish colony in McKean county, in undertakings of charity and benevolence, in more ways than it is possible to speak of, this remarkable man was [illegible]. He was always doing, always on the go. His home was in McKean county, but he was quite as likely to be in Philadelphia, New York, Mexico, anywhere that his enterprises called him, and wherever he was he was always ready to talk on religion, philosophy, politics, law, business—with all the emphasis and courage of his strong convictions. That so positive a man was not always easy to get along with goes without saying. What he did, he did himself, and in his own way, but it was done on a broad and elevated plane, and there would be very much more accomplished in Pennsylvania if we had a few more men of the force of Thomas L. Kane."

His son married a descendant of Tench Francis (1771).

John Kean, 1790.—Was in the grocery business. His will, dated May 25, 1810, and proved April 15, 1812, mentions his wife, Sarah; his brother, Daniel Kean, of the parish of Glendarmont, County Londonderry, Ireland; his brother, Neal Kean, deceased; and his daughter, Eliza Kean, of Bucks co., Pa. John Steel (1803) was one of the executors.

Roger Kean, 1790.—Was in the grocery business, 66 South Second street, in 1791. We are not certain that he was the Captain Roger Kean who died Novem- [illegible] 75 years and 6 months, and who was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Fourth above Spruce street.

Martin Keane, 1882.—Is the proprietor of the Pittsburgh House, Atlantic [illegible]

Patrick Kearns, 1884. Was born [illegible] Ireland, [illegible] America, March [illegible] N. Y. [illegible] He was engaged in the stove, heater and range business, and is now engaged with the Stuart Peterson Company, Noble below Eighth.

Richard Kearney, 1884. Was born January 21, 1837, in County Louth, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in April, 1847. He is in the glass-blowing business. Mr. Kearney has been for many years President of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul of St. Patrick's church, Twentieth and Locust streets.

John Keating, Jr., 1820. Was the son of John Keating, Baron of France, who, at the outbreak of the French revolution, came to America and settled in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice December 24, 1818. He died young, less than six years after his admission, on July 27, 1824. He married, May 19, 1824, Elizabeth Borden Hopkinson, daughter of Judge Joseph Hopkinson, of the United States District Court. Mr. Keating served as one of the Counsellors of the Society from March 17, 1821, until the time of his death.

William H. Keating, 1831. Brother of John Keating, Jr. (1820), was a Professor of Mining and Chemistry. He was one of the originators of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, a founder of the Franklin Institute and a man of great scientific attainments. He married a daughter of J. Eric Bollmann and granddaughter of Colonel John Nixon.

David Keefe, 1881. Was born in 1830 in Drountariffe, County Cork, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, June 8, 1849. He is in the grocery business at 750 South Tenth street. He is a member of the Irish National League of America. He is a brother of Joseph I. Keefe [illegible] and uncle of James J. Keefe (1884).

James J. Keefe, 1884. Was born in Philadelphia, March 30, 1862. He is the son of John J. Keefe, Jr., and of Johanna [illegible] County Cork, Ireland. He graduated [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] Keefe (1830) was [illegible] Joseph I. Keefe (1881) are his uncles.

[illegible] Judge Keefe (1830), [illegible]

1785. He came to Philadelphia in 1798 with his father, Joseph Keefe. He was a merchant for many years, engaged in the West India trade. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and served with distinction. He was President of the Board of Commissioners of Southwark for a number of years, and also a member of the Guardians of the Poor and of the State Senate of Pennsylvania. He died September 6, 1872, aged 86 years, and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Fourth street above Spruce.

Joseph I. Keefe, 1881.—Is an importer at 32 South Front street. He did not return his blank.

Michael Keenan, 1849.—Was born January 17, 1797, at Navan, County Westmeath, Ireland, and came to New York in May, 1817, and settled in Philadelphia in 1819. He was a manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods. He was one of the Commissioners of the Old District of Kensington, and one of the earliest manufacturers in that section of the city. He was a member of the first Board of Directors of St. Joseph's Hospital, and also of the first Board of Directors of the Beneficial Saving Fund. He was also one of the Trustees of St. Michael's Church, Second street above Master, and First Lieutenant of the Old Hibernia Greens. He died October 19, 1862, and was buried in St. Michael's cemetery. Mr. Keenan served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1850–1853, and 1860–1862. His son, Michael Francis Keenan (1849), is a member of the Society.

Michael Francis Keenan, 1849.—Born November 11, 1827, in Philadelphia. He is the son of Michael Keenan, 1849. He was originally a manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods, and was subsequently in the wine and liquor business. He is not now engaged in business. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1873.

Samuel Keith, 1806. Was born July 31, 1774. His father, William Keith, was born [illegible] Ireland, [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania. He [illegible] firm being William and Samuel Keith, and he was for many years President of the Delaware Insurance Company. He died at Philadelphia, April 4, 1852, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Third and Pine streets. Charles P. Keith, author of the "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," is his grandson.

Charles Kelly, 1833. Was born in Ardnagamna, County Donegal, Ireland, August 2, 1803. He emigrated to America when 18 years of age, landing at Philadelphia in 1821, and settled the same year at Upper Darby, Delaware co., Pa. He engaged in cotton and woollen manufacturing, and married Margaret, eldest daughter of Dennis Kelly (1829), with whom he was for many years associated in business. Like his father-in-law he was fond of fine cattle, and for many years assisted in introducing improved breeds of those animals into America. He had one of the finest herds of "short horn" cattle in the United States. In a short time he became a wealthy and prominent man. He was United States Postmaster at Kellyville, the place of his residence, and which was named after him, about 1848. He was a Director of the Girard Bank, Beneficial Saving Fund of Philadelphia, Delaware Mutual Insurance Co., and also of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, of which he was one of the projectors. Large numbers of Irish emigrants were induced to come to this country by his advice, and Kellyville, a village of some 800 inhabitants, was almost entirely an Irish settlement. He was one of the principal contributors to the building fund of St. Charles Borromeo Catholic Church of that place. He died March 27, 1861, and is buried in the cemetery attached to that church. His three sons, Dennis B. Kelly (1852), William D. Kelly (1867) and Edward J. Kelly (1870), are also on the Roll of Members of the Society.

Dennis Kelly, 1829.—Was born in Ardnagamna, County Donegal, Ireland, [illegible] 1799. When [illegible] he emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia June 18, 1820. He was in [illegible] cattle in the West [illegible]



CHARLES KELLY.

scarcely started on his journey in those days such journeys were made by means of wagons when the profanity of a fellow-passenger so shocked Mr. Kelly's wife [illegible] refused to proceed any farther, and got off a short distance beyond the Philadelphia county line in Delaware county. Here he worked at manual labor [illegible] until 1808, when he engaged [illegible] contracting. In this pursuit he prospered, and when the War of 1812 broke out he was enabled to assist the Government in manufacturing goods for army clothing. Continuing to prosper, he soon had enough of worldly goods to permit of his carrying out certain [illegible] concerning the improvement in the breed of American horses and cattle. He imported the celebrated stallion "Daniel O'Connell," and afterwards "Langford," another noted horse of high breed. The impetus given to the pursuit of raising horses by Mr. Kelly soon resulted in the general introduction of a better breed of those animals. He continued dealing in horses of this character until the business became infested with gamblers and sharpers, when he turned his attention to cattle. He imported a herd of "short horns," that invariably carried off the premiums wherever they were exhibited. A fine bull, "Lord Barrington," owned by Mr. Kelly, became celebrated in the records of high breed cattle. While engaged with his horses and cattle he continued his manufactur[illegible], which soon became noted throughout the country. Even in dull [illegible] when [illegible] common, [illegible] [illegible] would be deprived of the means of living. [illegible] invested in land in his neighbor[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] counsel and his money. Many prosper[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were young. It was his delight to seek out deserving Irishmen and start them in business or induce them to settle on the land in the West. He never would accept [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the use of money loaned by him, and his charitable gifts and "advances" amounted to an immense sum. He was a mem[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Church, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] erection of which he largely contributed, and after his death his remains were buried in the cemetery attached to the church. Mr. Kelly was a member of the Hibernian Society for thirty-five years, and his son-in-law, Charles Kelly (1853), and his grandsons, William F. Kelly (1897), Edward J. Kelly (1897), and Dennis B. Kelly (1862), are also on the Roll of the Society.

Dennis B. Kelly, 1864. [illegible] of Charles Kelly (1853), was [illegible] Kelly ville, Delaware co., Pa., May [illegible]. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Delaware. He was a cotton and woollen manufacturer for many years, and was for ten years a Director of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Company, and for fourteen years a Director of the Beneficial Saving Fund. He was Secretary of the Hibernian Society from March 17, 1869, to March 17, 1870. For several years past Mr. Kelly has been engaged in assisting the Committee on History in the preparation of this volume. His literary tastes and knowledge of the Society's history, coupled with painstaking, [illegible] researches concerning the lives of the members, have [illegible] work.

Edward J. Kelly, 1867. Son of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

in Philadelphia in 1853. He is a contractor.

George Kelly, 1882. — Was born November 11, 1844, in the town of Donegal, County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia when but five years of age, in 1850. He was for a time a conveyancer, and is now an extensive dealer in dry-goods, carpets, etc., at 810 Market street. His house is one of the prominent instalment houses of the city.

James Kelly, 1865.—When proposed as a member by Andrew McBride was in business at Howard and Thompson streets.

James Kelly, 1890.—Was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, August 21, 1858, and came to Philadelphia September 7, 1879, where he is in the grocery business. He is a member of the Young Democratic Battalion.

John Kelly, 1790. Was a grocer at 20 Swanson street in 1791. His will, proved February 23, 1821, describes him as Captain John Kelly, grocer, "now dwelling east side of Penn street and west side of Water street, Cedar and Almond streets," and mentions his son, John Kelly; his daughter, Maria Murdock, and Mary Dunfield. The executors were Joseph Snyder and Thomas Brown.

John A. Kelly, 1865.—Was formerly associated with John P. Doherty (1866) in the tailoring business, but is now at Tower Hall, Market street below Sixth.

John Alphonsus Kelly, 1887.—Was born April 29, 1847, in County Donegal, Ireland. He came to America in June, 1852, and settled in Philadelphia in 1886. He served in the One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861–1865. He is a railroad contractor.

John Fitzsimons Kelly, 1882. Son of John Kelly, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and of Lilly Smith Fitzsimons, a native of County Down, Ireland, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 15, 1844. He was in the iron business in Kentucky for eleven years with his brother, William Kelly, who made the great discovery of the pneumatic process for making steel, now called the "Bessemer Process." He is not now engaged in business. Mr. Kelly has been a resident of Philadelphia since 1872. He has made a number of translations from Italian, Spanish and French writers for private circulation.

John Linus Kelly, 1884.—Is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice February 2, 1878.

Michael Joseph Kelly, 1890.—Was born in Queens co., Ireland, June 13, 1848; came to America (New York) in 1866, and settled in Philadelphia in 1871. He is the President of the Sea Isle City (New Jersey) Lot Association and of the Electric Light Company of the same place.

Owen Kelly, 1884.—Is a native of Ireland, and came to Philadelphia when quite young. For several years he was engaged in the grocery business at No. 700 Girard avenue, and is now in the same business at northwest corner of Franklin street and Girard avenue. For many years he has been one of the most prominent members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and much of the credit of building the magnificent fountain erected by that Union in Fairmount Park is due to his untiring exertions. He also performed valuable work as Chairman of the Committee of the same Union, which had charge of the work of assisting poor emigrants landing at this port, before and since the creation of the Executive Committee of the Hibernian Society. He is also a member of the Carrollton Club.

Patrick H. Kelly, 1846.—Was a tailor at 165 Chestnut street. He removed West some years ago and died there.

Philip Kelly, 1826.—Was in business at 301 Chestnut street in 1825. His will, dated August 24, 1820, and proved September 4, 1826, mentions his wife, Ann Margaret Kelly; his seven children, Sophia, Richard, Margaret, [illegible], Mary Jane, Philip and Louis M[illegible]; and his niece, Jane Peterson.

Philip Francis Kelly, 1850.—Was born in Enniskillen, Ireland, November 28, 1825, and came to Philadelphia in 1835. He was a banker and partner of E. K. Jamison (1871). He was the author of various short poems: "Don't Strike a

Man when He's Down" "Once a Year," etc. He died November 25, 1868. In speaking of his death the [illegible] says: "The Board of Brokers adjourned yesterday on the announcement of the death of Mr. Philip F. Kelly, one of its members. Mr. [illegible] was a genial, kind-hearted gentleman, and enjoyed the largest confidence of those for whom he did business. [illegible] and in all the life we learn he has left a handsome competency for his family and a name for integrity which is sound all [illegible]." He left a widow and son Philip F. Kelly, Jr. (1887), surviving him.

Philip F. Kelly, 1887.—Son of Philip F. Kelly (1850), was born in Philadelphia November 15, 1855. He is a banker, associated in business with B. K. Jamison (1871), and is Treasurer of various corporations.

Samuel S. Kelly, 1850.—Was a tailor on Walnut street above Eighth, and during the war for the Union was Inspector of Clothing at the United States Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road. He was also a Gas Trustee of the City Gas Works. He died some years since.

Thomas Kelly, Jr., 1822. — Was associated with his father in the shoe [illegible] at 70 High street in 1822.

Thomas F. Kelly, 1891.—Was born [illegible] 1840, in Kinvara, County Galway, Ireland, came to America April 5, [illegible] and settled in Philadelphia October [illegible]. He is a well-known theatrical manager, and is now the popular manager [illegible] Opera House, Broad street [illegible] Market streets.

William F. Kelly, 1867. Son of [illegible] Kelly [illegible] P. [illegible] May [illegible] 1845. He [illegible] Government [illegible] D. C. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

of Bucks county, Pa., and another to Rev. Thomas I. Biggs, of Frankford, Philadelphia. It is to be hoped that the donees named had better luck with their tracts of land than the Hibernian Society.

John Daniel Kennedy, 1888. Born April 19, 1853, in Philadelphia. His father, Michael Kennedy, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Margaret Devinney, was a native of Philadelphia. He is a loan broker, and also has a storage warehouse. Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Catholic and Carrollton Clubs, and of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute.

Joseph P. Kennedy, 1882.—Was born December 9, 1857, in Philadelphia. He is a son of W. J. Kennedy, a native of County Antrim, Ireland. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, May 3, 1879, and in November, 1881, when not quite 24 years of age, was elected to the State Senate to fill an unexpired term. He was subsequently re-elected the following year for a full term, from 1882 to 1886. He died June 17, 1886, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery. His funeral was largely attended by prominent men. Though a very young man Senator Kennedy gave promise of a bright future and made an enviable name in the State Legislature as a pronounced reformer of great ability.

John S. Kennelly, 1884.—Was born about 1836, at Newtown Sands, County Kerry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1851. He is a Catholic undertaker and connected with various building, literary and beneficial associations.

James Joseph Kenney, 1883.—Born [illegible], 1837, in Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland. He came to America when [illegible] years of age, landing at New York, April 5, 1864, and settled in Philadelphia [illegible], 1865. He is in the clothing business. Mr. Kenney served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1876-1877.

James R. Kenney, 1887. Was born [illegible] Township, Lancaster [illegible] Penn. His parents were born in South Cork district, Ireland. He [illegible] and in the profession of the law. He was for four years a member of the Board of Control or School Board of Reading, and became Mayor of that city, April 4, 1887. He is a member of several beneficial and charitable societies, and of "17 secret societies." He is an entirely self-educated man, having worked seven years in ore mines, studying and reading at same time. Mr. Kenney is a public reader of "pathetic, dialectic and humorous pieces," and has frequently given readings in various parts of the State.

Michael Keppele, 1803.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice September 18, 1792. He was Mayor of Philadelphia, from October 15, 1811, to October 20, 1812. He died February 2, 1821, aged 49 years. [See Martin's "Bench and Bar," p. 284.]

Alexander Kerr, 1867.—Is of the firm of Alex. Kerr, Brother & Co., salt merchants, Pier 8, North Wharves.

James Kerr, 1823. Was in the saddlery and coach furnishing business at 70 High street in 1823.

James Kerr, 1882.—Was born July 11, 1837, in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia May 22, 1855. He is in the liquor business at 1506, Market street. He is Treasurer of the Philadelphia and Home Building Associations.

Walter Kerr, 1804.—Was a sea captain. He was a prominent Mason, being elected Grand Treasurer December, 1812; Junior Grand Warden in December, 1813; Deputy Grand Master in December, 1814, and Grand Master in December, 1815, and December, 1816. He is said to have died a bachelor.

James Keys, 1882. Was born [illegible] Gowran, County Kilkenny, Ireland, July 18, 1842, and came to America, May 6, [illegible]. In 1862 he removed to Philadelphia, where he is engaged in the liquor [illegible] at 240 Dock street.

Roger Keys, M. D., 1882.—Was [illegible] at Melly [illegible] County Donegal, Ireland. [illegible] York January 8, 1851, and settled in Philadelphia [illegible]. He was [illegible] Twelfth [illegible]

He was a member of the Masonic organiza-
tion, American Pharmaceutical Associa-
tion, Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical As-
sociation, and Philadelphia Drug Trade
Association. He died June [illegible] 1879.

James Kidd, 1790. Was probably a
shoemaker.

James Kidd, Jr., 1790. Son of James
Kidd, 1790. He was a minor when he
joined.

William Kidd, 1790.—Was a shop-
keeper at 43 South Second street in 1791.
A tavern license was issued May 12,
1793, for William Kidd and Hannah Rod-
gers. He probably died February, 1798.

Rev. William Kieran, D. D., 1889.
Was born December 17, 1843, in Armagh,
Ireland, and came to Philadelphia at an
early age. He commenced his theological
studies at St. Charles College, near Elli-
cott City, Md., and afterwards studied at
the Diocesan Preparatory Seminary at
Glen Riddle, Delaware co., Pa. He finished
his course in theology and philosophy at
the Propaganda in Rome, and was
ordained priest there, December 19, 1868.
He was Prefect of the American College
in Rome in 1869, returned to Philadelphia
May 5, 1870, and was first stationed at St.
Ann's Church, Port Richmond, Philadel-
phia, and afterwards at the Cathedral.
He was appointed March, 1873, Professor,
and Prefect of Discipline in St. Charles
[illegible] Overbrook, Pa., and
[illegible] In
1883 he was appointed Rector of St.
[illegible] Church, Twentieth and Lombard
streets, and has had charge of that congre-
gation since.

Charles Fox King, 1883. Was born
[illegible] He
[illegible] He was a member of the Pennsyl-
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

the firm of Campbell & Kingston (see p. 134). His will, dated September 6, 1834, and proved February 11, 1836, mentions Mrs. Caroline Clark Barnes, daughter of Daniel Clark, New Orleans; Alexander McCay; Harriet Kingston, his niece, and daughter of his brother, Nathaniel Kingston, formerly of Baltimore; children of George Vaughan, Bandon, Ireland, and Isaac Vaughan, of Waterford, Ireland; Ormond Kingston, his nephew, son of Robert Kingston, of London.

Thomas Kirkman, 1815.—Was proposed as a member as "late of Nashville, Tenn."

James A. Kirkpatrick, 1854.—Was born in Castlefin, Ireland, October 7, 1824, and came to Philadelphia August 12, 1853. He entered the Central High School as a member of its first class, graduated in 1842, and became a Professor in that institution. He was also engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods and was Assistant Superintendent, and afterwards Superintendent of the Girard Estate. He was a member of the Franklin Institute, American Association for the Advancement of Science, also of Franklin Lodge No. 134, F. & A. M., Philadelphia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 169, Philadelphia Commanders, No. 2, K. T., Philadelphia Consistory S. P. R. S., Thirty-second degree. As a volunteer observer, he collected and tabulated meteorological records of Philadelphia, covering a period of twenty-five years, which were published by the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the United States War Department. He died June 3, 1886, and was buried in Woodlands cemetery.

Samuel Kirkpatrick, 1844.—Was a bottler at No. 5 Pear street.

James Kitchen, 1806.—Was born in Hexham, [illegible], England, May [illegible], and came to America about 1790, landing at Baltimore, Md., and settling in Philadelphia about the same year. He was proprietor of the old Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] the Merchants' Coffee House, Second and Walnut streets, which [illegible] the centre of the current news of the city. He was widely known throughout the city. The newspaper reporters of the time obtained their information from him, everything in the way of news, political and otherwise, being generally obtainable from him. Between one and two o'clock mostly all the prominent merchants and business men gathered there. He was a popular citizen, and was elected a member of the English, Scotch, and other Societies, including the Hibernian Society. He was Treasurer for several years and a member of the Board of Health, and a Director of the Camden Bank and of the Delaware Marine Insurance Co. He died at Philadelphia July 27, 1828, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Third and Pine streets. His son, Dr. James Kitchen, 715 Spruce street, is still living, as is also his grandson, James Kitchen Scofield. He was married twice.

Thomas Kittera, 1813.—Came to Philadelphia with his father in 1801. He studied law, and was admitted to the Bar March 8, 1808. He was elected President of Select Council of Philadelphia in October, 1824, and was Member of Congress, 1826-1827. His office was at 140 Walnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Judge Conrad, afterward Mayor of Philadelphia, studied law in his office. Mr. Kittera was a man of fine ability, and he had a high reputation for literary as well as legal knowledge. He died June 16, 1839, aged 50 years. Mr. Kittera was one of the Society's Counsellors, 1809-1810, and from 1819 until his death in 1839. [See "Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 2, page 1538.]

Andrew Knox, 1790.—Was a resident of Norriton township, Montgomery Co. Col. Thomas P. Knox was his son.

John Knox, 1814. Member of the Acting Committee 1821, 1823, and 1825-1832, and Secretary of the Society 1829, March 17, 1832, to December 18, 1837, was a member of the firm of Knox, Boggs & Co., which [illegible] an extensive Southern trade. His death was announced at the Society meeting on September 17, 1841.

Jacob Gerard Koch, 1803.—Was a prominent merchant at 73 South Front

street. He was married in Christ Church [illegible] August 1, 1801, to Jane Griffith. Letters of administration on his estate were granted April 1, 1831, to M. H. Messchert.

David Kyle, 1826.—Was a merchant at [illegible] northwest corner of Tenth and Mulberry streets. He probably died in April, [illegible].

William Kyle, 1814.—Was a merchant [illegible] Dock street in 1814. He probably died in June, 1843. William and David Kyle were said to be from Virginia.

James F. Ladlie, 1802.—We can find no trace of him. There is a James Laidley in the Directories, but no person named Ladlie.

Edward Lafferty, 1865.—Was born in Kildart Parish, County Donegal, Ireland, about 1825, and came to Philadelphia June 24, 1850. He was a contractor and resided at 1006 Christian street. Among other contracts he superintended the construction of the water-works at Mobile, Ala. He was a School Director of the Second Ward, a member of the Irish National League of America, and President of St. Vincent de Paul Conference of St. Paul's Catholic Church, Christian street near Tenth. He was formerly a member of the Irish Repeal Association in this city. He was a second cousin of Hugh Barr (1842). Mr. Lafferty served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1873–1881. [illegible] May 13, 1891.

Robert Laird, 1838.—Was a drover in the district of Spring Garden, Philadelphia. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society from 1839 until his death [illegible]. He was signed August 8, 1842, [illegible] August 22, 1842, directs the [illegible] place of his sepulture to the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, and mentions his wife Eleanor; [illegible] children, Mary Ann, Sarah Jane, [illegible] and Thomas Logan, [illegible] and his daughter, [illegible].

Daniel J. Langton, M. D., 1891.—Born at Palo Alto, Schuylkill co., Pa., September 12, 1857. His father was a [illegible], and his mother [illegible] were natives of Ireland. He is a practicing physician in Shenandoah, Pa., and has been Coroner of Schuylkill county. He is a member of the Schuylkill County Medical Society, Lehigh Valley Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society and American Medical Society.

David Lapsley, 1790. Born about 1744, was a native of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America probably before 1765, with strong letters of recommendation to the firm of Conyngham & Neslatt. He took the oath of allegiance, July 20, 1778. He became a merchant in Philadelphia. He was a Trustee and Incorporator of the First Presbyterian Church, September 29, 1769, and was Ruling Elder from February 29, 1810, until his death, which occurred at Philadelphia, August 18, 1836. He was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. John Lapsley (1808), Joseph B. Lapsley (1821) and David Lapsley, Jr. (1811), were his sons.

David Lapsley, Jr., 1811.—Son of David Lapsley (1790), was born in Philadelphia in 1792. He was engaged in the carpet business, and in 1844 was Treasurer of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company. He died at Philadelphia, June 11, 1859, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery.

John Lapsley, 1808.—Son of David Lapsley (1790), was born in Philadelphia in 1780. He was a cloth and cassimere merchant, afterwards a farmer, and subsequently, on his father's death, returned to Philadelphia, but did not engage in any business. He was a Justice of the Peace in Bucks county for a number of years. He died at Philadelphia, December 5, 1853, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery.

Joseph Brown Lapsley, 1821. Son of [illegible] Lapsley [illegible]. He [illegible] in the [illegible]. He was a Trustee and Treasurer of the First Presbyterian [illegible]. He [illegible] Carson (1760) was his father-in-law, and [illegible] brother-in-law.

George Latimer, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick [illegible].

George Latimer, 1814.—Was not of the family of George Latimer 1790. He was probably the George Latimer who was married in Christ Church, October 1, 1801, to Henrietta Phalon.

James Latimer, 1803.—Son of George Latimer 1790, and of Margaret Cathcart, his wife. He married Sophia Hoffman, of Charlestown, Va. He was in early life a "supercargo," sailing from Philadelphia to Canton, China, and afterwards became a broker, and was a member of the Philadelphia Board of Brokers. He died March 9, 1845, in the 71st year of his age, leaving no children. His wife survived him.

William Geddes Latimer, 1803.

Brother of George Latimer 1790, and the youngest son of James and Sarah Geddes Latimer, was born at Newport, Del., February 22, 1771. He was for some years engaged in the milling business with his father in Newport. Then he removed to Philadelphia and entered into the trade with China. He died June 2, 1810. He married, November 4, 1794, Sarah Bartow, daughter of Thomas Bartow, of Philadelphia. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Bartow, a very prominent citizen of Philadelphia—a Moravian—and was the niece of Anthony Benezet, the philanthropist. At one time he was in business with his nephew, Robert C. Latimer, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Latimer. They were in some branch of the mercantile business. He built a residence for himself and family on Arch street above Ninth, and lived there at his [illegible]. He left a large family, four sons and two daughters, of whom [illegible] Mrs. Wm. Jacob Harris, of Harrisburg, Pa., [illegible] in the third, fourth and fifth generations [illegible] W. Latimer [illegible] of York co., Pa., [illegible] of William G. Latimer.

William J. Latta, 1889. [illegible]

Latta, and his mother was a direct descendant of the Douglas family of Scotland, and a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas. His great-grandfather, Rev. James Latta, emigrated from the North of Ireland to this country in the last century. William J. Latta began his education in Parkesburg Academy, Chester co. His father died when he was 18 years old, and he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a telegraph operator. After some time he was transferred to Harrisburg to the Trainmaster's office, where he received much insight into railroading, and afterwards went to Philadelphia, where he was first stationed as a telegraph operator in the office of W. F. Lockard, in West Philadelphia, then taken into General Agent Pugh's office, where he remained until 1876, and was then put in charge of the signals in the telegraph department of the grand depot near the Exposition buildings, acting there as Mr. Pugh's chief clerk. At the close of the Exhibition he became Mr. Pugh's private secretary. In 1879 he was made Superintendent of the grain elevator at Washington street wharf. During the riots of 1877 he was constantly with President Scott for three weeks in West Philadelphia as a telegraph operator, and rendered most effective service. In 1881 he became Superintendent of the Altoona Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. During Mr. Pugh's absence in Europe in 1882, Mr. Latta was associated with Mr. James Reed in caring for Mr. Pugh's duties as General Superintendent. In 1883 he left Altoona to become Superintendent of the Philadelphia Division from Philadelphia to Harrisburg. In June, 1885, he was made General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He also [illegible] Manager of the Columbia [illegible] Company, [illegible] Keystone Hotel Company, and the Merchants' Warehouse Company. He [illegible] man [illegible] Bank [illegible] He married, June 1, 1854, Kitty M. Hoffman, of Harrisburg. [illegible] of Virginia.

John Laughlin, 1884. [illegible] of the [illegible] Colonel Davis Rodman [illegible]

... New York December 31, 1849, and settled in Philadelphia May, ... He ... commenced following the water, inland and coastwise, as a sailor, and was master of a U. S. steam transport during the Rebellion, and about the close of the war was elected Superintendent of the ... Chesapeake Towboat Company ... and the different steam ... of William P. Clyde's ... position he remained until ... February 6, 1883, he was commissioned U. S. Special Inspector of foreign passenger steamers at this port. He was Treasurer of the Pennsylvania ... Fund Society from 1879 to 1883, and has been a member of the Board of Managers since 1895. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic organizations, being one of the originators and a Manager of the Masonic Home.

Robert Laughlin, 1873.—Was born in Philadelphia, November 19, 1840. He was educated at Nazareth Hall, Northampton co., Pa. He had a position for nine years in the wholesale grocery firm of Waterman, Young & Co., Second street below Noble, which he left to accept a clerkship in the Kensington National Bank. Upon November 4, 1872, he opened ... goods at No. ... South Third street, with Charles A. McManus (1871). ... Laughlin & McManus, now ... 312 South Third street, still continues. He was a member of Common Council from the Twentieth Ward, 1872-76. He ... Board of Managers ... Board of Correction upon ... and was President of ... until it was abolished. See ... Map of America, City Government, ...

John Lavens, 1862. Was born at ... Wales, in Ireland he took an active ... and in the wholesale wine and liquor ... No. ... Chestnut ...

Jesse Laverty, 1816. ... Northern Liberties ...

Thomas Lea, 1790. Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see ...).

Richard Leake, 1813. We have no definite information concerning him.

John Leamy, 1790. Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see ...).

James M. Leddy, 1853. Was ... Co. ... Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, ... in entered the service under Colonel Peter Lyle on April 6, 1861, and which took part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. Letters of administration on his estate were granted December ..., 1881, to Theresa D. Leddy, the sureties being Harry F. Leddy and Z. J. ... not.

Edward R. Lee, 1870. Was in the dry-goods business, No. 43 North Eighth and 729 Filbert streets. Letters of administration on his estate were granted March 28, 1878, to Anna M. Lee, the sureties being William Warnock and Augustine Kinkelin.

James D. Lee, 1889.—Born in Philadelphia, June 8, 1844. His father, Dr. Thomas Lee, was born in London, England, but both his paternal and maternal grandparents were natives of Ireland. His maternal grandmother was a lineal descendant of the O'Flahertys. He is ... attorney and counsellor-at-law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, February 15, 1868. He was attached to the Regular Engineer Corps, United States Navy, from ... was ... and a member of the ... House of Representatives. ... received his party nomination for State ... He is a member of Post 2, G. A. R.

Nicholas Lefevre, 1814. ... no definite information concerning him.

Albert Leib, 1886. ... Pa. He is a restaurant keeper at No. ... S...

Amos Leiper, M. D., 1857. ...

Irish descent and born in this country. He was a stepson of Robert Laird (1838).

William Jones Leiper, 1831. —Was born in Philadelphia, April 7, 1803. He was in the tobacco business and was largely interested in the noted "Leiper Stone Quarries," of Delaware co., Pa. He was cornet of the First City Troop and Captain of the Washington Cavalry of Philadelphia. He died at Philadelphia, September 27, 1850. He was known as Col. Leiper and was a prominent citizen of his day. Robert Taylor (1802), Dr. Robert M. Patterson (1836) and Hon. John K. Kane (1828), were his brothers-in-law.

Robert G. Lelar, 1884.—Was born in Philadelphia, December 21, 1818. His grandmother on his father's side was a native of Ireland. He is a member of the Americus Club, Young Maennerchor, and of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy.

Callender Irvine Lewis, 1853.—Was born October 22, 1822, in Philadelphia. He was the son of Charles W. Lewis, a native of Virginia, and of Mary I. Lewis, a native of Pennsylvania. He was a wine merchant and died in Delaware co., Pa., in 1863. He belonged to the Masonic organization. He was a nephew of General Callender Irvine (1818).

John B. Lieberman, 1887. Was born in Easton, Pa., April 25, 1863. He is of German parentage. He is superintendent of the Eagle Brewery, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and is a resident of that city.

John Liggett, 1867. —Was a merchant at 233 Market street. Letters of administration [illegible] to widow, [illegible] May 7, 1869, to Robert Liggett (1850). Samuel Liggett (1880) [illegible] one of the executors.

Robert Liggett, 1850. Was an iron [illegible] on Market above Twelfth street. John Baird (1877) is his son-in-law.

Samuel Liggett, 1880. Was born November 22, 1850, in Philadelphia. He is an iron merchant.

Henry H. Lindsay, 1832. Was in [illegible]

John Lindsay, 1840. Was a merchant in Philadelphia, but afterwards removed to Grand Gulf, Claiborne co., Miss., where he died in 1842. His will, dated May 3, 1842, and proved December 10, 1842, mentions his wife, Maria Lindsay; his niece, Maria H. Watres; his cousins, Mrs. Edna Warne and Mrs. Jane Wilson, formerly Jane Dennis, of the city of Savannah, Ga., Lindsay Craige, son of Thomas and Mary Ann Craige; and Caroline Egbert, daughter of Dr. Daniel Egbert, U. S. N. Charles Watres (1828) was one of the executors.

John Lisle, 1815. —Was born 1766 in Philadelphia. He was the son of John Lisle and Sarah Murray. He was Prothonotary of the District Court of Philadelphia, 1830–1830, and died February 23, 1848. At the meeting of the Society on March 17, 1848, in announcing his death it was stated "that he was a member of the Society for 33 years, a public officer and extensive merchant." He left a wife, Margaret Lisle; two sons, John M. and James W. Lisle, and two daughters. Dr. William Ashmead was his son-in-law.

John M. Lisle, 1837.—Son of John Lisle (1815), was born in Philadelphia, September 2, 1806, and died June 7, 1875. He was a stock and exchange broker.

James Little, 1790. —Was probably a schoolmaster at 357 South Second street in 1791.

Robert Little, 1856. —We have no definite information concerning him.

Harrison Locke, 1819. Was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and was a dry goods merchant at 3 High street [illegible]

Theodore F. Locke, 1884. Was born July 9, 1859, at Cromac's [illegible] He is agent for the Meadow Spring Dye and Print Works, and is also a merchandise broker doing business at [illegible]

James Logan, 1804. We have no [illegible]

Robert Loller, 1790. [illegible] Montgomery co. [illegible] days he was a school-teacher and subse- [illegible] chosen one of the delegates from the

county to the State Constitutional Convention. Soon after, he joined Washington's army and was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Germantown. He became a Colonel in the army, a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly and an Associate-Justice of the County Court for many years. He died October 28, 1808, aged 68 years. Through a bequest left by him the "Loller Academy" was built in 1811-1812, on his estate in the borough of Hatboro and handsomely endowed. He m. 1770, Mary, daughter of Alexander McClean, of Horsham, Montgomery co., Pa. [See Bean's "Hist. Montgomery County, Pa.," pp. 725-729.]

Robert Looney, 1834. Was a "patent improved hydrant maker," and overseer of the city water works in 1833. His will, dated March 18, 1871, and proved August 20, 1872, mentions his son, Martin Looney, his daughter Eliza Looney Hollman. His daughter married Rev. H. S. Hoffman.

Thomas Loran, 1883.—Was born in the parish of Kill, County Kildare, Ireland, June 3, 1832. He came to Philadelphia May 4, 1865, and is engaged in the liquor business.

Joseph Lough, 1837. We have no definite information concerning him.

Robert L. Loughead, 1832. —Was a Justice of the Peace in 1832. He was consul to Londonderry, Ireland, when he made his will on February 3, 1852. The will, proved May 5, 1855, mentions his brother [illegible] Loughead, his daughter, Frances Loughead; his grandson, David [illegible] and his daughter, Maria [illegible]; was one of the executors.

Dennis J. Loughlin, M. D., 1887. —

John Loughrey, 1802. Was a distiller in Ball alley in 1803. His will, dated April 9, and proved April 13, 1818, mentions his wife, Esther; his daughter, Kitty, and his son, Joseph. Dr. Isaac Heyl[illegible] and Robert Wains[illegible] were two of the executors.

John B. Love, 1880. Is of the firm of John B. Love & Co., tea merchants, southwest corner of Fifth and Locust streets. He did not return his blank.

Thomas P. Lowry, 1891. — Son of Martin Lowry, [illegible] Co., Ireland, was born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1858. He is a dealer in plain and artistic paperhangings at the southwest corner of Twentieth and Ridge streets.

Fielding Lucas, 1803.—His name does not appear in the Directories or public records.

John Lucas, 1891. Was born November 23, 1823, at Stone Staffordshire, England, and is at present the senior member of the firm of John Lucas & Co., manufacturers of white lead, paint, varnish, etc. He is a descendant of John Lucas, of Ashbourn, Derbyshire, who was an intimate friend of the celebrated Izaak Walton. He received a liberal education at Fieldplace Commercial Academy, after which he entered the store and counting-room of his father, who was a grocer and tea dealer. During a visit to the United States in 1844 he was so much pleased with this country that he made arrangements for emigrating to America, which he carried into effect in 1850, settling in Philadelphia. [illegible] ness, and his trade gradually became concentrated in the line of colors, paints, etc.

lantic Railroad Company, during which time he rebuilt all the bridges on that line, and started express trains. He is President of the Society of the Sons of St. George, of the North American St. George's Union, and of the United Societies, and is also connected with the Merchants' Trust Company, Union National Bank, Hay's Mechanics' Home and Franklin Institute. He is also a member of the Union League, of the Manufacturers' Club, the Board of Trade, the Commercial Exchange, the Art Club, and is one of the promoters of the Philadelphia Bourse. In December, 1890, he published a pamphlet on the subject of "Rapid Transit for Philadelphia." Messrs. Harry Spencer Lucas and Albert Lucas, his sons, and Mr. A. J. Lucas, his nephew, are associated with him in business. As President of the Sons of St. George, Mr. Lucas has had friendly relations with the officers of the Hibernian Society, leading to his election as a member.

Thomas Lucas, 1790.—Was a resident of Franklin co., Pa., when he was elected a member.

William Luke, 1818.—Was a merchant at 79 South Front street in 1818.

Peter Lyle, 1815.—Was a merchant at High street, west of Centre square, in 1816. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, September 30, 1825, to Jane Lyle. The sureties were Daniel Miller, Jr., and Robert Rice (1826).

William Lyle, 1803. Was in the grocery business at 246 South Second street in 1803. He was Captain of a militia company called the Pennsylvania Blues.

Edward Lynch, 1802.—Was a merchant at 174 High street in 1802.

John Lynch, 1790.—We have nothing definite concerning him.

John W. Lynch, 1882.—Was of the firm of J. W. Shriver & Co., fish merchants, 32 North Delaware avenue. He died January 17, 1889. His will, proved January 24, 1889, mentions [illegible] with Margaret A. Lynch; his sisters, Kate Carrer, of [illegible], N. J., and Lucy Ryan, of Chicago, Ill.; Joseph L. Craven, Trustee for [illegible]; Kate Montgomery, his nephew; Patrick McNulty, and his sister, Mary McNulty.

William Lynch, 1863.—Is of the firm of William Lynch & Co., dry-goods merchants, 729 Market street. He married a daughter of Charles Kelly (1853).

David Maccoun, 1814. Was a merchant at 11 South Ninth street and 415 High street. He married Sarah, daughter of Henry Toland (1790).

John M. Mack, 1884.—Son of James Mack, a native of County Clare, Ireland, was born in Philadelphia, August 15, 1852. He is a contractor.

Samuel Macky, 1863.—Is a native of Ireland. He was a member of the firm of Macky, Beattie & Hay, and is now in the grain business. He served as a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1870-1881.

Robert Shelton Mackenzie, LL. D., 1864.—The brilliant author and journalist, was born June 22, 1809, in Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland, and died in Philadelphia, November 21, 1881, at the age of 72 years. He was the son of Captain Kenneth Mackenzie, author of a volume of Gaelic poetry published in Glasgow in 1796. He was brought up in an old country-house in the county of Limerick, within a mile of Castletown Convers, and at a very early age developed the remarkable literary talents that afterwards made him so well known. Before he was eleven years of age he had thrice read over all the pages of Walker's "Hibernian Magazine," during the whole forty years of its existence. When his primary education was completed he entered the medical department of the University of Dublin, graduating thence as a Doctor of Medicine. He did not, however, practice medicine, but turned his attention to literature. As early as his eighteenth year he was correspondent of an English newspaper, and was similarly engaged in various localities until 1845, when he became London Secretary of a railroad company, and held that position until 1851. Meanwhile he was contributing numerous letters and articles to leading periodicals in England and America. From 1834 until the cessation of the [illegible] he



R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.

was the regular European correspondent of that journal, and the first salaried correspondent of the American press. His abilities and the value of his literary productions at this time attracted general attention, and won for him from the University of Glasgow, in 1834, the degree of LL. D., and from the University of Oxford, in [illegible] the degree of D. C. L. In 1845 he published "Lays of Palestine," and wrote a considerable portion of the "Georgian Era" in 1852-54. He produced "Titian," a Venetian art-novel, in 1843; a "Life of Guizot," prefix to a translation of "Democracy and its Mission," in 1846; "Partnership," a legal-commercial work, in 1847, and "Mornings at Matlock," a collection of stories, in 3 vols., in 1850. In 1847 he edited a political journal in England and was threatened with a state prosecution for his independent utterances. In 1852 he came to America and settled in New York city, where he immediately became connected with the newspaper press, and continued actively employed until his death. In 1854 he edited, with copious notes, a new edition of "Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar," 2 vols., and the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," of "Blackwood's Magazine," 5 vols. In 1855 he edited an American edition of De Quincey's "Klosterheim," and the "Life of Curran," by his son Cur[illegible]. Dr. Maginn's "Miscellaneous Works," 5 vols., and in 1857, Lady Morgan's "O'Briens and O'Flahertys." He also wrote and published "Bits of Blarney," in 1855; "Tressilian and his Friends," in 1857, and new editions of several of his former works. In 1855 he removed to Philadelphia, where he passed the remainder of his useful life. Upon [illegible] *The Press* [illegible] became the literary editor of that journal, [illegible] of his death. In the latter years of his [illegible] careful knowledge of Irish events and his [illegible] of the Irish people will long be remembered by the readers of that paper. The large circulation which *The Press* obtained in Philadelphia was due in great part to the brilliant series of literary articles which he contributed regularly to its columns. [illegible]

"Dr. Maginn [illegible] rapid writer, having a thorough mastery of literary incident, anecdote and gossip. He began to prepare his edition of the "Noctes Ambrosianæ" in the last week of April, 1854, and the five volumes were published August 15. In the interim he had to feed the press of five different printers, besides doing his full [illegible] His "Life of Dickens," a model of biography, was written in five weeks.

The last mentioned work, the "Life of Dickens," appeared in 1870, and was followed in 1871 by "Life of Wilkie Collins." The *Irish World* said of him:

"His memory was [illegible] He was literally an encyclopædia of Irish history himself. He could be asked no question about the politics, the geography, the literature, the architecture, the friends or the enemies of Ireland, that he could not answer readily and accurately. Outside of Ireland and the Irish people it is as an amiable and highly cultured and versatile [illegible] he is best known and [illegible] but with the Irish people he had besides the merit of being a true son of St. Patrick and a sympathizer with the struggles and hopes of the people against the despotism of aristocracy and British usurpation."

For years preceding his death he was an intimate friend of John Campbell [illegible] bookseller, whose remarkable knowledge of books [illegible] genial companion. Many a game of [illegible] literary anecdote and discussions of men [illegible] shone like the golden sunshine, lay-

Dr. Mackenzie died full of years, surrounded by his wife and four daughters, [illegible] of the most active lives recorded in the history of literature, and was interred in Woodlands cemetery, Philadelphia. Besides his immediate family he had a brother, the editor of *Galignani's Messenger*, of Paris.

John Madden, 1884.—Was born in Loughrea, County Galway, Ireland, May [illegible], 1845. He arrived in New York October, 1867, and settled in Philadelphia in 1889. He was engaged in the liquor business and died October 17, 1889, and was buried in New Cathedral cemetery.

Francis Patrick Magee, 1856.—Was born July [illegible], 1821, in County Leitrim, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia with his brother, Michael Magee, 1858, in 1833. He was a shoemaker by trade, but later in life he was a Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff George Magee, and a Revenue Inspector in the U. S. Custom House, Philadelphia. He was a Director of Girard College. He died January 24, 1864, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery. He left a widow and six children.

James Magee, 1843. Resided at one time in Mobile, Ala.

James Edward Magee, 1886.—Was born in Philadelphia, March 18, 1861. His father, John Magee, is a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and his mother, Elizabeth Magee, of County Louth, Ireland. He is a conveyancer.

Michael Magee, 1858.—Was born September 22, 1821, in Killdarick, Parish of Calligallen, County Leitrim, Ireland. He left Ireland in the spring of 1833, was [illegible] months at sea, and was shipwrecked on the Irish Coast. He settled in Philadelphia, [illegible] March, 1834. He is [illegible] Lumber, residing at 1010 North Eighth street. He is a member of the [illegible] Magee, is a member of the Philadelphia [illegible]

John Magoffin, 1811. [illegible] him. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1813–1814.

Joseph Magoffin, 1790.—Was a merchant at 133 Swanson street in 1791. He died March 12, 1806, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried in the Third Presbyterian cemetery. His son, William M. Magoffin, died March 19, 1856. Joseph Magoffin was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1793.

Christopher S. Magrath, 1884.—Was born May 24, 1844, in Cashel, County Tipperary, Ireland. Came to New York March 11, 1861, and lived in Philadelphia from 1863 until 1865, when he removed to Cape May, N. J. He returned to Philadelphia, January 1, 1884, since which time he has resided here. He enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers in May, 1861, and served for two years, being mustered out in June, 1863. He removed to Philadelphia in July, 1863, where he worked at the printing trade until 1865, when he removed to Cape May and was engaged in the office of the *Wave*. In 1868 he started the *New Jersey Enterprise* at Burlington, N. J., and in 1869 he assumed the management of the Cape May *Wave*, becoming its proprietor in 1870, and remaining so until December, 1883. Upon January 1, 1884, he removed to Philadelphia, where he purchased an interest in a printing house. During his residence in Cape May, N. J., he was City Clerk for two years, Councilman for five years, and President of the School Board for three years. He is a member of the Cape Island Lodge, No. [illegible] F. A. M., Mount Post No. [illegible], Grand Army of the Republic, and Master of Sparta, and was also a member of the New Jersey Editorial Association, Commander of Post No. 40, G. A. R., Cape May, and Captain of Company H, Sixth [illegible], New Jersey National Guard.

Michael Magrath, 1819. Born Sept. [illegible], 1795, at [illegible] County, Tipperary, Ireland. Was [illegible] Bridget Sadlier, [illegible] died December 7, [illegible] His will, dated November 7, 1850, and [illegible] Lalor, widow of Thomas Lalor, late of

Clonmel, Ireland, and daughter of James Whelan; Patrick Joseph Murray, his grandnephew, of Carrick-on-Suir, County Tipperary, Ireland; James Lalor, brother of Mary Lalor, widow; the children of [illegible] Archbald Randall. He bequeathed nearly $30,000 to Catholic institutions and $2,000 to the Hibernian Society. He died December 4, 1885, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

Bernard Maguire, 1841.—Was a [illegible] southwest corner of Front and Chestnut streets. His will, dated November [illegible], 1861, and proved January 25, 1870, bequeathed his entire estate, some $40,000, to Catholic institutions. Patrick McBride (1825) and Henry Crilly (1853) were two of the executors. He was probably unmarried.

Edward T. Maguire, 1871.—Is a liquor merchant at northwest corner of Front and Race streets.

James Maguire, 1854.—Was born in Dublin, Ireland. He was a conveyancer. He is buried in Cathedral cemetery, West Philadelphia.

James Maguire, 1882. Was born August 15, 1834, in Drumbar, County Cavan, Ireland, and came to New York in [illegible] and removed to Philadelphia in August, 1844. He was formerly in the woollen manufacturing business and is now in the wholesale wine and liquor [illegible] 147 and 149 North Third street. He enlisted in the color company of the [illegible]th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1862, and was in the battles of [illegible] Mountain, Rappahannock Station, [illegible] Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, [illegible] and Antietam.

James A. Maguire, 1872. Is in the liquor business on Third street.

John Maguire, 1839. [illegible]

John Maguire, 1848. [illegible] Fifth streets. His will, dated March, [illegible]

Maguire was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1840 and 1850–[illegible].

William Maguire, 1870. Was born near Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, March 2, [illegible] and came to Philadelphia in September, 1858. He is a cooper.

James A. Mahany, 1827. Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar admitted to practice January 9, 1815. He died September 6, 1828. His will, dated September, 1828, and proved September, 1828, mentions his wife, Hannah Mahany, his sister, Margaret J. Rogers, and his cousin, Robert J. Arundel.

John T. Mahony, 1859.—Was an architect, and native of Ireland.

James Mallon, 1803.—Was a "teacher of French and English."

Michael Malone, 1842.—When proposed as a member he resided at the "Indian Queen, South Fourth street." He was a prominent railroad contractor in Lancaster, Pa., and was of the firm of Malone, Clark & Gonder.

Richard A. Malone, 1884.—Is a contractor, and resides at Lancaster, Pa. He did not return his blank.

Martin Maloney, 1884.—Was born November 11, 1837, in Ballingarry, County Tipperary, Ireland. He came to America June 2, 1852, and lived in Scranton, Pa., until June, 1878, when he settled in Philadelphia. He is General Manager of the Pennsylvania Globe Gas Light Company, 145 and 147 Arch street.

John Manderson, 1865.—Was a [illegible] 711 Noble street.

Thomas Mann, 1817. [illegible]

Philip S. Markley, 1814. The ancestors of Philip S. Markley came to [illegible] Montgomery county, Pa. He was [illegible]

at Norristown, July 28, 1834. Philip S. Markley, the son of John Markley, was born July 9, 1787. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1810, and became a distinguished lawyer and politician. In the year 1819 he was appointed Deputy State Attorney by Governor William Findlay, and was also elected to the State Senate. In the year 1822 he was elected to Congress, serving from 1823 to 1828. In 1829 he was appointed by Governor J. A. Schulze, Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania. He was also at one time Naval Officer at Philadelphia. He died suddenly of apoplexy at Norristown, Pa., September 12, 1834, in the forty-sixth year of his age. He was married to Mrs. Anne H. Hunsted. [See Beam's "Hist. Montgomery Co.," p. 57, etc.]

Benjamin Marshall, 1802. Was a merchant at 27 Sansom street in 1805. The State Navy Board, July 1, 1777, paid to Benjamin Marshall £33 18s. 6d. for sundry tinwares put into William Richard's store, the Provincial Store.

Charles Marshall, 1802. Was a druggist at 50 Chestnut street in 1794. Charles Marshall was married in Christ Church, April 26, 1798, to Mary Wallace.

Christopher Marshall, 1790. Was born November 6, 1709, in Dublin, Ireland. He received a classical education in England, came to America, and settled in Philadelphia, where he became a druggist and chemist. His firm furnished many of the drugs and medicines to the troops of the Jerseys, Pennsylvania and Delaware. He was on confidential terms with the best members of the Continental Congress and the new government of Pennsylvania. He was disowned by the Society of Friends for the active part he took in the Revolution. On March 14, 1775, he was one of the leaders of Chestnut street shopkeepers of a company "set on foot for [illegible]." He was a member of the committee that met at the State House, April 25, 1775, to [illegible] Mason's Arms," and [illegible] of Safety from the [illegible] to the end of the war. His [illegible] was kept by William Duane (1808), published in Philadelphia, 1850, and presented to the Pennsylvania Historical Society by his great great grandson, Charles Marshall, of Germantown, is one of the most valuable diaries that was kept during the Revolution. He died in Philadelphia, May 4, 1797. His two sons, Christopher and Charles Marshall, were also druggists. [See Appleton's "Cyclop. of Am. Biog.," p. 230, Simpson's "Lives of Eminent Phil.," p. 084.]

James Marshall, 1790.—Was probably Rev. James Marshall, D. D.

Edwin Martin, 1890.—Was born in Philadelphia. His grandparents were born near Belfast, Ireland. He is of the firm of James Martin & Co., dyers and printers, 125 Chestnut street. Thomas J. Martin (1890) and William L. Martin (1890) are his brothers.

James Steen Martin, 1859. Nephew of Robert Steen (1827), was born in the parish of Fermoy, Barony of Killeconoway, County Antrim, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia May 14, 1849. He was for many years in the wholesale grocery business. He was President of the Grocers' and Importers' Exchange, a Director of the Commercial National Bank, a Director of the Academy of Fine Arts, and also of the Union Trust Company, and is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Mr. Martin has for many years taken an active interest in the Society, being Secretary March 17, 1879, to March 17, 1882, and Vice-President from December 17, 1885, to March 17, 1886. He has a wonderful knowledge of the members of the Society, and the Committee, on which he served for a time, is indebted to him for much valuable information.

Henry Martin, 1890. Son of Wm. [illegible] Martin (1851) and grandson of Dennis Kelly (1829), was born in Philadelphia, March 22, 1853. He is in the railroad business.

Joseph Martin, M. D., 1885. Was born [illegible], County Down, Ireland, April 2, 1830, and came to Philadelphia, March 27, 1872. He is a practicing [illegible]. He has served on Common Council, and is a member of the County

and State Medical Society. Member of Charitable Society, Order of Knights [illegible] and of the Masonic Order. He was one of the Physicians of the Society, 1887–1889.

Owen Martin, 1883. Was born May 12, 1849, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, May 1, 1870. He is in the liquor business.

Simon J. Martin, 1882. Was born [illegible], June 1, 1854. His father, [illegible] Martin, was a native of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, and his mother, [illegible] Timmons, of Strabane, in the same county. He is Secretary of the Catholic Club, and a member of the Art Club and Young Men's Democratic Association. He is engaged in the insurance business, being Secretary of the Mechanics' Insurance Company. He has been Treasurer of the Society since May 15, 1888, and is noted for his admirable method of keeping his accounts and his very full and accurate reports of the finances of the Society. He is one of the best Treasurers the Society has ever had.

Thomas James Martin, 1890.—[illegible] in Philadelphia, January 25, 1852. His grandparents were natives of Tandraghee, near Belfast, Ireland. He is of the firm of James Martin & Co., manufacturers of printed and dyed cotton goods. He was a Trustee of the city ice boats for fourteen years, and President of the Board at the time of the adoption of the new city charter. He is a member of [illegible] Martin [illegible] Martin [illegible].

William J. Martin, 1851. [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Dublin [illegible] he went to the Island of Trinidad, [illegible] He was [illegible] employed steamers between Philadelphia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Claudius John Mathieu, 1884.—Was born in Philadelphia, June 1, 1855. His mother was a native of County Armagh, Ireland. He is an undertaker at 2060 East Lehigh avenue.

John Maxson, Jr., 1866.—Was a woollen manufacturer in Manayunk. His father, John Maxson, Sr., died June 22, 1875.

James Maxwell, 1835.—Was a manufacturer at Cedar street above Twelfth in 1835. He probably died October, 1844.

John Maxwell, 1834.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Rodger Maynes, 1882.—Was born April 11, 1838, in County Tyrone, Ireland. He is a cattle broker. He was a member of Common Council from the Twenty-fourth Ward, 1882–84. He is a member of the Metropolitan Democratic Club. He was married in April, 1858, to Susan McCloskey. [See "Men of America, City Government, Philadelphia," 1884.]

George Meade, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 120).

John Meany, 1814.—Was a sea captain in the merchant service, and subsequently a merchant and ship-owner. He resided for many years on the west side of Ninth street below Walnut. "He was a popular and esteemed gentleman, of fine presence." He was married in Christ Church, February 11, 1806, to Mary Dowers. They left no children.

Lewis Thompson Mears, 1860.—Was born of Irish parentage, December 14, 1814, in Philadelphia. He was a manufacturer and jeweller, and afterwards in the liquor business. He was President of the Assistance Fire Company, and a member of the Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., Fredonia Lodge of Odd Fellows, Capt. Lobb's Company of National Guards, and President of the Twelfth Ward Democratic Association. He died March 4, 1873, and was buried in Mount Peace cemetery.

James Mease, M. D., 1798.—Son of [illegible] physician and also Lazaretto Physician of Philadelphia. He was a writer of some note, his best known work being his "Picture of Philadelphia," published in 1811. He also wrote "An Essay on Disease from the Bite of a Mad Dog," 1793; "Introductory Lecture to Course on Comparative Anatomy," 1813; and a work on the "Penal Code of Pennsylvania." He was Secretary of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, Vice-President of the Athenæum, and also a member of the American Philosophical Society. He died May 15, 1846, and was buried in the graveyard on Pine street above Fourth. Dr. Mease was one of the Physicians of the Society in 1799. [See "Simpson's Lives," p. 689.]

Samuel Meeker, 1802.—Was a merchant at 20 South Front street in 1802.

Irwin F. Megargee, 1881.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 15, 1849. He was a son of Sylvester Megargee, whose father, Jacob Megargee, was born in Ireland. He was a brother of Louis N. Megargee (1881), and was a paper manufacturer at No. 20 South Sixth street.

Louis Nanna Megargee, 1881.—Was born in Philadelphia, November 7, 1855. He is a brother of Irwin F. Megargee (1881). He was engaged in mercantile pursuits from the age of 16 until March 13, 1875, when he became reporter on the Philadelphia *Times*, which had just been started, and continued on that paper until November, 1879, when he became City Editor of the *Evening News*. In 1881, upon the reorganization of the *Philadelphia News*, he became its City Editor. He afterwards removed to New York, where he continued to reside until recently, when he accepted the city editorship of the *Times* of this city, which position he now holds. Mr. Megargee is a brilliant and versatile journalist. His [illegible] in New York [illegible] after, and enjoyed a wide circle of readers. He is a member of the Clover Club, a Manager of the Journalist Club, and Vice-President of the Press Club. He [illegible] the author of "The Album of Philadelphia in the Bi[illegible]

nial Year," and of a work entitled "Prominent Pennsylvanians."

George Megee, 1856.—Was born in Philadelphia February 22, 1812. His father was born in Ireland, and his mother [illegible]. He was engaged in the coppersmith business, and was High Sheriff [illegible], 1858–59. He was also a [illegible], and was connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations, and the Sons of Malta. He died in Philadelphia, January 18, 1881, and was [illegible] Monument cemetery.

John Horn Mein, 1881. Was born in Philadelphia, August 11, 1830. He was of the firm of H. Steel & Son, dry goods merchants, and was afterwards chief manager of Cooper & Conard's establishment, Ninth and Market streets. He died October 20, 1882, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery.

Thomas Mellon, 1833.—Was a merchant at 79 Pine street in 1833. He was in the Southern trade. He died January [illegible], 1870, aged 70 years.

John Mears Melloy, 1862.—Was born in Philadelphia July 14, 1820. His father, Hugh Melloy, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and his mother, Rhoda Mears Melloy, in Monmouth co., N. J. [illegible] was for many years largely engaged in the manufacture of tinware, and also [illegible] roofing business, in which he [illegible]. In politics he was a Democrat, and took an active interest in public affairs. He served as a Common [illegible] from the Twentieth Ward, was a member of the Legislature, and, after [illegible] campaigns, succeeded in being elected Receiver of Taxes in 1868. In [illegible] he was an active member of the Old Volunteer Fire Company, being [illegible] the death, the oldest member of [illegible] Fire Company, of which, for [illegible], he was successively Treasurer [illegible]

[illegible]

Captain. At the time of his decease he was also the oldest member of this organization. He took a prominent part in the [illegible] of the city railway system, being actively connected with the Citizens' and other passenger railway companies. For the two years prior to his [illegible] Mr. Mellon [illegible] from failing health, [illegible] to his private affairs being only confined to his home for a few days. He left a widow and four children, three of the latter being sons, who [illegible] him, viz.: Lewis T. Mellon, [illegible], and Thomas [illegible]. (See Philadelphia [illegible] October 7, 1882.)

Robert S. Menraim, 1884. Was born December 2, 1833, in Newtownstewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia with his parents in 1835. He was in the printing business [illegible] 517 Minor street. He was President of the School Board of the First Section for three years. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association for fifteen years and its President, and was the editor and proprietor of the *Pennsylvania Grocer*, and publisher of the "Encyclopædia of Printing" and "The Current Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations." He was a member of Malta Lodge, No. [illegible], F. & A. M.; Jerusalem Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3; Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2; Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; Philadelphia Typographical Society, Franklin Institute, and of the Journalists' and Stylus Clubs. He died [illegible], 1884, and was buried in Mount Moriah cemetery.

Robert Mercer, 1819. Was a merchant. He was probably the father of Robert Mercer [illegible], and was a relative of Singleton A. Mercer [illegible].

Singleton Alexander Mercer, 1838. Was born in Philadelphia in 1810. He was the son of John Mercer and Jane [illegible]. He was [illegible] of Mercer & Ashhurst, [illegible]

[illegible]

the first of the kind, was erected during his term. He was one of the organizers and Chairman of the Bank clearing house, and also one of the originators of the Union Club, afterwards the Union League, and was Treasurer of the "Bounty Fund." He contributed very largely to the erection of the West Spruce street Presbyterian church. Mr. Mercer was Chairman of the Committee sent by the Philadelphia banks to New York to meet the bank presidents of that city and Boston, when they were called upon to aid the government in the late war, and he succeeded by his efforts in inducing the banks to take the loan. He was also instrumental in getting the Philadelphia banks to organize under the National Banking Act, which was drawn, under his direction, by the solicitor of his bank. He died in Paris, France, October 14, 1867, and is buried in South Laurel Hill.

Daniel Mershon, 1861. Was born in Trenton, N. J., January 11, 1806, of American parents of French descent. He came to Philadelphia in 1818, and was for many years engaged in manufacturing heaters, grates, etc. He was a School Director and a member of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic orders, Philadelphia Institute, Union League, Diligent Hose Company and State Fencibles. His father was editor of the Trenton, N. J., *Gazette*. Daniel was left an orphan in childhood, and afterwards founded the large and extensive business of Daniel Mershon & Sons, northwest corner of Twelfth and Filbert streets. He died in Philadelphia, January 28, 1865, and was buried at Monumment cemetery. He left five children surviving him.

Thomas Metcalfe, 1790. Was a [illegible] N. Second [illegible]

Peter Miercken, 1814. Was a prom[illegible] He died July 5, [illegible] and was buried in St. Peter's church-yard, Third and Pine streets. He married [illegible] Christ church, April 16, 1795, Maria [illegible]rsden. Three of his children became [illegible] in the [illegible]

William Alexander Millar, 1866.—Was born April 16, 1827, in Gracefield, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, November 10, 1844. He is the head of the firm of W. A. Millar & Co., commission merchants, 126 N. Front street, in which business he has been engaged since 1854.

Robert Miller, 1811.—He is said to have lived at one time in Lexington, Ky.

William Miller, 1811.—We have no definite information concerning him. He was probably a sea captain.

William Miller, 1862.—Was born in Edenreagh, Ireland, March 17, 1796, and came to America about 1820. He was in the drayage or hauling business, and died April 22, 1882. He was buried in Monument cemetery.

Francis Milligan, 1820.—Was of the firm of Deal, Milligan & Burt, merchants. His will, dated May 20, 1845, and proved November 5, 1846, mentions his surviving partners, Daniel Deal (1834) and Arthur A. Burt (1846); his children, Eliza Jane, Mary C., Isabella, William C., Charles W., Frances Ann, Laura A. and Emma S.; and his son-in-law, George W. Cross, husband of his daughter, Isabella.

William Milligan, 1872.—Was born December 21, 1821, in County Londonderry, Ireland, and sailed in March, 1841, for Quebec, but was driven into Hoghendall, Highlands of Scotland, on account of a terrific gale in which the steamship "President," with Tyrone Power (1837) on board, was supposed to have foundered. He arrived in Quebec in May, 1841, and settled in Philadelphia in August of same year. He is engaged in the tailoring business at 1013 Chestnut street, and has been forty-eight years on the same street. In 1843 he was elected a Trustee of the Union Presbyterian church, served for twenty years, was President of the Board several years; and in 1866 was one of the originators of the Woodland Presbyterian church, Pine and [illegible] streets; was a Trustee for more than [illegible] years, and [illegible] President of the Board the greater part of that time. He was one of the organizers of the Building Society State League of Pennsylvania, and was President of the [illegible]

tion of Philadelphia; was the first Treasurer of the Philadelphia Merchant Traders' Exchange, and its President for five years. In 1865 he represented Philadelphia at a National Convention in Washington, and was elected Chairman. Mr. Milligan was one of the originators of the Merchant Traders' National Exchange of the United States in 1887, and was elected its first President. Its object is to elevate, educate and establish national and trade schools, and to advance the interest of mechanical art in the United States. He was one of the originators and a Director of the City Trust Company, and is connected with many other associations. Since he settled in Philadelphia Mr. Milligan has crossed the ocean forty-eight times.

James Milliken, 1843. -Was probably in the linen trade.

John Mills, 1852. -Was in the liquor business at 13 Norris' alley. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1869.

Edward Milne, 1790. Was a resident of Montgomery co., Pa.

Thomas Minford, 1852.- Was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. He was in the grocery business in Philadelphia, and afterwards removed to New York city.

John Kearsley Mitchell, M. D., 1838. Was born in Shrewsbury, N. J., in 1764, and settled in Philadelphia in [illegible]. He was a physician and Professor of the Practice of Medicine in Jefferson [illegible]. He was Grand Master of Pennsylvania Masons and he was the author of medical works, lectures, etc., [illegible]. He was elected [illegible] of Years [illegible] and [illegible] Woodlands cemetery. S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., is his son, and John K. Mitchell, M. D., is his grandson.

[illegible], Major D., Jr., 1790. [illegible]

[illegible] Mitchell, 1819. [illegible]

[illegible] Mitchell, 1832. [illegible]

granted, January 11, 1841, to Henry Monett.

John Mohan, 1883. -Was born in Minersville, Schuylkill co., Pa., May 7, 1842. His father, Charles Mohan, was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland. He is a merchant, residing in Minersville. He has been a member of the Town Council, Member of the School Board, and is a Director of the First National Bank of that place. He is also a member of the Emerald Beneficial Association and Independent Hose Company.

Robert Emmet Monaghan, 1883. Was born July 21, 1842 in West Fallowfield township, Chester co., Pa. He is the son of James Monaghan, born near Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and of Catharine Streeper, a native of Montgomery co., of German descent. His father left Ireland about the year 1799, on account of being engaged in the rebellion of 1798. He was raised on a farm in West Fallowfield township, Chester co., studied law and was admitted to the Bar at Harrisburg, Pa., in April, 1842. He has since resided in West Chester, Pa., where he is one of the most prominent lawyers and citizens of the place. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1854, and has been a delegate to a number of Democratic State and National Conventions. He is a Director of the Union Trust Company of Philadelphia, a Trustee of the West Chester State Normal School, and a member of the Board of Public Charities.

Austin James Montgomery, 1881. Was born October 27, 1824, at Tivoli, [illegible] N. Y. He [illegible] of Revolutionary fame. He settled in [illegible] ington Grays. He is the son of John [illegible] of Philadelphia, who afterwards removed [illegible]

Sarah Chew, daughter of Benjamin Chew. He married Sarah Cordelia Riché, daughter of Charles Swift Riché, of Philadelphia. [See "Keith's Councillors of Penna.," p. 357.]

James Montgomery, 1790.—Was registered as Master of the snow "Elizabeth," sixty tons, October 30, 1765, of the ship "Eleanor," eighty tons, December 19, 1767; of the brigantine "Charlotte," [illegible] tons, July 6, 1770; of the brigantine "Charlotte," sixty-five tons, May 28, 1771. He was married in Christ Church, November 12, 1767, to Mary Bowes. He was Captain of the armed boat "Ranger," August 31, 1775; was transferred to the command of the "Chatham," May 29, 1776, and resigned August 1, 1776 to enter the Continental service. On August 28, 1776, he was Captain of the privateer "General Montgomery," a brig, which in October following captured the British ship "Thetis," with a cargo of rum and sugar, out of a fleet of one hundred sail. On March 30, 1779, he is recorded as Captain of the ship "General Greene," which in June captured a British vessel. The Directory for 1791 speaks of him as "Commander of the Custom House Schooner." He then lived at 128 S. Fourth street. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, March 6, 1810, to Joseph S. Lewis and Joseph E. Howell.

William Montgomery, 1823. Was a merchant at 128 Mulberry street in 1823. His will, dated October 1, 1818, and proved March 23, 1831, mentions his son, Joseph, who was in partnership with him; [illegible] son, Henry; his daughter Hetty Walker; and his grandsons, Montgomery and Allen Walker. Austin Montgomery was one of the executors.

Matthew Moody, 1865. Was a native of Ireland and was in the marble [illegible] (Queen) street. He died March 2, 1877, leaving a wife, Jane Moody.

Thomas J. Mooney, 1889. Was born in Philadelphia, April 19, 1836. His [illegible] Mooney, [illegible] of [illegible], Ireland, [illegible] Mary [illegible], of Belfast, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia in 1844. He is a manufacturer of stationery and an engraver.

Alexander Moore, 1866. Proposed as a member by John McCutcheon. We have not received any information concerning him.

Davis Moore, 1802.—We have no definite information concerning him. It may be Captain James Moore, as there seems to be a mistake in the records.

Patrick Moore, 1802.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick see page 125.

Samuel Moore, 1790.—Was a resident of Lebanon co., Pa.

Richard Moore, 1790.—Was a resident of Montgomery co., Pa.

William Moore, Sr., 1790.—Was a resident of Lancaster co., Pa.

William Moore, Jr., 1790.—Was a resident of Lancaster co., Pa.

William Moore, 1802.—We have no information concerning him.

Charles V. Morgan, 1871.—Was born in Philadelphia, January 25, 1854. He is a dealer in fancy cabinets and morocco cases at 632 Chestnut street. He is a son of William Morgan (1859), and a brother of William Eugene Morgan (1871), and a cousin of William M. Brumer (1871).

George Morgan, 1890.—Is an upholsterer. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and is active in local Democratic politics.

William Eugene Morgan, 1871. Born in Philadelphia, September 5, 1851. He is a son of William Morgan (1859). His present occupation is that of a stenographer. For some years he has been Musical Director of the Walnut Street Theatre.

William Morgan, 1859.—Member of the Acting Committee, 1870-1879, and Secretary of the Society, 1875-1879. He is the son of John Morgan, a native of Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, who came to America in 1796. He was born in [illegible], February 5, 1828. He has been [illegible] of the Mercantile [illegible] company. Charles V. Morgan (1871) and William E. Morgan (1871) are [illegible] of William M. Brumer (1871).

James Moroney, 1882. Is in the liquor business. He did not return his blank.

William Moroney, 1842.—Kept the [illegible] Hotel in 1843.

Owen Morris, 1790.—Is described in the Directory of 1793 as "comedian, 251 [illegible]."

Wilson J. Morrison, 1884. Is a resident of Lock Haven, Pa. He did not return his blank.

George Morton, 1790.—Was a wine merchant.

John Morton, 1790.—In the Directory of 1791 he is described as a "gent, 119 S. Front." He was President of the Bank of North America, Jan. 10, 1809 Jan. 15, 1822. He died April 23, 1828.

John Moss, 1833. Was an Englishman. He died in March, 1847. He left a widow, Rebecca Moss, and three sons, Joseph L., Eleazer, and Alfred A. Moss. Isaac Phillips and David Samuel were his sons-in-law.

Jasper Moylan, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick [illegible].

David Muhlenberg, 1809.—We have no sketch of him.

John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, 1802.—Was President of the German Society. It has been the custom to invite the Presidents of the German, St. Andrew's, St. George's, and other charitable organizations to the anniversary dinners of the Society, and in several instances [illegible] were elected. This was no doubt the [illegible] Muhlenberg. He was [illegible] was first a Lutheran minister, then [illegible] in church. He died at his [illegible]

[illegible] Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, Philadelphia, [illegible].

John Muldoon, 1872.—Was born [illegible] Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, April 3, 1852. He went to California [illegible] where he [illegible] engaged since in the dry goods business at 823 South Ninth street. He is a member of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, and resides at Sharon, Delaware co., Pa. Mr. Muldoon is greatly interested in the Society and is a frequent attendant at its meetings.

George Mulholland, Jr., 1842.—Was a forwarding and commission merchant on Mifflin's wharf, [illegible]. When elected a member he was at 18 South Sixth street. He was a native of Ireland.

St. Clair A. Mulholland, 1864. Bates' "Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania" contains the following sketch of General Mulholland, Vice-President of the Society, March 17, 1887, to March 17, [illegible], and who is about to assume the Presidency:

"St. Clair A. Mulholland, Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, and Brevet-Brigadier and Major-General, was born in Ireland in 1838. He came to this country in childhood. His tastes early inclined him to military duty, and he became a member of a [illegible] phia, where his family had settled.

"On the [illegible] he had been active in recruiting.

himself was wounded and rendered incapable of duty. When his wounds had sufficiently healed he returned to the field.

"In the battle of Chancellorsville this battalion was charged with supporting the Fifth Maine Battery. These pieces were in conflict with a number of powerful batteries of the foe, and gallantly maintained the unequal contest; but when, after repeated losses, and the ammunition began to fail and the guns were in danger of falling into the enemy's hands, Colonel Mulholland rushed forward and drew them off to a place of safety. During the 4th and 5th of May he was field-officer of the day for Hancock's division, and with fidelity preserved his lines, extinguishing the fires raging in the forest on his front, where many of the Union wounded were suffering excruciating torments.

"At Gettysburg he led his command over the celebrated wheat field, which, in consequence of the large number of troops from several corps brought into conflict there, has been called the Whirlpool. The struggle was fearful in the wooded, rugged ground where it was fought, and it held its position with determined valor; but the division, being unable to maintain its ground, was withdrawn, after having sustained severe losses.

"The Wilderness campaign proved one of unparalleled severity, and its commander suffered [illegible] repeated wounds. In the first day on the Wilderness field, at Po river and Totopotomoy creek, he was struck by the enemy's missiles, in the latter receiving what was supposed to be a mortal hurt. He [illegible] of that spirit which is not intimidated by [illegible] been rewarded with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. He was placed in command of the Fourth Brigade, First [illegible] 1864, and on the 27th of that month, [illegible] Major-General. To the close of the war he was at the post of duty, and won for himself the enviable reputation of being among the most reliable of officers. After leaving the army he was appointed Chief of Police of the city of Philadelphia, a position of great responsibility and power, and has acquitted himself with that ceaseless vigilance which characterized him in the field."

We might add to this sketch the following additional information: he was born April 1, 1839, at Lisburn, County Antrim, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1850. He was Chief of Police under Mayor Fox, 1869-1872, and since that time he has pursued the profession of artist, painting many pictures and delivering illustrated lectures throughout the country. He is the author of a pamphlet on the battle of Gettysburg and another on the battle of Fredericksburg, and also of a "Life of General Hancock." He is a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Peter S. Dooner (1880) is his brother-in-law.

David Mullen, 1882.—Was born July 7, 1837, in Newtown Limavady, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in April, 1855. He was in the livery-stable business. He was a School Director and a member of Select Council from the Ninth Ward, a member of the Old Volunteer Fire Department, the Old [illegible] Legion of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Melita Lodge, No. 295, F. & A. M., and Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Harmony Chapter. He died January 12, 1889, and was buried in Mt. Moriah cemetery.

Edward Mullery, 1790. Was in the grocery business at 160 South Water street and 161 South Front. His will, dated [illegible] proved November [illegible], 1791, mentions his wife [illegible] in Ireland. Charles Mullery was one of the executors.

Edward Mulligan, 1872.—Is in the liquor business at 900 South Tenth street. He did not return his blank.

Andrew J. Mullin, 1886. Was born [illegible] Philadelphia, August [illegible]

He was chief clerk for seven years for Bernard Gratz, and is now a wholesale dealer and importer of wines, gins and whiskeys at [illegible] North Water and [illegible] North Front street.

John Mullowney, Jr., 1790. Was a merchant at 11 Penn street in 1793. Letters of administration on his estate were granted March 11, 1793, to George [illegible] and John Dunkin [illegible]. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society at the time of his death.

Bryan Mulqueen, 1884. Was born September 10, 1833, at Tourien, County Limerick, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, September 14, 1850. He is in the fruit and confectionery business.

John A. Murphey, 1855.—Son of Robert Murphey (1820), was a merchant at 262 Chestnut street in 1856. He probably died in August, 1895. Isaac Townsend is his son-in-law.

Robert Murphey, 1820.—Was born in County Antrim, Ireland, June 4, 1776, and came to Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. He was a shoe manufacturer, and at one time a Tax Collector. He was actively connected with the Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Ramsey was pastor, and afterwards with the Tenth Presbyterian church, Twelfth and Walnut streets. He died of apoplexy, August 7, 1833, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. Mr. [illegible] was noted for his benevolence, and was particularly generous with poor [illegible] whom he used to supply them with provisions and money. It was his custom to meet the ships on their arrival at the [illegible] December 17, 1833. Mr. Murphey was a [illegible]

Alexander Murphy, 1855.—Was a Custom House broker and notary public. He was born in Grange, parish of Donaghedy, County Tyrone, Ireland, and died [illegible] and was buried in Old Catholic cemetery.

D. W. Murphy, M. D., 1853.—Was born in North Carolina. He was a practicing physician.

Dennis Murphy, 1841. Was a coal and gate maker at 34 North Sixth street.

Dennis Francis Murphy, 1884.—Son of Dominick Murphy (1871), was born in Cork, Ireland, February 7, 1834, came to America, May, 1836, and settled in Philadelphia in 1837. He is a short-hand reporter, one of the best in the country, and has been for many years the official reporter of the United States Senate. He was also the official reporter of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1872-73, and stenographer to the Electoral Commission of 1877. Mr. Murphy is also a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice November 27, 1857.

Dominick Murphy, 1871.—Was born in Cork, Ireland, August 4, 1810, came to America in 1833, and settled in Philadelphia in 1837. He was a manufacturer of cotton goods. He was a member of Common Council from May, 1855, to May, 1857, and a Trustee of St. Michael's Church, Second street above Master. He died September, 1878, and was buried in New Catholic cemetery. Dennis F. Murphy (1884) and Joseph P. Murphy (1870) are his sons.

Francis Kendrick Murphy, 1885.—Was born in Philadelphia August 30, 1841. His [illegible] W. Murphy, was born in [illegible] County Cork, [illegible] He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

mother, Ann S. Murphy, of Boston, Mass. He is a member of the Union League and of the Masonic Order, and is a Civil Service Examiner for Department of Public Safety of Philadelphia. He is engaged in the stationery business (Wm. F. Murphy's Sons).

Joseph P. Murphy, 1889.—Son of Dominick Murphy (1871), and brother of Dennis F. Murphy (1884). He is a manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods at Fourth and Cumberland streets.

George Murray, 1811.—Was an engraver at Walnut and Eleventh streets in 1811. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, July 30, 1822, to Andrew M. Prevost. The sureties were John Draper, engraver, and Thomas Underwood, engineer.

George Murray, 1815.—Was probably a grocer at 205 South Front street in 1814.

Hugh W. Murray, 1835.—Was a comb manufacturer. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, January 18, 1840, to Barbara Ann Murray, widow. The sureties were David Watt 1835 and Wm. B. Fairchild, Spring Garden.

John P. Murta, 1859.—Was Registrar of Philadelphia Gas Works in 1859.

John Murtha, 1865.—Was a dry-goods merchant at 30 South Second street. He was a native of Ireland.

Thomas McAdam, 1822.—Was an elder in Dr. Samuel B. Wylie's Presbyterian church. He kept a whiskey and flour store on High street west of Schuylkill Fourth in 1823. His will, dated November 18, 1844, and proved December 18, 1844, mentions his wife, Mary McAdam; his sons, John, Thomas H. and William R. McAdam; and his daughters, Catharine Symmes and Margaret McAdam. Robert Steen (1807) was one of the executors of Peter Henry (1790) one of [illegible].

Patrick McAdams, 1851. Was [illegible] County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America [illegible] April 2, 1837, and settled in Philadelphia, July 14, 1849. He was a [illegible] years. He died recently. He left a wife and one son surviving him.

William McAleer, 1871.—Born January 8, 1838, in County Tyrone, Ireland. He emigrated to America with his parents in 1851, landing at Philadelphia upon May 2d of that year. He early engaged in the produce business with his father at 5 Dock street, Second street above Bainbridge street. In 1861 the firm removed to 618 S. Second street, engaging solely in the flour business. He was a member of Council from the Fifth Ward, and a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor for several years. He also served in the State Senate. He was a member of the Southwark Library Company, and of St. Philip's Literary Institute, and also a Director of the Mechanics' Institute. He has been an active and influential member of the Commercial Exchange for more than twenty years, being President of that body in 1880. He was elected to Congress from the Third District of Philadelphia in November, 1890, after a very exciting canvass, and is now serving as a member of the House of Representatives. When he took his seat in Congress on the first Monday of December, 1891, he was the recipient of a complimentary dinner at the Randall House, Washington, tendered to him by some of his friends who were members of the Hibernian Society. The dinner attracted widespread attention to the new Congressman. Mr. McAleer is one of the most active of the members of the Society, taking the liveliest interest in its affairs, and served on its Executive Committee from 1882 to 1885, and as President from March 17, 1885, to March 17, 1886. Upon retiring from the latter office handsomely framed resolutions were presented to him by special vote of the Society. [See "Men of America, City [illegible]," April, 1887.

Peter McAnally, 1890.—Was born June 24, 1847, in County Down, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1853. He is superintendent of the machine shop department of the Midvale Steel Works. He has been President and Treasurer of St. [illegible]. He enlisted

as a private in Company D, 69th Pennsylvania Volunteers, November 6, 1863, was promoted to Sergeant September 7, 1864, and was mustered out of service, July 1, 1865, at the close of the war, at [illegible], Va.

John McArdle, 1882.—Was born in County Armagh, Ireland, December 26, [illegible] and came to Philadelphia, March 11, 1849. He is a cattle broker, and was [illegible] of Rodger Maynes (1882).

John McAran, 1827.—He was gardener for William Hamilton at Woodlands (now Woodlands cemetery) for seven years, and also laid out and improved Lemon Hill for Henry Pratt. He entered into partnership with Thomas Birch, a gardener, who had a garden on Race street between Schuylkill Second and Schuylkill Third streets. They remained together until 1822. He then established a very fine nursery garden on the lot bounded by [illegible] Ash, Schuylkill Fifth [illegible] and Schuylkill Sixth [illegible] streets. Visitors were supplied with ice cream, strawberries, etc., and the garden was fitted up very tastefully. He built a large conservatory, had long spacious hot-houses, and the outdoor flower beds and gardens were fitted up in good taste. With an occasional exhibition of a rare exotic, and illuminations with colored lamps on gala occasions, the place commanded a large and profitable attendance. The garden contained about four acres. He also had a collection of living birds and animals. In 1840 the place was made a concert garden and [illegible] were exhibited there. One of the representations, [illegible] of Mount Vesuvius, is said to have failed to attract a large attendance. [See Scharf & Westcott, History of Philadelphia, [illegible].]

H. J. McAteer, 1887. Born [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] to the Irish struggle for Home Rule, and has been President of the Municipal Council of the Irish National League of Philadelphia, and was one of the most active members of the Executive Committee [illegible] of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. It was due to his persistence and belief that the Parliamentary Fund in Philadelphia was raised. Since that date he has continued his active efforts in support of Home Rule, and was Vice-President of the Irish National League of America. He is one of the leading spirits in the Irish National Federation of America, recently organized. Mr. McC[illegible] esteem and confidence of every person whose sympathies are enlisted in favor of the struggling people of Ireland. Amidst contending factions or differences of opinion he stands almost alone, enjoying the admiration and confidence of all sides. Thoroughly interested in his devotion to the cause, which has enlisted his whole sympathies, nothing discourages him, and while [illegible] and never loses faith in the ultimate success of the Irish struggle.

John McCaffrey, 1891. Was born [illegible], in County Down, Ireland, [illegible] New York, August 22, 1851, settling in Philadelphia in September, 1871. He is engaged with his brother, Hugh McCaffrey, in the manufacture of [illegible] and is [illegible] an enthusiastic member of the Irish National Federation of America. Mr. McCaffrey is [illegible] a member of [illegible].

Peter McCahey, M. D., 1886. He did not return his death. He [illegible] at honor at the Jefferson M[illegible]. He [illegible] a prolific writer of newspaper and [illegible].

John McCall, 1851. [illegible]

John C. McCall, 1887. [illegible] Philadelphia. His father, Joseph McCall, [illegible] Select Council of the city. Mr. McCall is [illegible] & McCall, wholesale [illegible] merchants.

George McCallmont, 1822.—Was a [illegible]. His will, dated April [illegible] and proved January [illegible], mentions his son, George L. McCallmont; his daughter, Harriet, widow [illegible] Rev. John H. Kennedy; his nephews, Arthur and Henry McCallmont, and his grandson, George McCallmont, Jr. [illegible] George L. and Margaret McCallmont. Mr. McCallmont was a Director of the Bank of North America, January [illegible], 1825, January 7, 1833.

David Chambers McCammon, 1864.—Was born February 4, 1817, at Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa. His father, John McCammon, a native of Ireland, resided at Beloit. The son was educated at Lancaster College, Lancaster, Pa., and settled in Philadelphia in 1836, where he entered the [illegible] house of Heath, Woodward & Co. This house continued [illegible] business until 1843, when it was succeeded by Heath, Dickson & Co., which firm was changed in 1850 to Dickson, McCammon & Co. [illegible] for of the [illegible] Secretary of the Commonwealth, Secretary of the Treasury, Home Secretary, [illegible] Director of the Philadelphia City Institute, and Vice President of St. Andrew's Society. He took the liveliest interest in public affairs, and for nearly a quarter of a century was [illegible] with the politics of the Whig party, [illegible] Whig [illegible] Legislature [illegible] Harrisburg, October [illegible], and was buried in North Laurel Hill cemetery. His widow resides at Gettysburg, Pa.

Thomas G. McCandless, 1880. [illegible]

William McCandless, 1865. [illegible] [illegible] county of five years as a mad[illegible]

rebellion in 1861 he enlisted as a private, [illegible] was elected Major of the 2[illegible]st Pennsylvania Volunteers (Second Reserve Regiment), and was subsequently promoted to the colonelcy of [illegible]. After serving gallantly in the battles of Beaver Dam Creek, Gaines' Mills, Charles City Cross Roads, and [illegible], he was severely wounded in the groin at the second battle of Bull Run. On his recovery he rejoined his regiment at Sharpsburg. At Fredericksburg he led in the assault on [illegible]'s works, and [illegible] his entire regiment. He Nineteenth [illegible]. The command of the Brigade devolved upon him while on the field, and he led it in the battle of Gettysburg, [illegible] the enemy's advance which had [illegible] brigade after brigade. During the winter of 1863, in the absence of [illegible] Crawford, he had command of [illegible] division of the Pennsylvania Reserves. At Spottsylvania Court-House he was severely wounded in the hand and disabled from immediate duty. He was shortly after this offered a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, but declined it on the ground that it had not been [illegible]. He was an ardent Democrat in politics, whilst many others, who had done much less service, had been promoted from time to time to be Brigadier-Generals and even Major-Generals. Recovering from his [illegible], he resumed the practice of the law. In [illegible] two years. In 1871 he received [illegible] elected and served his full term. After [illegible] esteem in which he was held by Generals Meade and Reynolds. His [illegible] was [illegible]. He was [illegible] Military Historian.

James McCann, 1841. Lived on Spruce street between Fourth and Fifth. He was [illegible] mills.

James McCann, 1860. —Was a pro[illegible] West Indies.

John McCann, 1881.—Was born in Craiganorne, Larne, County Antrim, Ireland, June 29, 1839, and came to America in [illegible], 1851, [illegible] on the [illegible]. He [illegible] wholesale liquor business.

Michael McCarron, 1886. — Was born December 15, 1848, at Lisfannon, County Donegal, Ireland, and [illegible] Philadelphia May 15, [illegible]. He [illegible] house painting and [illegible]. He is a member of the Master Builders' Exchange, Master Painters' Association and St. Philip's Literary Institute.

William McCarthy, 1857.—Was a stone cutter at 1849 Ridge avenue.

James McCartney, 1882. Was born December 25, 1820, in the parish of Maharlin, County Down, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, May 19, 1842. He was a carpenter and [illegible] Real Estate Assessor for three years, and a Customs Inspector for five years. He resides at Logan station, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Carpenter's Company of Philadelphia and of the Master Builders' Exchange.

Charles McCaul, 1886. [illegible] penter and builder at 422 North Eleventh [illegible]. He [illegible].

Edward Dennis McCauley, 1881. [illegible] business, but now resides in and is in [illegible], N[illegible].

Cornelius McCaulley, 1840. [illegible]

Isaac McCauly, 1826. [illegible]

Robert McCleary, 1790. [illegible] August 25, 1795, to James D. Heming. The

sureties were Barnabas McShane (1790) and John Taggart (1794).

Blair McClenachan, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick see page 470.

O. E. McClellan, 1883.—Of Harrisburg, Pa., is an officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He did not return his blank.

John McClelland, 1792.—Was a broker at 22 Carter's alley in 1793.

Alexander McClernan, 1888.—Is in the coffee roasting business at 1342 Frankford avenue. He did not return his blank.

James McClintock, M. D., 1865.—Born April 8, 1830, at Souderstburg, Lancaster co., Pa. His father, John McClintock, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and his mother, Martha McClintock, was a native of Newtonstewart, County Derry, Ireland. His parents settled in Philadelphia in 1811. He was, in early youth, with his father in the dry-goods business at Second and New streets. He afterwards studied medicine and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in [illegible]. He remained in active practice almost continuously until his death. He was a specialist in anatomy and surgery. In 1847 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College at Castleton, Vt., and afterwards Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in a college at Pittsfield, Mass. He returned to Philadelphia where, in 1847, he founded the Philadelphia College of Medicine, corner of Fifth and Adelphi streets. He was Dean of the college and one of its professors, and in fact owned the whole institution. It remained in existence until about 1854 or 1855. Dr. McClintock took an active interest in politics, and served as one of the Guardians of the Poor in 1856. He was City Treasurer from 1861 to 1863. He was a member of the Masonic Order. He died Oct[illegible], 1[illegible], and was buried in [illegible] cemetery. On September [illegible], [illegible] married Mary Wood Smith, who died in [illegible]. He left [illegible] children, [illegible] Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] Mrs. [illegible],

John McClusky, 1846. Was born 1789 in Newtown-Limavady, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1821. He was in the cattle business. "He was a very intelligent man, fond of [illegible] study and warmly interested in everything that would be of benefit to his native land." He died May 10, 1856, [illegible] in Old Cathedral cemetery.

William James McComas, 1890. Born in Philadelphia, April 11, 1857. He is a book-keeper.

Alexander McConnell, 1870.—Was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1836. He was a soap and candle manufacturer at 1220-1230 Canal street. He was a Director of the Keystone Bank and Consolidation Bank, and of the Beneficial Saving Fund. He died July, [illegible]. John J. McConnell, 1885, is his son.

John J. McConnell, 1885. Son of Alexander McConnell (1870), was born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1853. He is a morocco manufacturer.

Matthew McConnell, 1790.—Was a broker at 66 Chestnut street in 1791. In 17[illegible] was Captain of the "Volunteer Greens," a troop of light horse, forming part of the Philadelphia Brigade ordered to Western Pennsylvania to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection.

John G. R. McCorkell, 1881.—Was born September 10, 1846, in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to America [illegible], May 29, 1871, and settled in Philadelphia in August of the same year. [illegible] years in the wood [illegible] No. [illegible] North Second street. Upon the death of Philip Powell he was elected Treasurer of the Society, and [illegible] 1874 to March [illegible], [illegible] a member of the Anniversary Dinner [illegible].

David McCormick, 1792. [illegible] chant on Sassafras street in 1791. He was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

of John McCrea, Jr., admitted to probate January 29, 1842, mentions his brothers, James A. McCrea and Thomas P. McCrea, and his three sisters, Anne, Mary and Hannah.

George Deardorff McCreary, 1889.—Was born at York Springs village, Adams co., Pa., September 28, 1846. He is the son of Rachel D. and the late John E. McCreary. His early ancestors on his father's side emigrated to this country from County Tyrone, Ireland. His mother's family, the Deardorffs, were of German descent, who came to this country in 1729, and settled in or near Germantown, Philadelphia. In 1818 his parents removed to Tremont, Schuylkill co., where his father became one of the pioneer coal operators. In 1864 they settled permanently in Philadelphia. George D. entered actively into the coal business, and in 1870 became a partner in the wholesale coal firm of Whitney, McCreary & Kemmerer. He is a Director in the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, the Nescopec Coal Company, the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company of Alabama, the Lochiel Furnace Company, and the Philadelphia Mortgage and Trust Company. In 1887 he assisted in organizing the Market Street National Bank of Philadelphia, and became its first Vice-President. He was very prominent as a member of the Committee of One Hundred in Philadelphia, and took a leading interest in its affairs. He is Vice-President of the Sanitarium Association of Philadelphia, and also of the Franklin Reformatory Home. He is also President of the Pennsylvania Humane Society, and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Sketch Club, and is also a member of the Masonic organization. Mr. McCreary has been a member of different committees which have been formed during the last fifteen years to relieve the distress occasioned in different parts of the country by fire, flood and disease, and has [illegible] aid. In 1878 he was married to a daughter of the late William Howell, the prominent wall-paper manufacturer, and has four children—two daughters and two sons. In November, 1891, he was elected City Treasurer after an exciting contest, and now occupies that position. [See "Biog. Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," Third Series, p. 39.]

Bernard McCredy, 1816. Was born in County Derry, Ireland, January, 1775. He graduated from the Dublin University in his twenty-first year. He soon after came to America and settled in Philadelphia, where for three years he taught in a private school on Twelfth street near Chestnut. He then went into the wholesale grocery business with his twin brother, Dennis McCredy (1816), but withdrew from the business two years afterwards and went into the manufacturing business. He is said to have established the second cotton mill in this country. In 1846 he associated with him his son, Thomas McCredy. He was the owner of an extensive property and several mills at Rockdale (now Glen Riddle), Delaware co., Pa. He died November 29, 1854, leaving his son surviving him, and was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Fourth street above Spruce. He married, in early life, Martha Newlin, a daughter of Dr. Nicholas Newlin, of Delaware co., Pa. Mr. McCredy served on the Acting Committee of the Society in 1833, and on the Finance Committee in 1835. [See "Penna. Encyc. of Biography," p. 172.]

Dennis McCredy, 1816.—Born in County Derry, Ireland, January, 1775. He was the twin brother of Bernard McCredy (1816). He died February 27, 1840. In his will, dated August 5, 1836, and proved February 28, 1840, he mentions his sister, Jane; his wife, Margaret; his sons, Dennis A., Jeremiah and John B. He bequeathed legacies to St. Peter's Catholic School, Wilmington, Del., and to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia. Dennis A. McCredy (1839) was his son.

Dennis A. McCredy, 1839. Son of Dennis McCredy (1816), was a merchant at 7 North Water street—house, 6 Wash[illegible]

William E. McCulla, 1883.—Was engaged in the cotton and woollen waste [illegible] Front street above Arch. He died in [illegible].

James McCulloch, 1816. Was a [illegible] at Chandler street wharf. He died [illegible] August 23, 1825, and [illegible] August 28, 1825, mentions the [illegible] Nancy, his sister, and of [illegible] Coleraine, Belfast, Ireland; Mrs. [illegible] Market Hill, near Armagh, Ireland; John Boyd, [illegible]; Joseph Gilmore, nephew, [illegible] children of Samuel McCulloch, [illegible]; William McCulloch, brother; William McCulloch, husband of Jane Thomas McCulloch, husband of his niece, Nancy McCulla; [illegible] Point, Washington, Pa., and [illegible] McCulloch, nephew, Leamstown, [illegible] William Wilson, merchant, [illegible] Thomas Street, [illegible] was the executor. Mr. McCulloch was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, [illegible] and 1824–1827.

James A. McCullough, 1890.—Was [illegible] North Front street when elected.

John McCullough, 1882. Was born May 27, 1832, in Philadelphia. He was [illegible] of William and Mary McCullough, [illegible] of Ireland. During the war of [illegible] he enlisted in the 23d Pennsylvania Regiment, and served [illegible] the rank of Captain. He was wounded [illegible] battle of Antietam, August [illegible]. He was [illegible] of the Peace, [illegible] Select Councils, 1871–73, and of Select Council from Tenth Ward, [illegible] the Managers of the Apprentices. He was a member of the [illegible] Order of the Volunteer Legion, [illegible] Relief Commission. He died [illegible].

Thomas McCullough, 1873. [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

manager and part owner of that paper in

Richard Patrick McCunney, 1851.

in Philadelphia in the summer of 1832,

York, to teach mathematics in a school he

James McCutcheon, 1861.

John McCutcheon, 1862.

Joseph McCutcheon, 1866.

Lemuel McDermott, 1803.

1805. Letters of administration on his

Martin McDermott, 1790.

Patrick McDermott, 1862. - We have no definite information concerning him.

John McDevitt, 1838.—Was a merchant at 29 N. Water street in 1838.

John J. McDevitt, 1885.—Was born

John MacDonald, 1890.

Charles McDonough, 1862.

Ignatius McDonough, 1825.

etc., with the New Orleans trade, and was [illegible]

John Joseph McElhone, 1864. [illegible] He [illegible] reporter of the House of Representatives for many years, and of [illegible] reports, which position he retained until his death. In 1872 he was also a reporter for the Congressional Globe. The utterances of such men as Clay, Webster have been handed down to posterity through the rapidity and exactness of his pen and pencil. The College of Georgetown, D. C., conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. He was the original Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, and assisted the late Colonel Forney to establish that journal. He had a remarkable fund of recollections of the great men of the country, with whom, from his position, he was brought much in contact. The discussions of Congress were at his fingers' ends, and he had a wonderful recollection of faces. He was much esteemed by the members of Congress, [illegible] in politics from the majority, he was never threatened with removal. As a stenographer he [illegible] for [illegible] the Congressional Record from nervous prostration, he was removed from [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and died there [illegible] South Delaware avenue. Senator McAleer and [illegible] H. [illegible] his [illegible]

F. Bayard, of Delaware, John Russell [illegible] Minister to China, Postmaster [illegible] Major [illegible] United States Senate, Mayor of Atlantic City, and others. He left a widow [illegible]

Ferguson McElwain, 1790. [illegible]

John McElwee, 1790. Was a [illegible] He served on the [illegible]

Charles McFadden, Jr., 1888. Is a member of the firm of McFadden & Co., Market street above Tenth. He did not return his Bank.

John P. McFadden, 1860. [illegible] Prothonotary of the District Court of Philadelphia, 1857–1860. He did not return his Bank. He was active in [illegible] for many years.

Bernard Francis McFillin.—Was born September 15, 1841, near Parkesburg, Chester co., Pa. His father was a native of County Derry, Ireland, came to this country in 1822, and settled the same year in Chester county, Pa. The son settled in this city in 1865. He is a coal broker, and is a Director of the Third National Bank and of the Mechanics' Insurance Company.

Abraham Joseph McGarry, 1885. [illegible] parish of Lisburn, County Antrim, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, July 4, 1850. He is [illegible] broker at [illegible]

James Vincent McGarvey, 1886. Son of James McGarvey, a native of [illegible] and came to Philadelphia in 1850. He is [illegible] Garvey, 1886, is his son.

Ulrich A. McGarvey, 1890. [illegible]

James McGeogh, 1882. Was born in Tullyish, County Antrim, Ireland, [illegible]

Michael McGeoy, 1859. Was a [illegible] keeper. Died in April, 1867, leaving widow, Ellen McGeoy, surviving him.

James McGinnis, 1884. Was born in County Armagh, Ireland, May [illegible], and came to Philadelphia, April 2, 1852. He is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian and Catholic Philanthropic Literary Institute, and of several benevolent societies. He is an undertaker.

Charles McGlade, 1886. [illegible] keeper in Atlantic City, N. J., and [illegible] the [illegible] Mansion House [illegible].

John McGlensey, 1835. [illegible] 1795, in McGlensey, [illegible]. He was married but left no children. He had a sister, Mrs. H. W. Spencer, who resided in Paris, France.

William McGlensey, 1826.—Was a [illegible] goods merchant. His will, dated January 21, 1850, and proved January [illegible], 1851, mentions his wife, Rebecca [illegible], John and [illegible] Ann Eliza McGlensey. He was of the firm of McGlensey & Wolfe, 87 High [illegible]. Reinhardus D. Wolfe was one of the witnesses to his will; [illegible] Mr. McGlensey was [illegible] Acting Committee of the Society, [illegible] John McGlensey [illegible].

Cornelius J. McGlinchey, 1874. Was born in Philadelphia, October 22, [illegible]. His father, John McGlinchey, [illegible] Tammany Hall. He [illegible] He is a Director of the Manayunk Bank [illegible] the Manayunk Passenger Railway Company, and Treasurer and Director of [illegible] Plane and Railway Company.

Edward McGlinn, 1866. [illegible]

Michael McGlone, 1884. [illegible]

John McGovern, 1882. [illegible]

Bernard J. McGrann, 1882. [illegible]

of Richard McGrann, deceased, a well-known railroad contractor, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1832. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md., and on the completion of his studies devoted himself to [illegible] pursuits. On his father's death he succeeded him in the [illegible] Reed, McGrann & Co., bankers, in Lancaster. He is a large tobacco [illegible] in Lancaster county. Since [illegible] he has been largely engaged in constructing public works in Pennsylvania and other States. He is one of the builders of the Catawissa extension to Williamsport, and constructed a portion of [illegible] Branch Railroad, from Jenkintown to the [illegible] line, including the bridge across the Delaware, and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, from Pittsburgh to Youngstown. He resides in Lancaster. He married, January 8, 1872, Mary, widow of William F. Kelly (1867) and daughter of Philip Dougherty, deceased, a well-known railroad contractor and banker of Harrisburg, Pa.

John P. McGrath, 1882.—Was born in County Longford, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia about 1845. He learned the machinist trade at Norris's locomotive shops, and about 1859 went to Cuba, where he remained about twenty years as [illegible] mechanic (overseer) on a plantation. He returned to Philadelphia [illegible] engaged for some time in manufacturing cotton and woollen goods in Philadelphia, and was a Director in the Me[illegible] Insurance Company. He [illegible] member of the Finance Committee [illegible] 1876.

Robert McGrath, M.D., 1845. [illegible] Medical College. He died in February, 1866. Robert H. [illegible]

Robert Hunter McGrath, 1875. [illegible] of the Philadelphia Bar. [illegible] not fill his Blank.

William V. McGrath, 1880. [illegible]

leaving school he became a clerk in a mercantile house. In 1853 he was appointed Assistant Appraiser of the Port, and held that position until the expiration of President Pierce's term in March, 1857. He was [illegible], a member of the Board of Councilmen of the Port, and [illegible] State Treasurer, 1868. This was his last public office, but for [illegible] and the time of his death, he was a prominent figure in Democratic politics, [illegible] State and [illegible]. He was [illegible] to the Democratic National Convention of 1876. An [illegible] sketch of his character and [illegible] [illegible] of his prominent [illegible]. He was a staunch friend and his [illegible] was never broken. As a [illegible] his influence in politics was [illegible]. He was one of the projectors of the [illegible] Passenger Railway Company, and was its President from its incorporation [illegible] purchase by the syndicate who [illegible]. He retired with [illegible] to enjoy his well-earned [illegible] Mt. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

James McCraw, 1880. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

James McGuckin, 1882. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Patrick McIntee, 1869.—We have nothing definite concerning him.

Joseph Borden McKean, 1802.—Son of Chief-Justice Thomas McKean [illegible] was born July 28, 1761. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania [illegible] studied law and was admitted to [illegible] the Philadelphia Bar, September 10, [illegible]. He was elected a member of the First [illegible] Congress [illegible]. He took an active [illegible] and was appointed by his [illegible] who was then Governor, to [illegible] Register of Wills, formerly served in this [illegible] from April 21, 1800, to May [illegible]. He had been appointed Attorney-[illegible] of the State on March [illegible], 1800, and [illegible] accepted that position [illegible] office until July 22, 1802. Upon October 1, 1818, he was commissioned a Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, and still occupied that [illegible] at the time of his death, which took place September 3, 1820, in Philadelphia. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, Jan. 19, 1824. Commodore Wm. P. McKean, U. S. N., was a son of Joseph Borden McKean. [See "Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 2, p. 1330.]

Thomas McKean, 1790, the first President of the Hibernian Society, was born March 19, 1734, in New London, Chester Co., Pa. He was the son of William M[illegible] and Letitia Finney, both natives of Ireland. He studied law in the office of his kinsman, David Finney, of New Castle, Del., and not long after commencing his studies he was engaged as Clerk to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of New Castle, Del. Two years later he was made Deputy Prothonotary and Register for the probate of wills. Before he was twenty-one years of age he was admitted to prac[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

early settlements had been made under the dominion of a government and courts sitting in New York. These copies were by law made of equal validity with the original records. In 1771 he was appointed [illegible] Commissioner of the State for the District of New Castle, which office was of limited duration. He was elected to represent Delaware in the Continental Congress in 1774. At this time he was residing in Philadelphia, and had [illegible] claimed [illegible] their own, and he accepted them [illegible] and thought that the [illegible] of the Revolution and until after the signing of the treaty of peace, a space of [illegible] and a half years, he continued to [illegible] Delaware in the Continental Congress, though residing in Pennsylvania. With the exception of one year he served continuously throughout the Revolution. During this period he devoted himself to the American cause. He was particularly useful in conducting the negotiations of the secret committee charged with procuring arms and ammunition from abroad, and in managing the monetary affairs of the new nation. He was of the committee which drew the Articles of Confederation. The Declaration of Independence found no more active advocate or [illegible] than Mr. McKean, and he was among the signers of that immortal document. When the preliminary vote was taken upon July 2, 1776, all the States declared in favor of it except Pennsylvania and Delaware. The latter State had three members, Mr. McKean [illegible] Mr. Read [illegible] it, and Mr. Rodney was absent. Seeing that the vote of his State was likely to be lost, McKean sent a messenger at his own expense, post haste, to summon [illegible] time to vote for the measure, thus carrying the State in its favor, and some of the opposing members of the Pennsylvania delegation absenting themselves. [illegible] In a convention of deputies from the [illegible] assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in June, 1776, he was chairman, and was a prime mover in securing the passage [illegible] adoption of a Declaration. The regiment of Associators of which he was Colonel passed a similar resolution. He was also [illegible] and the Congress of Pennsylvania was [illegible] Congress and a Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania [illegible] to remain until a flying camp of ten thousand men could be formed to relieve them. McKean was Colonel [illegible] to Perth Amboy, to the support of Washington. As had been previously arranged, as soon as the flying camp was recruited, it took the place of the Associators, and they returned home; McKean resuming his seat in Congress, and affixing his name to the parchment copy of the Declaration which had been generally signed on August 2, during his absence in camp. Upon his return home he found that he had been elected a member of the Convention for forming a Constitution for the State of Delaware. He accordingly departed [illegible] home. Immediately upon his arrival, after a fatiguing ride, he was waited upon by a committee of gentlemen who requested him to prepare a Constitution. To this he consented. He retired to his room in the tavern, sat up all night, and [illegible] assistance whatever, presented [illegible] o'clock the next morning to the Convention, when it was unanimously adopted. This manifestation of [illegible] variety of public employments and this not confined to one State. Upon July 24, 1777, he was tendered the office of Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and was [illegible] to fulfil the duties of this office for the [illegible] during this period that he was elected President of the Hibernian Society upon

its formation in 1790. During 1777 he acted as President of the State of Delaware, so that, in addition to being a member of Congress and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, he was at the same time the Chief Magistrate of Delaware. The British army was now occupying Philadelphia, and to escape their pursuit he was obliged to move his family five times in a few months, and at last fixed them in a little log-house on the banks of the Susquehanna. He was obliged to remove them, even then, on account of the incursions of the Indians. Upon December 25, 1780, he wrote to the Legislature of Delaware asking to be excused from further attendance upon Congress on account of his inability to perform so many duties to his satisfaction, but they refused to accede to his request, and upon July 10, 1781, he was elected President of Congress. He served in this position until November 1, when he was relieved at his own request. The period during which he was Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania was one of the most important in the history of the State. The country was in the midst of revolution when he came to the bench, laws were unsettled, and new interpretations of law had to be made. Among other important matters he had to consider the forfeiture of the Proprietary possessions. Mr. McKean was noted for the great prudence and wisdom of his rulings, and as being fully equal to the great task. In 1787 the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the several States for ratification or rejection. Mr. McKean was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention, and took a leading part in its adoption. In 1789 he was a leading member of the convention to frame a new Constitution for Pennsylvania. Among other things he introduced and advocated the [illegible] the establishment of common schools. In 1799 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, laying aside [illegible] offices, which he filled with adherents of his own party, and warmly defended the principle involved, although where occasion required he did not hesitate to nominate for office those who differed from him in political views. He was twice re-elected Governor. During his third and last term party feeling ran high, and he made many political enemies, and articles of impeachment were preferred against him, chiefly allegations of political offences, but they were never brought to trial. Upon the expiration of his third term, December 20, 1808, he retired altogether from public employments. He died June 24, 1817, aged eighty-three years, and was buried in the grounds of the Presbyterian church in Market street, Philadelphia. Of Mr. McKean's character none knew better than his great compatriots. Thomas Jefferson said of him: "He was among the soundest and most zealous of the republicans with whom it has been my fortune to act through life." And John Adams, in writing to Mr. McKean's son, said: "Your father and Cæsar Rodney were among the Patrick Henrys, the Christopher Gadsdens, the Thomas Jeffersons, the Samuel Adamses, the Roger Shermans—the best tried and firmest pillars of the Revolution." In the course of his life Mr. McKean was a member of many learned societies and associations. In 1781 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey, and in 1782 by Dartmouth College, N. H., and in 1785 by the University of Pennsylvania. He was married twice. In July, 1763, he married Mary, the eldest daughter of Joseph Borden, of Bordentown, N. J., who died [illegible], 1773, in the twenty-ninth year of her age, leaving two sons and four daughters. [illegible], 1774, he married Anne Warren, of New Castle, Del. Five children were the offspring of this union. His will, dated August 13, 1814, and [illegible] June 27, 1817, mentions his sons, [illegible] Joseph Borden McKean, [illegible] Thomas McKean, [illegible] Mary McKean, [illegible]

[illegible] Chief Justice McKean. [See "Penna. Archives," Second Series, Vol. 4, p. 4; Armor's "Lives of Governors of Pennsylvania," Norwich, Conn., 1887; "Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania": 1881; etc.]

Thomas McKean, Jr., 1803. Son of Thomas McKean, [illegible] was born November [illegible] He resided in Philadelphia and followed no profession, but was [illegible] to be his father while the latter was Governor of Pennsylvania. He was appointed Adjutant General of the State militia, July 23, 1808, and held that office three years. He died May 6, 1852. [illegible] Clementina Pratt, daughter of Henry Pratt, a shipping merchant of Philadelphia. [illegible] Mrs. A. E. Borie; and Clementina [illegible] Mrs. Charles L. Borie. [See "Record of the McKean [illegible]"]

Thomas McKee, 1840. [illegible]

William McKee, 1845. [illegible] ated with Thomas McKee, 1840, in the [illegible]

Henry McKee, 1852. [illegible]

[illegible] Scotch-Irish [illegible] of Kilkenny, County Down, [illegible] Ireland, [illegible] 1729. [illegible] Presbyterian [illegible] Virginia, [illegible] Valley [illegible] the Revolutionary [illegible] his age [illegible] Mississippi, [illegible] 1828 of the Scots Presbyterian church until his death, which occurred at his residence, No. 208 N. Sixth street, [illegible] 24, 1880, at the age of ninety-two years. He had two sons, who were [illegible] in the late war. One of them, Henry, Colonel of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, and his son, William, was [illegible] ately wounded at Shepherdstown, from the effects of which he [illegible] At the time of Mr. McKeen's death he was the oldest member of the Hibernian Society. He took a lively interest in its affairs, and furnished to the writer of this volume much valuable information concerning the members, even calling at the writer's office, in response to letters [illegible] although at the time [illegible] of ninety years of [illegible]

Thomas McKeen, 1803. [illegible] in the North of Ireland, near Ballymena, [illegible] his age he emigrated to America, and [illegible]

to the Irish or Craig's settlement in Northampton county. During his residence there as a farmer and store-keeper he was elected Colonel, and commissioned Justice of the Peace by Governor McKean. In 1815 he was elected Cashier of the Easton Bank, and was afterwards its President until 1851, when he declined a re-election. He was President to 1827 and Treasurer from 1827 to 1858 of the Easton Bridge Company, Treasurer of the Easton Water Company, the First Presbyterian church, of which he was a Ruling Elder for thirty-five consecutive years, and of Lafayette College, to which institution he was a large contributor of money. In 1850 his wife died, and April 11, 1832, he married Harriet, daughter of the late General Andrew Porter (1792), who survived him. James Montgomery, the British poet, was his second cousin and intimate friend. He was noted for his probity and determination of character, indomitable energy and charitable disposition. He died in Easton, November 25, 1858. Henry McKeen (1822) was his nephew. [See Sermon by Rev. John Gray, D. D., Pastor First Presbyterian Church, of Easton, on decease of Col. Thomas McKean, Phila., 1859.]

Richard McKenzie, 1816.—Was in the saddlery business at 39 South Third street.

Charles McKeone, 1880. Was born March 24, 1823, at Killashandra, County Cavan, Ireland. He emigrated to America when twenty-five years of age, landing at New York, June 4, 1848, and settled in Philadelphia the 17th of the same month. For the past thirty years he has been an [illegible] of oil, soaps and [illegible]. Mr. McKeone is now a resident of Villanova, Pa.

James McKeown, 1882. Was born [illegible], in the Parish of Tynan, Townland of Rathcumber, County Armagh, Ireland. He came to America when thirty years of age, landing at Philadelphia in July, 1864. He is a liquor dealer at 1752 N. Ninth street. He is a member of [illegible] of New York, and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

David McKibben, 1827.—Was a grocer at 62 High street in 1827. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1835-1838.

Jeremiah McKibbin, 1858.—Kept the Merchants' Hotel on Fourth street for many years. It was the resort of the leading Democrats who visited Philadelphia.

William McKibbon, 1811. Was a sea captain in the merchant service.

Charles McKieran, 1790. We have no information concerning him.

John Stewart McKinlay, 1884.—Was born April 17, 1850, in Airdrie, Scotland. Two years after he was born his parents emigrated to America, and settled in Brown co., Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools. He graduated from the high school at Ripley, Ohio, in 1865, and became a country school teacher. In 1869 he came to Philadelphia, and studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, November 29, 1871, and has been in active practice since that time. He is prominent in local Republican politics, and in 1888 was a Presidential Elector. He is a member of Masonic Order, Independent Order of Red Men, Caledonian Club and St. Andrew's Society. [See "Biogr. Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," second series, p. 227.]

Archibald McKinley, 1884. Was born April 21, 1829, at Ballee Castle, County Antrim Ireland. He landed in New York in May, 1850, and settled in June in Philadelphia. He is engaged in the grocery business in which he first started as a retailer, but has been in the wholesale line for the last twenty years. He is a member of the Wholesale Grocers' and Importers' Exchange, and of the Citizens' Municipal Association.

John McKnight, 1827. We have no [illegible]

Robert John McKnight, 1882. Was born August 2, 1859. He is a son of Robert McKnight, a native of New-[illegible], and of Margaret McKnight, a native of Belfast, Ireland. He [illegible]

Frank McLaughlin, 1864. Was in business with his brother, [illegible], and a member of the Philadel[illegible]

Jeremiah McLaughlin, 1865. Was [illegible] in the parish of [illegible], County Donegal, Ireland, and [illegible] November, 1854. He [illegible] business at [illegible] Street. He is a member of the Celtic Society.

Thomas Notley McLaughlin, M. D., 1886. Was born in Washington, D. C. [illegible] His father was a native of York, Pa. He settled in Philadelphia [illegible] and is engaged in the practice of medicine. He was lecturer on dermatology at the National University, [illegible] and physician in charge of the Washington Dispensary. He is [illegible] Washington, Medical Society, [illegible] Association of the Alumni Association, Columbian University, [illegible] Chief [illegible]

C. J. MacLellan, 1885. [illegible]

Constantine McLoughlin, 1866. [illegible]

James E. McLoughlin, 1884. [illegible] when but 15 years of age, landing at New [illegible]

John McLoughlin, 1790. Was a [illegible] November, [illegible] was naturalized November [illegible] Taggart. He [illegible] Acting Commissary of the [illegible]

John McLoughlin, 1814. [illegible] ried in Christ Church, [illegible] Ann Peterson. He [illegible] keeper and kept the City Hotel, [illegible] Second street.

John McLoughlin, 1867. Was born February 20, 1826, in the parish of Magilligan, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia May 12, 1841, when [illegible] years of age. On leaving school he was employed with J. C. Grubb & Co., [illegible] sale dealers in guns and hardware, 712 Market street, and in a few years became a member of the firm, and upon the death of Mr. Grubb became the head of the house. He was Quartermaster Sergeant of Battery L, Grays Reserve, [illegible] companies of State [illegible] ward Lieutenant. He has been for many [illegible] prominently identified [illegible] citizen with many [illegible] member of the Committee [illegible] Chamber of Commerce, [illegible] mittee of the Reform Club, [illegible] the Fifteenth Ward. He is also a member of [illegible] a "Memoir of General Hector Tyndale."

Peter McLoughlin, 1865. [illegible]

in Strawberry street. For the last few years he has been a broker.

Henry McMahon, 1824.—Was a storekeeper at 118 S. Eighth street in 1824. George W. McMahon (1838) is his son. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1835-1837 and 1853-1854.

George W. McMahon, 1838.—We have no definite information concerning him, except that he was for many years active in municipal politics. He is a son of Henry McMahon (1824).

Hugh McMahon, 1833.—Was a merchant. We know nothing further concerning him.

Charles Ambrose McManus, 1871.—Son of Francis McManus (1857), was born in Philadelphia, October 6, 1849. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Del., and Roth's Academy, Philadelphia. In 1872 he associated himself with Robert Laughlin (1873) in the firm of Laughlin & McManus, bankers and brokers, which firm is still in active business. The only public office held by Mr. McManus was that of Fire Commissioner. He is a member of the Americus Club and Columbia Club, and was Secretary of the Hibernian Society, September 17, 1877-March 17, 1879.

Francis McManus, 1857.—Was born July 3, 1820, in Carlisle, Cumberland co., Pa. His parents were from County Fermanagh, Ireland. He removed to Philadelphia in 1839, was a carpenter, builder and contractor for public works, and built in 1859 the first passenger railway in Philadelphia, the Frankford branch of the Fifth and Sixth streets line. He was one of the contractors in building the North Pennsylvania Railroad and was also interested in building the first bridge over the Schuylkill at Girard avenue. He was District Commissioner before consolidation, School Director, member of the Board of School Controllers, member of the Common Council, 1854-1855, member of the State Legislature, 1856-1857, and member of the Board of Trade. He was also director of the Kensington National Bank, and director of the Penn Mutual Saving Fund, Twelfth and Chestnut. He was one of the organizers in 1885 and afterwards President, until within a year of his death, of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company. He died at his residence, 1420 N. Eighteenth street, September 19, 1886. Charles A. McManus (1871) and Francis McManus, Jr. (1882), are his sons.

Francis McManus, 1861.—He died December, 1895, leaving a wife, Ellen McManus, and a son, Francis D. McManus.

Francis McManus, Jr., 1882.—Son of Francis McManus (1857), was born June 12, 1854, in Philadelphia. He is a printer and stationer and manufacturer of blank books at No. 29 N. Sixth street. Mr. McManus is an active member of the Society and has rendered valuable service on the Anniversary Dinner Committees.

Patricius McManus, 1888.—Was born in Pottsville, Pa., November 22, 1847. His father was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland. He is a railroad and general contractor and is a member of the Catholic Club.

Patrick McManus, 1865.—Resided at Eleventh and Race when elected a member.

Roderick A. McManus, 1886.—Was born in County Cavan, Ireland, December 25, 1854. He arrived in New York, March 20, 1867, and settled in Philadelphia, March 28, 1868. He is in the fruit and produce business, Twelfth Street market.

David McMenamin, 1881.—Was born October 31, 1830, in the townland of Belix, Parish of Donagheady, County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia, July 1, 1852. For a time he was gold mining in California. Upon his return to Philadelphia he engaged in the grocery business and is now a commission merchant in canned goods and dried fruits at 2 S. Front street. He is a member of the Philadelphia City Institute and of the Commercial Engineers Exchange. He has been a correspondent of the *Grocery World* since 1879 and of the *American Grocer* since 1870. Mr. McMenamin is an active member of the Society and has been an efficient member of its Finance



MORTON McMICHAEL.

Committee since March 17, 1888. Patrick Dexter, 1850, is his second cousin.

John Francis Aloysius McMenamin, 1891.—Was born in Philadelphia, September 19, 1845. His father was a native of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, and his mother of Ballybofey, County Donegal, Ireland. He is the Treasurer of the Beneficial Saving Fund, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. He has been a School Director for five years and is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, Catholic Club, Carrollton Club and Young Men's Democratic Association.

Morton McMichael, 1841.—Was born October 2, 1807, in Burlington co., N. J. His ancestors came to America from the North of Ireland some time in the eighteenth century. James McMichael and William McMichael were officers in the revolutionary army. John McMichael, father of Morton McMichael, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and married Hannah, a daughter of Charles Ramsley Masters, of Londonderry, Ireland. The early education of Morton McMichael was acquired in the school of his native village. When quite young his family removed to Philadelphia and he finished his studies at the University of Pennsylvania. He read law with [illegible] and was admitted to the Bar, April 3, 1827. In 1826 he became editor of the *North American Review*, an outgrowth of Benjamin Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and in 1831 editor in chief of the *National Gazette*, and in 1839, in connection with Louis A. Godey and Joseph C. Neal, began the publication of the *Saturday News*. He was engaged in active journalism for over fifty years, and numbered among his friends Webster, Clay, Clayton, Seward, Wise and Blaine. While a young man he was elected an Alderman of the city; [illegible] Sheriff of Philadelphia county, [illegible], a Member of Council, [illegible], and in 1844 was chosen [illegible], which [illegible] and [illegible] Public Buildings, [illegible] and Commissioners of Public Charities, [illegible] and his speech at the Chinese Museum during the Irish famine, his address on July 4, 1873, as President of the Park Commission, making a formal transfer of ground to the United States Centennial Commission, and his polished oration on the presentation of the John Welsh endowment to his Alma Mater, the University of Pennsylvania, are literary productions of the highest order.

The estimate in which he is held is epitomized in the inscription upon his monument erected by his fellow citizens in Fairmount Park: "A [illegible] beloved citizen of Philadelphia." A public meeting, presided over by the Mayor of the city, was held January [illegible] to express the sense of the public loss by his death. He died January [illegible]. Mr. McMichael became associated with George R. Graham, January [illegible], in the publication of the *North American*, and July 1, 1847, they purchased the *United States Gazette* from Joseph R. Chandler, thus consolidating both papers, the present *North American and United States Gazette*. Mr. McMichael became the sole proprietor of the paper, July, 1854. Clayton McMichael succeeded his father as editor until appointed United States Marshal for District of Columbia in 1882, and Walter McMichael became general business manager. "See Scharf & Westcott," Vol. [illegible].

Nicholas Patrick McNab, 1886.—Was born in New York city, September 26, 1848. His father was a native of Ballyclander, County Down, Ireland, and his mother of Coot Hill, County Cavan, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia, November 1, 1865, where he [illegible] merchant in upholstery goods.

James McNally, 1884. [illegible] March [illegible], 1842, in Indiana, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1850. He is in the liquor business.

John McNeil, 1825. Was a spectacle and whip maker at 23 N. Third [illegible].

Thomas Augustine McRean, M. D., 1862. [illegible]

years old, May, 1840. He was a practicing physician at 625 North Seventh street and a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. He died a few years since.

Michael McShain, 1884.—Was born March 1, 1845, at Aughil, County Derry, Ireland, and came to America, August 28, 1865. He is a carpenter, doing business at 226 North Fifteenth street, and is a member of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul.

Barnabas McShane, 1790.—Was an inn keeper at 311 North Front street in 1790. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, December 17, 1800, to [illegible] McShane. Ezekiel McShane, 1806, and John McShane, merchants, were the sureties.

Ezekiel McShane, 1809.—Was a [illegible] at 110 High street in 1809, and probably a son of Barnabas McShane (1790). Letters of administration on his estate were granted, September 2, 1811, to Thomas Lynch. James Hunt and Paul Durney were the sureties.

Wayne MacVeagh, 1880. Was born April 19, 1833, in Pikeland township, near East Vincent, Chester co., Pa. His ancestors for several generations were born in America. He graduated at Yale College in his twentieth year, studied law under Joseph J. Lewis, Esq., was admitted to the Chester county Bar, April 20, 1853, and was elected District Attorney of Chester co., in 1858. He organized a company of cavalry in the rebellion, was [illegible] and [illegible] of Major-General Couch. He [illegible] of the [illegible] Republican State [illegible] President [illegible] Minister to Turkey [illegible] Attorney-General of the United States, and his brilliant prosecution of the "Star Route offenders" attracted universal notice. Upon retiring from the Attorney-Generalship he resumed the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, and has been for many years one of the leaders of the Philadelphia Bar. He was nominated December 17, 1862, without opposition as one of the Counsellors of the Hibernian Society. Mr. MacVeagh married a daughter of Hon. Simon Cameron.

Robert Malachi McWade, 1880. – Was born December 25, 1847, in Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland. He came to America on a visit in 1864 and returned to Ireland, but came again New York in 1868. Since his arrival he has been in the newspaper business as reporter and editor. He was for a time correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, then became a reporter and afterwards City Editor of *The Press* of Philadelphia. He then ventured upon the publication of the Sunday and evening *Leader*, but it lived but a short time. At the close of the Centennial year, 1876, he became a reporter on the *Philadelphia Ledger*, and since 1881 has been City Editor of that paper. He took an active part in the Irish Famine Relief movement in 1880, and was Secretary of the Citizens' Committee during that period. He was also a member of the Citizens' Committees for the relief of the sufferers by the Seranton fire, the great floods on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the epidemic in Plymouth, Pa., and is now Vice President of the Citizens' Committee of Philadelphia for the relief of cities and communities overtaken by disaster. He has been [illegible] Irish National [illegible] Philadelphia, and was President of the Municipal Council of that body. In 1880 he was a member of the Executive Committee of [illegible] Parnell Fund. In [illegible] the Silver [illegible] Hon. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



WAYNE MacVEAGH.

party lines called forth by political or patriotic discussions. He also started the Delaware County Citizen, at Wayne, Pa. He is a member of the Five O'clock Club and other associations. Mr. McWade is a man of striking personality, a vigorous writer, and his successful editorship of the city department of the *Ledger* has made him widely known and respected among his fellow citizens.

William J. Nead, 1870.—Was born in Philadelphia. He is a son of James Nead, a native of County Westmeath, Ireland, who came to America in 1830. His mother was a native of County Longford, Ireland. He began business as a clerk in a carpet store and was afterwards in the jobbing dry-goods trade. For a time he was also an importer of dry goods in New York city. Returning to Philadelphia, he became a railroad contractor, and amassed a fortune. He was a member of Common Council from the Twenty-eighth Ward, and for several years a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. He is a Director of the Union Trust Company and of the Mechanics' Insurance Company. He was Vice-President of the Society from March 17, 1883, to March 17, 1884, and President from March 17, 1884, to March 17, 1886. During the last year of his office he was married to Susanna Amer, and shortly afterwards started with his wife on a tour around the world, from which he has not yet returned. (See page 240.)

J. Engle Negus, 1846.—Resided on Mulberry street near Schuylkill Sixth. In his will, dated January 7, 1882, and proved at Somerville, Camden co., New Jersey, September 5, 1884, he states that he has lived for more than twenty years in Franklin township, Somerset co., New Jersey. He bequeathed $1,000 to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. In the will he mentions Isabella, his wife; Marie Von Soden, Charlotte Von Cidman [illegible] Von Soden, Sophia Von Soden, Peterson cousins, Philadelphia; Isabella N. [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible];

iness. He was an active member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. He died July 15, 1871.

William Newell, 1824. Was engaged in the wholesale grocery business with his brother, Samuel, at 3 South Water street, under the firm-name of William and Samuel Newell. On July 24, 1816, we find a deed to Silas E. Weir [illegible], Thomas Dobbins [illegible] and William Newell, 1824. [See "Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania."]

Hugh Newman, 1832.—Was an accountant at 20 North Sixth street in 1832.

Thomas Newman, 1804.—Was a [illegible] 78 Walnut street in 1803. He was married in Christ Church, December 4, 1798, to Margaret Attlee. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, October 22, 1805, to Andrew M. Prevost.

John Niblo, 1832.—We have no certain information concerning him. A Mrs. [illegible] M. Niblo, widow, died in November, 1880.

Francis Nichols, 1790. Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, [see page 127].

Henry K. Nichols, 1867.—Was born August 21, 1841, in Pottsville, Schuylkill co., Pa. He is the son of Francis B. Nichols and Anna M. Nichols, natives of Pottstown, Montgomery co., Pa. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were born at Cove Hill, near Enniskillen, Ireland, the latter emigrating to America Philadelphia about 1769. Colonel Francis Nichols, 1790, was his great-uncle. He was the principal Assistant Engineer in 1857 on the Pacific Railroad Survey from Fort Kearney to Henry Lake, Cal., and for some years past he has been Chief Road Master of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

Jeremiah Nichols, 1863. [illegible] member of the Pennsylvania Senate, [illegible]

William Nichols, 1790. Was a merchant, dealing in cloths, wines, etc., on the north side of Market street, opposite the "Indian King," in December, 1790. In April, 1795, he was appointed to succeed David Lenox as United States Marshal for the District of Pennsylvania, and held that position for several years. He was a brother of Colonel Francis Nichols [illegible].

John Nicholson, 1790.—Was Comptroller-General of Pennsylvania from 1782 to [illegible], and resided at the southeast corner of Sassafras and N. Seventh streets in 1791. He was married in Christ church, July 22, 1786, to Mary Hunt. Colonel Proctor in his journal, March, 1791, refers to a road near the Susquehanna, above Peter's Falls, which "though not cleared by John Nicholson, Esq., Comptroller-General of the State of Pennsylvania who appears to have had an extensive sugar manufactory near a settlement called Hawbottom. He died in prison for debt, and insane, during 1800. [See Simpson's "Eminent Philadelphians" p. 748.]

James Nixon, 1816.—Was a merchant at 93 S. Wharves and 19 N. Front in 1816. His will, dated April 4, 1823, and proved May 23, 1832, contains no mention of wife or children. The executors were John Adams, President of Fulton Bank, New York, John Knox, 1823, merchant, and David Park, 1832, merchant. It mentions his mother, Mary Nixon, residing in Chester co., Pa., and Mary Galbraith, wife of Will[illegible] Galbraith, and Margaret Thompson, wife of [illegible] Thompson.

James Nolan, 1884. [illegible] 1841, in Clonakilty, Queen's co., Ireland, and came to America in 1859. He is a stone-cutter and contractor, and resides in Reading, Pa. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and [illegible] the Reading National Bank, of Reading, and of the Reading Trust and Insurance Company. William Nolan [illegible]

John Joseph Nolan, 1884. [illegible] November, 1870. He was an undertaker while in Philadelphia.

William Nolan, 1883. [illegible]

in 1849. He is a railroad contractor, and resides in Reading, Pa. He was a Com-

Edmund Nugent, 1790. Was a

September 1, 1800, [illegible] Nugent. The executors were Michael Doran and [illegible] Nugent.

John Oakman, 1835. -Was born in or near Belfast, Ireland, between 1810 and 1815. His father, a linen manufacturer, [illegible] his son was still attending school. On attaining his majority he came to America and travelled in the United States, returned to Ireland, settled his affairs there and came to Philadelphia [illegible] ing largely in Irish linens. In 1850 he [illegible] of which he had been commission agent, [illegible] at Paterson, N. J., in June, 1879, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia. [illegible] Campbell, daughter of Thomas Campbell. She was a niece of John Gill, Jr. (1818), sister of Archibald Campbell (1834). One of his sons, T. C. Oakman, is connected with the [illegible] and North [illegible]

James O'Brien, 1837. [illegible]

James A. O'Brien, 1887. [illegible] street; did not return his blank.

John O'Brien, 1870. [illegible]

Thomas O'Brien, 1889. [illegible]

a private in Company H, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, April [illegible] September 1, 1861, First Lieutenant of [illegible]

Michael E. O'Brien, 1884. -Was a [illegible] elected a member.

Michael Morgan O'Brien, 1790. Was a member of the Friendly Sons of [illegible]

William H. O'Brien, 1886. Was born at Dysart, County Clare, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in September, 1868. He is a member of the Philadelphia [illegible] and is also a member of the Catholic [illegible]

Patrick O'Brien, 1790. We have no information concerning [illegible]

John Duross O'Bryan, 1886. [illegible] a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice Oct. 8, 1864. Some [illegible] New Mexico, where he practiced law. He has since removed to Denver, Col.

Christopher O'Connor, 1809. Was a sea captain. His will, dated February [illegible] sons in-law [illegible]

James O'Connor, 1836. [illegible] street in 1839.

Hugh O'Donnell, 1885. [illegible]

which institution he contributed largely. He died May 2, 1879, and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery.

Patrick F. O'Donnell, 1882. —Was born March 20, 1848, in Ballynt Hall, near Kilrush, Ireland. He was brought up in Lancashire, England, and came to America (Quebec) in 1870, and settled in Philadelphia in September, 1873. He is a wholesale liquor dealer at northeast corner of Fourth street and Susquehanna avenue. He is a member of the Sons of Progress and of the Odd Fellows' Order, and Vice President of the State Liquor League.

Peter Paul O'Donnell, 1845. —Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice, June 24, 1843.

Richard Gardiner Oellers, 1888.—Was born in Philadelphia, August 8, 1842. He is the well-known and popular Business Manager of the Philadelphia *Record*. He was a Manager of the House of Correction from June, 1875, to April 1, 1887, and is a Director of the Nautical School-Ship appointed by Mayor Fitler in April 1887. He also served for a short time as City Treasurer. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 493, F. & A. M.; Temple Chapter, No. 248, St. Alban Commandery, No. 47, M. K. T. [See "Philadelphia and Popular Philadelphians," p. 20.]

Robert Curtis Ogden, 1889. Was born in Philadelphia, June 20, 1836. His maternal grandfather was Robert Murphey (1824), a native of the North of Ireland. He left Philadelphia in 1854 and resided in New York, where he was a member of the firm of Denning, Ogden & Co. In 1876 he returned to Philadelphia and has been for some years a partner of Hon. John Wanamaker. Mr. Ogden is superintendent of the Sunday school of Holland [illegible] He is a member of the Union League, Art Club, Manufacturers' [illegible] N. Y. [illegible]

Thomas Ogle, 1822. Was a coachmaker [illegible] South Sixth street in 1822. [illegible] were granted February 22, 1830, to Joseph B. Lapsley (1821).

Michael O'Hara, M. D., 1886. Was born in Philadelphia, January 2, 1833. His father, Thomas O'Hara, was born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, married at Limavaddy, County Derry, Ireland, Mary Louisa Miller, and came to America [illegible] The son, Michael, graduated from the Central High School, Philadelphia, studied medicine and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, 1852, and began at once the practice of medicine. During the War of the Rebellion he entered the service as Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy, and was afterwards Surgeon of the 150th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the close of the war he resumed practice and soon became prominent in the southern section of the city. He is an active member of the County Medical Society, of which he has been Librarian and Vice-President; the Pathological Society, the Obstetrical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Medical Association and a permanent member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania. He was a Delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876. He has been for many years Attending Physician at St. Mary's Hospital and the House of the Good Shepherd. He is the author of several papers contributed to the medical journals. In 1873 he became identified with the Catholic Total Abstinence movement as Vice President of the Cathedral T. A. B. Society, and has been an active member since. He proposed in Convention the original resolution for the erection of the magnificent Catholic Total Abstinence Fountain in Fairmount Park, erected by the C. T. A. Union of [illegible] through the [illegible] He [illegible] is the Catholic Bishop of Scranton, Pa. Dr. O'Hara married [illegible] children, one of whom is now a physician. Dr. O'Hara has been one of the [illegible] of the Society [illegible]

Surgeons of the United States."]

Andrew O'Kane, 1833. We have no definite information concerning him.

Rev. Thadeus J. O'Meally, 1825.

Prior to his arrival in America he had

the Metropolitan Church, Dublin, Ireland,

Prior to that date he had been in Malta

land. Mr. Martin I. J. Griffin, from whom

1851.

Charles O'Neill, 1886. Resided at

Charles Marron O'Neill, 1887.—

and of the Young Men's Democratic As-

John O'Neill, 1829.

streets and the United States Bank, now

Patrick O'Neill, 1884.

Philadelphia, December 4, 1880, and was the efficient Treasurer of the Municipal Council of Philadelphia, Irish National

urer of the League in Philadelphia he

ters of that organization. He is one of

Thomas O'Neill, 1860. Was born

land, and came to Philadelphia, April 14

ber of the Masonic Order. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the

Robert O'Neill, 1832.

William C. O'Neill, 1890.

is a member of the Columbia Club and of

James O'Reilly, 1883.

the United States service as Captain of

mustered out upon July 9, 1865. He was twice severely wounded - at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and at Reams's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864. He was twice promoted on the field for meritorious services, first from Captain to Major, and second from Major to Lieutenant-Colonel, with which latter rank he marched homeward at the head of the veteran remnant of the regiment. This regiment not only carried the stars and stripes but also the green flag of Ireland, through the war, and was highly complimented upon various occasions for its gallantry in battle, by Generals McClellan, Sumner, Sedgwick, Howard and others. Colonel O'Reilly had two brothers, John and Philip, who also served in the war, and both of whom, like himself, received honorable wounds in battle. At the close of the war he returned to Philadelphia, and during the Fenian excitement of 1866 he raised a regiment - Twenty-first Regiment Irish Republican [illegible] - which he had actually accompanied to the border on the occasion of the Fenian invasion of Canada. An ardent lover of liberty, and burning with the wrongs of his native land, he threw himself into that unsuccessful movement, impoverishing himself in the cause in which he believed. In 1871 he was appointed United States Inspector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Pennsylvania. Upon January [illegible], 1876, he was Marshal of the demonstration in memory of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, the Manchester Fenians. June 2, 1876, he was commissioned, by Governor John W. [illegible], Colonel of the Veteran Corps, Sixty-ninth Regiment Uniformed Militia of Pennsylvania. In 1878 we find him [illegible] in Ireland and America." [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Francis Charles O'Reilly, 1884. - Was born in Montreal, Canada, October 4, 1845. His father, Michael O'Reilly, and his mother, Bridget Rehill O'Reilly, were natives of County Cavan, Ireland. He arrived in Orange, N. J., in 1847, and now resides there. He is President of the Orange Branch of the Land League, and Paymaster of the Third Battalion, with the rank of Captain, of the National Guard of New Jersey. He is a member of the Board of Education, is a Park Director and Governor in several social clubs of Orange. He is a railroad contractor and a partner of Thomas Nolan, of Reading, Pa., and is a nephew of Patrick Rehill, deceased (1883).

James Henry Orne, 1859. -Was a prominent member of the Union League during the rebellion and active in raising the League Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was the son of James and Sarah Flagg Orne, and was born at Aston, Delaware county, Pa., August 20, 1817. He was for many years in the carpet business, first as partner with his father and uncle in the firm of J. and B. Orne & Co., and afterwards as senior partner of the firm of James H. Orne & Co. He died in Philadelphia, November [illegible], 1871, and was buried in South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Michael O'Rourke, 1882. Was born in the townland of Longfield, near Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1836, and came to Philadelphia, February, 1865. He was a member of Common Council from the Twenty-fifth Ward for three months in 1881, and of Select Council from 1882 to 1885. He is a contractor and builder and a member of the Catholic Knights of America. [See "Men of [illegible]" [illegible].

Thomas O'Rourke, 1882. Was a [illegible]

Henry Orth, 1869. [illegible]

Jacob Schweighauser Otto, 1863. [illegible], N. J., now [illegible] Orange, N. J. His [illegible] were Germans. He

was engaged in mercantile and commercial pursuits in Philadelphia, and was appointed Resident Agent of the Holland Company at Batavia, N. Y., in 1821, and removed there and continued in that position until his death upon May 2, 1827. He is interred there. He married a sister of William H. Tod, a member of Philadel- [illegible], who married Mary Campbell, daughter of George Campbell [illegible] and [illegible] of George Campbell [illegible]. Dr. John C. Otto, of Buffalo, N. Y., is his son.

Bernard Owens, 1867.—Was born [illegible] Townland of Cole, parish of Clogher, County Tyrone, Ireland, May [illegible], 1818, and came to Philadelphia in September, 1835. He was a salesman and coal agent for a number of years, but is now retired from business.

Thomas Owens, 1866.—Born in Mart Glen, County Derry, Ireland, March 10, 1810, and came to Philadelphia in July, 1832, where he remained until 1835 and then removed to Cincinnati. He returned to Philadelphia in June, 1850, and was in the wholesale liquor business at 1530 Market street. He died January 20, 1880, and was buried in Old Cathedral [illegible]. He was a member of the Wa- [illegible] the Society [illegible].

William Henry Pancoast, M. D., 1889. Is the son of Dr. Joseph Pancoast, surgeon, of Philadelphia, and was born [illegible] at Philadelphia. He [illegible] Mount College in 1850, studied for three years in London, Paris and Vienna, and on his return established [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] Philadelphia and Popular [illegible]

David Park, 1821. [illegible]

Edward Parker, 1802. [illegible]

Isaac Brown Parker, 1839.—Was a nephew of John Brown [illegible], a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He removed from Philadelphia to Carlisle, Pa., and afterwards to Burlington, N. J., where he died.

William Parker, 1807.—Was probably a grocer at 153 N. Water street in [illegible].

Thomas Passmore, 1816. Was an [illegible] The Philadelphia *Gazette*, of March 8, 1803, contains a memorial of Thomas Passmore to the [illegible] Representatives [illegible] the judges of the Supreme Court of the State. Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Passmore were granted, April 4, 1848, to John K. Knorr.

Christopher Stuart Patterson, 1826. Was born March 2, 18[illegible] adelphia. His father, John Patterson, was born near Belfast, Ireland, 1768, and came to this country in 1797. He was a lawyer. He died at Philadelphia, December 12, 1826, unmarried, and was buried in the Presbyterian church-yard at Norriton, Pa. He graduated at Princeton College in 18[illegible] Christopher Stuart [illegible] grandfather.

Henry S. Patterson, M. D., 1840. Honorary member, was Editor of *The Pennsylvanian*, and brother of Joseph Patterson [illegible]. He [illegible] Physicians of the S[illegible].

John Patterson, 1882.—Was born March 28, 1816, in the parish of Ardstraw, [illegible] Tyrone, [illegible] Ireland. [illegible] Angus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Joseph Patterson, 1834.—The *Public Ledger* of September 26, 1887, contains the following obituary notice: "Joseph Patterson, President Western National Bank and of the Philadelphia Clearing House Association, died at his home on Prospect Avenue, Chestnut Hill, at 7.40 A. M. yesterday Sunday, September 25, 1887. Mr. Patterson was about 84 years old, and was born in Norriton township, four miles above Norristown. His father, John Patterson, was a native of Ireland and came to America in 1798. His mother was Elizabeth Stuart, only daughter of Colonel Christopher Stuart, a revolutionary officer, who was second in command at the storming of Stony Point. When very young Mr. Patterson came to Philadelphia and went to school. He had a life-long friendship with John Welsh. At 16 years he entered the dry-goods house of Thomas, Jeffries & McKee, on Market street near Sixth, and afterwards engaged in the same business himself. In 1832 he gave up mercantile pursuits to become President of the institution which is now the Western National Bank, although he afterwards engaged as dealer and shipper of anthracite coal and owned large collieries in Schuylkill co. When he became President of the bank the country was just recovering from the panic of 1837. In 1864, when it became a National Bank, it declared a dividend of 100 per cent. August 15, 1861, he participated in conference with Secretary Chase and representatives of banking interests of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, held in New York's. The Secretary asked for fifty millions in gold. The bankers hesitated, but Mr. Patterson appealed to and convinced them that this should be made the minimum, and the fifty millions were brought, and the sum was soon increased to 150 millions more. From that time Chase and his successors were accustomed to consult with Mr. Patterson [illegible]

"[illegible] and President of the Philadelphia Clearing House Association, [illegible] He was a member of its Executive Committee. He declined the position of Controller of the Currency of the United States, first under Secretary Chase, when the National Banking Act was passed, and again under a later administration. He also declined the position of Assistant United States Treasurer for Philadelphia. During the war he was Treasurer of Christian Commission. In 1876 he was a member of the Centennial Board of Finance. The same year he was appointed one of the Commission for the erection of the Norristown Hospital for Insane. He was elected President of the Commission. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. For many years a Manager of the House of Refuge, Director and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Vice-President of the American Sunday-School Union, and a Trustee of Jefferson Medical College.

"The memorial to the late John Welsh engaged Mr. Patterson's attention to a large degree. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the contributions and made the address on their behalf when the memorial was transferred to the Park Commission.

"Mr. Patterson married a daughter of Rev. Dr. Cornelius C. Cuyler, of this city. She died many years ago. The surviving children are C. Stuart Patterson, of the Philadelphia Bar, Miss Patterson and Mrs. John C. Sims."

Richard Patterson, 1884.—Was born October 4, 1850, in Londonderry, Ireland, and came to the United States July 4, 1868, and settled in Philadelphia. He is Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the Fairmount Steamboat Co., and has been a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for several years. He is a member of Liberty Lodge, I. O. O. F., American Protestant Association, Ancient Order United Workmen, [illegible] Select Knights of America, Solomon Lodge, No. 114, F. and A. M., Orient R. A. C., No. [illegible] Encampment, K. of [illegible] and the American Club.

Robert Patterson, 1790.—Was born May 30, 1743, in Hillsborough, County Down, Ireland. He came to the United States [illegible]



ROBERT PATTERSON, LL. D

Pa., and afterwards successively in Philadelphia, Bridgeton, N. J., Wilmington, Del., and finally permanently settled in Philadelphia. He was principal of the Academy at Wilmington, Del., in 1774. He was brigade-Major in the Revolutionary war, and towards its close settled in Philadelphia. He was a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, 1779–, and for some time Vice Provost. In 1[illegible] was made Director of the United States Mint by President Jefferson, and [illegible] until his death was President of the American Philosophical Society, to whose transactions he was a frequent contributor. He died Jan. 2, 1824, in Philadelphia. He was for [illegible] years an Elder in the Scots Presbyterian Church, Spruce street above Third, where he was buried; was reinterred in Laurel Hill. He married Amy, daughter of M[illegible] Ewing. She died May 2[illegible] 1843, in her 90th year. He published "The Newtonian System," 1808; "Treatise on Arithmetic," 1819, and edited Ferguson's "Mechanics," 1806, and other publications. Robert M. Patterson, M. D. 1836, was his son. On his tombstone at the Scots Presbyterian church, Spruce street above Third, is the following inscription: "Robert Patterson, LL. D., [illegible] of the American Philosophical Society, Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Director of the Mint of the United States, and for [illegible] years an Elder of this church. [illegible] many Institutions of Science, [illegible] the Republic of Letters, [illegible] humble and oppressed; in social intercourse [illegible] in his family [illegible] 1824, in the 82d year of his age. [illegible] "Hist. of Pa.;

Robert Patterson, 1824.—President of the [illegible], was born [illegible] in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland. His father, Francis Patterson, a farmer, was engaged in the Rebellion of [illegible] and settled in Delaware co., Pa. In early [illegible] of Edward Thompson, a leading merchant of Philadelphia. [illegible] of the Whig [illegible] of Infantry in the regular army and was subsequently [illegible] When peace was [illegible] returned to merchandising. He [illegible] engaged however, to take [illegible] in military affairs and [illegible] in the organization of the [illegible] organization which [illegible] many years possessed. Passing through the subordinate grades, he became Major-General of the First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, in 1828, which position he held for forty years. In 1838, during the political troubles at Harrisburg, he took his division to that place and helped in great part to allay the excitement which existed there. In 1844, during the anti-Catholic riots in Philadelphia, he rendered important military service in suppressing them. When the Mexican War broke out he was appointed [illegible] Major-General of United States Volunteers, and was second in command to General Scott. He took command of the expedition against Tampico, [illegible] Scott's [illegible] His [illegible] of Vera Cruz [illegible] sickened into the [illegible] of the war. When General Scott was

preventing the capital from falling into the hands of the rebels. General Patterson personally took command, June 3, 1861, at Chambersburg, Pa. His troops were mainly composed of Pennsylvanians. Here he organized his forces and proposed as his first measure an attack on the rebels at Maryland Heights, near Harper's Ferry, Md. This recommendation, though approved at first by General Scott, was countermanded by that officer, with directions to await reinforcements. As soon as permitted, General Patterson advanced with less than 11,000 men and compelled General Johnston, by a flank movement, to evacuate Harper's Ferry, and then gallantly encountering the enemy under "Stonewall" Jackson just beyond "Falling Waters," routed them after a sharp conflict and drove them several miles. Subsequent operations of the Union forces, on a grander scale, have caused this brilliant little affair, in which the enemy lost sixty killed and a large number of wounded, to be forgotten. At the time, however, being the first instance in the war that any number of the Union troops had been under fire, their gallant behavior was a matter of very general congratulation and pride. General Patterson's subsequent campaign in the Shenandoah Valley was the subject of much unjust criticism. Smarting under the disaster of Bull Run, many critics blamed General Patterson's conduct of the campaign, but time has fully vindicated his judgment and services. President Lincoln declared that he did his full duty and was satisfied with his conduct. General [illegible] replied to his critics in "A N[illegible] of the campaign in the Shenandoah," published by John Campbell, bookseller, in Philadelphia. At the close



SAMUEL D. PATTERSON.

buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. His name [illegible] Society without mentioning the name of [illegible]. His son, General Robert Emmet Patterson, 1858, is a member of the Society at the present time, as is also his nephew, William C. Patterson, Jr. [illegible] William C. Patterson, [illegible] member of the General. General Patterson was the first President of the Aztec [illegible] officers of the Army [illegible] 1875, President of the Penn [illegible] Historical Society, President of the Board of Visitors to United States Military Academy, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Loyal [illegible] of the United States and many others. Prior to his election as President he served on the Committee on Finance of the Historical Society, 1830-1841, and was Vice President, 1850-1856. [illegible] Logan's "Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1872, p. 12.

Robert Emmet Patterson, 1860.

Was born in Philadelphia, September 8, 1830. He is the son of General Robert Patterson (1823), and a cousin of William [illegible]. He was graduated [illegible] United States Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1851, and [illegible] through [illegible] to [illegible] Brigadier General, [illegible] Major General Hooker's [illegible] He was [illegible] of the Army of the Potomac during the rebellion. Since the war he has been a merchant and [illegible] General Patterson is a [illegible] relation of Gen. [illegible] United States Military Academy, of the Aztec Club, and of the Military Order [illegible]

Robert Maskell Patterson, M. D.,

[illegible] Philadelphia, March [illegible] He was the son of Robert [illegible] and in 1828 Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Virginia. He was appointed Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, in 1835, by President Jackson, and continued to hold the office until his resignation in 1851. He was President of the American Philosophical Society and of the Musical Fund Society, of the Board of Trustees of the Blind [illegible] Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Orphan Society. He was also an active member of the Franklin Institute and [illegible] the Second Presbyterian church. He was the author of sundry addresses and lectures, mostly of a scientific character. He died in Philadelphia, September [illegible] and was buried at Laurel Hill. Robert Taylor (1802), Hon. John K. Kane (1828) and William J. Leiper (1851) were his brothers-in-law and his nephews by marriage. He married, April 2, 1844, Helen Hamilton, daughter of Thomas Leiper.

Robert Spaulding Patterson, 1882.

Was born April 5, 1844, in Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to Philadelphia in June, 1857. He is a draftsman. He is a member of the Americus Club, [illegible] the Young Men's Democratic Association, and was President of the Democratic City Executive Committee in 1887.

Samuel Dowees Patterson, 1838.

Was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., [illegible] 1888. He was the son of Samuel Patterson, born in America 1760, and Mary Dowees, born in America 1764. He was educated as a printer and devoted most of his life [illegible] He was associated with Wills, Poe, Irving and other of America's great writers. He [illegible] with Knapsack and Staff." His political [illegible]

Norristown *Register* from about 1828 to 1837 and again in 1849; editor of the *Pennsylvania Argus*, Harrisburg, Pa., 1843-1845; editor and publisher of *Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia, 1843-1848; *The Pennsylvania Inquirer*. Contributor to *Graham's Magazine*, *Family Messenger*, *National Gazette*, *Godey's*, and other periodicals, and in his last days to the Philadelphia *Press*. He was a member of Phoenix Lodge and Jerusalem Chapter of Masonic organization. He died at Evansburg, Lower Providence township, Montgomery co., Pa., February 6, 1890, and was buried in North Laurel Hill. He left surviving him one son and five grandchildren, and his widow, by a second marriage. Mrs. E. A. Weaver, 3215 Spencer Terrace, is one of his grandchildren. President Buchanan was his most intimate friend for many years; also other leading political leaders and statesmen. He was called "Colonel." Benjamin Wood Richards, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, was a relative. [See *Pennsylvania Magazine* for March, 1890, and Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors."]

William Patterson, 1816.—Was a grocer at the northeast corner of Water and Mulberry streets. He was a member of the Visiting Committee of the Society, 1823-1827.

William Chamberlaine Patterson, 1845. Was born February 2, 1813, in Tazewell, Claiborne co., Tenn. He was the son of Francis Patterson, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and a brother of General Robert Patterson (1824). At the age of sixteen he came to Philadelphia, and was engaged in his brother's cotton commission business until he attained his majority, when he entered into business for himself. He was one of the projectors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a member of the original Board of Directors in 1847, and from December 6, 1852, to February, 1853, was President. He was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, a stockholder and director with a number of railway and canal companies, and was active in the [illegible] of West Virginia. [illegible] helped to organize the Union Trust Company, and became its first President, serving in that capacity until compelled by illness to resign. In 1854 he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was afterwards in Select Council, and served as President of that body. In 1854 he built the nine large warehouses on Front and Water streets above Lombard street, known as the Patterson Bonded Warehouses, which were destroyed by fire August 4, 1869, entailing a loss in buildings and contents of upwards of $3,000,000. Shortly after the fire the death of his wife and a son affected him deeply, and he removed to the West, residing there until a short time before his death, when he returned to Philadelphia. He died June 20, 1885, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. For many years he was connected with the city militia as Captain of the Washington Blues. He served in the United States army during the Mexican war and in the "three months campaign" at the beginning of the rebellion he acted as a volunteer aid on the staff of his brother, the General. For over fifty years he was a member of the Tenth Presbyterian church, Twelfth and Walnut streets. His son, William C. Patterson, Jr. (1867), is a member of the Society. Colonel William C. Patterson served on the Finance Committee of the Society, 1849-1869.

William Patterson, Jr., 1867.—Born in Philadelphia, July 15, 1842. He is the son of William Chamberlaine Patterson (1845). He was a warehouseman at Front and Lombard until 1869, after that a clerk; was a member of Lodge 51, F. & A. M. He is now a resident of Greenville, S. C.

George Patton, 1846. We have no definite information concerning him.

James Patton, Jr., 1817. Was an importer of naval stores.

John Patton, 1790. [illegible] Patton was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 129).

John C. Patton, 1821. [illegible] chant at 117 S. Ninth street in [illegible]

Michael Patton, 1865. Was a real estate agent at 29 S. [illegible] street, [illegible] the years 1869-

Robert Patton, 1790.—Was Postmaster of Philadelphia from October 2, 1789, until his death in 1814. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was elected (designated as Major Robert Patton) Treasurer of that body, July 6, 1804.

Robert Patton, 1839.—Was probably in the carpet business on High street.

Samuel A. Patton, 1852. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, [illegible] 20, 1870, to Mary Patton, Roxborough. The sureties were Robert M. Carlisle and Samual A. Patton, both of Roxborough.

Thomas R. Patton, 1862.—Is a nephew of David Rankin (1824).

John E. Payne, 1882.—Manager, 234 S. Fourth street, did not return his blank.

Thomas Penn-Gaskell, 1835.—Son of Peter Penn-Gaskell, of England, and [illegible] Reynolds, of Montgomery co., Pa., was born about 1797 at Ashwood, Delaware co., Pa. (near Villanova). He inherited large estates in Ireland, as a descendant of William Penn. He was buried, October 20, 1846, in his vault at St. John's Catholic church, Thirteenth above Chestnut street, and his wife, Mary Penn-Gaskell, was also buried there, December 24, 1867. She was a granddaughter of Blair McClenachan (1790). Major Peter Penn-Gaskell Hall, of Philadelphia, is his nephew.

Edward Lang Perkins, 1884.—Was [illegible] Philadelphia, May [illegible], 1851. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted [illegible] May [illegible] 1876, he was Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico. He is prominently identified with the Masonic Order, American Legion of Honor, and sundry financial and charitable [illegible] and has held [illegible] positions [illegible] of them.

Owen W. Pettid, 1865.—A native of Ireland, was in the liquor business. Letters of administration on his estate [illegible]

John Philbin, 1851. Was in the [illegible] business.

Charles Phillips, 1885. [illegible]

of its failure. He afterwards removed to Paris, France.

William Phillips, 1819.—Was a sea captain.

William Morgan Phillips, 1884.—Was born in Philadelphia, April 19, 1847. He is not of Irish descent. He is a civil engineer by profession and is at present Superintendent of the Lewistown Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and resides at Lewistown, Pa.

Alexander Philson, 1812. [illegible] at 11 N. Eighth street in 1811. He was one of the Managing and Subscription Committee of Philadelphia Manufacturing Society established in 1808. His will, dated October [illegible], 1817, and proved November 19, 1817, mentions his wife, Jane; his daughter, Frances E. Patton, now "Mrs. Breeder;" and his sons, Matthew, Thomas, Robert and Alexander Philson.

Jeremiah Piersol, 1807.—We have nothing definite concerning him.

Joseph North Piersol, 1869.—Was City Treasurer, 1867–1869. He died March 15, 1879, leaving a widow and children. His sons, William H. Piersol and Joseph N. Piersol, Jr., were the executors.

William Piersol, 1807. Was an ironmonger at 56 N. Third street and 66 Race street in 1807.

John Pinkerton, 1790. Was of the firm of John Pinkerton & Co., ironmongers, at 132 S. Water and 133 S. Front streets in 1790. A marriage license was issued February 27, 1792, [illegible] and Lydia Potts. William Pinkerton, his son, who died August [illegible], 1797, was buried in Third Presbyterian cemetery, Pine street below Fifth. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, April 9, 1804, to Lydia Pinkerton. One of the sureties was Andrew Kennedy [illegible].

James Pleasants, 1805. Was a merchant at 335 High street in 1805. Letters of administration on his estate were [illegible] sureties.

Robert Poole, 1802. [illegible]

Joseph Pogue, 1835.—Was a broker at 43 S. Third street in 1835.

James Pollock, 1882. Was born August 28, 1846, in Portlanone, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, June 1, 1851. He is a carpet manufacturer at 625 East Dauphin street. He was for nine years a member of the Board of Education, beginning January 1, 1879. He was Chairman of the Trades' Display of the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the city of Philadelphia in October, 1882. He is a member of the Union League, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Albion Society, and is one of the Directors of the Textile Association of Philadelphia. He was also for ten years correspondent of the *Carpet Trade*, newspaper, New York city. He is a Director of the Ninth National Bank, Industrial Trust, Title and Savings Company, and Manufacturers' Club, and is President of the Board of Trustees of the Beacon Presbyterian church.

John Pollock, 1865.—Was in the retail dry-goods business.

Oliver Pollock, 1792.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see page 130).

Robert Pollock, 1840. Was a merchant at 5 South Second street in 1840. His will, proved December 17, 1866, mentions Mary Ann Pollock, Andrew Pollock, Belle F. Hoppin, wife of Lloyd B. Hoppin, 1310 Vine; John Pollock, son of his nephew, John Pollock; Mrs. Mary Clement, wife of Richard Clement; William Murtha; William A. Porter, Esq.; J. R. Pollock, deceased, his brother. He gave $5,000 to Christ Church Episcopal Hospital; $10,000 to Pennsylvania Hospital; $3,000 to St. Joseph's Hospital; $3,000 to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; £500 to the Episcopal church at Butlersbridge, County Cavan, Ireland; £500 to the oldest Roman Catholic church in same town. The executors were Charles R. Darborrow (John B. Myers & Co.) and his nephew, John Pollock.

William John Pollock, 1862. Was born in Philadelphia, February 13, 1833. He is the son of Edward Pollock, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. He is a graduate of the Central High School and is a manufacturer. He is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Union League, and of the Union Republican Club, and is connected with the Ninth Presbyterian church. He was a member of Select Council from the Twenty-sixth Ward, 1865–1868; United States Collector of Internal Revenue, 1870–1875; member of Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1878–1882, and again United States Collector of Internal Revenue, 1882–1885. He has also been a member of the Board of Education since 1876. During the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 he was Chief Examiner of Foreign Goods. [See "Men of America, City Government," Philadelphia, 1883.]

Ralph W. Pomeroy, 1833.—Was in the book business.

Andrew Porter, 1792.—Born September 24, 1743, in Worcester, Montgomery co., Pa., was the son of Robert Porter, who emigrated to America from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1720, and who first settled in New Hampshire, and afterwards in Montgomery co., Pa. In 1767 Andrew opened an English and Mathematical School in Philadelphia, in which he taught until June 19, 1776, when he was appointed a Captain of marines and ordered to the frigate "Effingham." He was soon transferred to the artillery service. He was Captain until March 13, 1782, and then became Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Artillery, which post he held at the disbanding of the army. He was engaged in the battles of Newtown, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, and was personally commended by Washington for his conduct on the latter field, and at his request was sent to Philadelphia to prepare material for the siege of Yorktown. In April, 1779, he joined General [illegible] expedition against the Indians. In 1783 he retired to his farm and declined the chair of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1784 he was a commissioner to run the boundary lines of Pennsylvania. In 1801 he was [illegible] of Pennsylvania militia, was subsequently Major-



GEN. ANDREW PORTER.

General, and in 1809 was appointed Surveyor-General of the State, which position he held until his death, which occurred in Harrisburg November 20, 1813. David Rittenhouse Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania, George Bryan Porter, Governor of Michigan; James Madison Porter (1789), Secretary of War under President Tyler; and Robert Porter (1793) were his sons. General Robert P. Dechert (1884) is his great-grandson. [See Appleton's "Encyclopædia of American Biography," Vol. 5, p. 71; "Biogr. Encyc. of Pennsylvania," p. 40; Buck's "Hist. Montgomery County."]

James Madison Porter, 1818.—Born in 1792 in Montgomery co., Pa., was the son of General Andrew Porter (1792), and the brother of David Rittenhouse Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, April 24, 1813, practiced law here for a short time, and removed to Easton, Northampton co., Pa. He served in the war of 1812, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837–1838, and was President Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, and afterwards of the Twenty-second District. He was appointed Secretary of War in 1843 by President Tyler, and retired in 1845. He was one of the founders of Lafayette College, Easton, and was President of the Board of Trustees for [illegible] twenty-six years. He was a prominent member of the Masonic Order. He took so much interest in the Hibernia Steam Engine Co., that he frequently came by stage from Easton to attend its yearly meetings. He died November 24, 1860, leaving a widow in Easton more than half a century. Hon. William A. Porter (1842) was his nephew. [See "Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania," p. 503.]

Charles A. Porter, 1890. Was born May 15, 1820, in Philadelphia, and was educated in the public schools. He is a contractor, and in 1862 was appointed Supervisor of Streets of city of Philadelphia, which position he held for four years, and in 1869 was elected a member of the [illegible] Pennsylvania Common Council. He was elected to the Legislature, 1872 [illegible] and was [illegible] National Convention which nominated Harrison in 1888. In 1884 he was chosen Chairman of the Republican City Committee, and [illegible] Committee, and [illegible] Secretary of the [illegible] in 18[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

When but twenty-one years of age he was offered the Presidency of Lafayette College, but declined the honor. He was a member of the Commission appointed by the President to distribute the Alabama award, and during the earlier proceedings of the city's equity suit against the Gas Trust he was one of the special counsel summoned to the aid of City Solicitor West. Whilst walking with his niece near Wissahickon Station near Chestnut Hill, and as he was remarking to her the beauty of the sunset, he fell lifeless at her feet, on June 28, 1886. George W. Biddle announced the death of Judge Porter in the United States Circuit Court, and Judge Butler paid a high eulogy to the legal attainments of the deceased, and adjourned the Court as a token of respect to his memory. Judge Porter was a prominent Presbyterian. He commanded the respect and admiration of all who knew him, and was distinguished for uniform kindness and courtesy to all who came into contact with him.

William G. Porter, 1859.—Was a commission merchant at 105 South Water street in 1859.

Richard C. Potter, 1802. In the Directory of 1804 is described as having a "wholesale store, 103 North Third street."

Rev. George Charles Potts, 1811.—Emigrated from Ireland towards the close of the last century. He had been a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Castle, Del., for some months, when he was ordained and installed as the first pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, May [illegible], 1800. This church had been founded by a score of Irishmen in June, 1794. Rev. Mr. Potts was an active member of the Hibernian Society, and was one of its "Clogheda." His death was announced at the Society meeting, December [illegible], 1811.

Philip Powell, 1855. Treasurer of [illegible] Society from March 17, 1870, until [illegible], 1884. [illegible] Company, [illegible] Co. [illegible] Volunteers, [illegible] Philadelphia, June 2, [illegible]. He was [illegible] Pennsylvania Society for thirteen years. He was a member of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic Orders. He died October 26, 1881. His long and faithful services as Treasurer of the Society were the occasion of special resolutions of condolence passed at a meeting held December 3, 1884, to take action upon his death. (See page 238.)

Tyrone Power, 1837.—Was born in 1795, in County Waterford, Ireland. He was an actor by profession. His mother, a widow, removed, during his infancy, to Glamorganshire, South Wales, where he made his debut as "Romeo," in a theatre at Cardiff. In 1818 he retired from the stage, but reappeared in London in 1821. His first decided success was in 1824, in the metropolis, in the part of "Paddy O'Halloran," and thenceforth he was unrivalled in the delineation of Irish character. He was prepossessing in his personal appearance, to which he united a vivacious air, a genuine appreciation of Irish humor, a rich brogue, and a fine taste for singing. He visited the United States in 1833, and again in 1840. He sailed for Europe, March 11, 1841, on the steamship "President," which was never heard of. He published "Impressions of America," 2 vols., 8vo., London, 1835; "The King's Secret," a novel; "The Lost Heir," etc. [See "American Cyclopædia," New York, 1870.]

Thomas J. Powers, 1885.—Born January 10, 1845, in Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia with his parents when five years of age. He was educated in the public schools, and was first employed by Hazen & Zell, book publishers. In 1861, when scarcely seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was afterward in the Hawkins Zouaves, and in the 115th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in fourteen battles, including second Bull Run, Sudley Spring Road, and Chantilly. At Bull Run, Tyrone, he had his horse shot under him, and was wounded during a cavalry charge. He was honorably discharged by [illegible], 1865, and [illegible] Second Legion of Pennsylva-

...National Guard and remained a ... member of that organization until ... In ... he was appointed clerk in ... Treasurer's office, and in the fall ... was made chief clerk in the ... In 1870 he was promoted to the Deputy Recorder. In 1880 he was appointed Coroner of Philadelphia, ... the unexpired term of Dr. W. K. ... Upon the election of ... he was appointed Deputy Coroner, and was elected Coroner ... In ... he was a delegate to the ... National Convention at Chicago ... who voted for General Grant. In 1886 he took an active part in the movement in aid of Irish Home Rule, and was one of the ... committee of fifty which raised ... in two months $85,000 for the Irish Parliamentary Fund. On November 22, 1889, President Harrison appointed him Naval Officer for the port of Philadelphia and he still occupies that position. Mr. Powers is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Grand Army of the Republic. He ... prominently identified with ... Society of the Sons of St. ... Society of Philadelphia," the ... Philadelphia and Pennsylvania ...

William Powers, 1790. — Was a ...

Walter Preston, 1929. Honorary Member, was a resident of Winchester, Ky. He was the executor of the estate of Colonel Robinson, Kentucky, who left a legacy of two hundred dollars to the Society, and on account of services rendered in that connection was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

John Pringle, 1790. ... merchant and native of Ireland. He died ...

Thomas Proctor, 1796. ... He ... and was ... a trade ... October 2, 1775, he applied to the Committee of Safety to be commissioned ... of Artillery and received the appointment. On June 3, 1777, he applied to the Board of War for a commission as Major of the Pennsylvania Artillery. In August, 1776, his command was raised to a battalion, of which he was made Major. February ... was commissioned Colonel with ... rank to date from the organization of ... February 18, 1777, he was notified of his appointment and directed to report to General Washington "for duty in the field," the city, he then being at Morristown with the army. On June 10, 1777, the Pennsylvania Board of War directed "Colonel Thomas Proctor to send artillery to Coryell's Ferry." Part of his regiment was captured at Bound Brook. On April ..., 1777, the State Navy Board ordered "that the officers of the fleet to let Col. Proctor have as many men as they can conveniently spare to work on Fort Island." He was under Wayne at Brandywine, and engaged in the artillery duel with Knyphausen at Chadd's Ford, and had charge of guns and cannon when Sullivan was routed. Part of his command was at the battle of Germantown. ... of his regiment wintered at Valley Forge. In September, 1778, his regiment became a part of the Continental Army and he received his commission as Colonel of artillery, May 25, 1777. He rendered good service in the battle of Newtown. He was in Wayne's Bergen Neck expedition, and was satirized by André in the "Cow Chase":

> "Sons of distant Delaware,
> And still remoter Shannon,
> And ... Lee ...
> And ...

He ...

to visit several Indian nations, inhabiting the waters near Lake Erie, the Miamies and the Wabash, "the same being intended to the establishment of peace and friendly intercourse between the said nations and the United States of America." Col. Proctor kept a journal of his mission, which was transmitted to Major General H. Knox, Secretary of War. A copy of the journal was sent to Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, and is printed in the "Pennsylvania Archives" (Second Series, Vol. 4, page 553-622). Col. Proctor left Philadelphia, March 12, 1791, accompanied by Capt. Houdin; reached Reading, March 14; crossed the east branch of the Susquehanna, March 17; at Wilkesbarre, March 19, and at Tioga, March 25. Col. Proctor remarking that until they arrived at Tioga, to save their horses, they travelled on foot more than half of the way from the town of Reading. From a point called the Painted Post, or Coshocton, the party followed an Indian trail ninety-nine miles to the Genesee. April 1 had a [illegible] on the Indian reservations on the Genesee river. At Fort Franklin, April 9, a council was held with the Delawares. At Cattaraugus, about two and a half miles from Lake Erie, Col. Proctor says: "The Indians were preparing to bury the daughter of a great chief, and in the house that I was placed, there was a number of the mourners, who appeared under the greatest distress by their cries; during which time all their heads were covered with their shrouds, but when they had [illegible] themselves, I did not discover [illegible]. This brought to my recollection the manner of attending [illegible] country, with the narrow Irish, where the rich hire old women to lament the loss of the deceased, and to recount all the valuable actions of their past life." The party reached Buffalo, [illegible] weeks or more. He found the Indians [illegible] which made his position a very difficult [illegible]. An affirmative answer was given to Colonel Proctor's peace proposals, and his request that the chiefs would accompany him to the hostile Miamies and other Indians to invite them to a treaty with Governor St. Clair on the Ohio. The British officer in charge of the garrison at Niagara, however, refused the use of a vessel which was needed, and this and other tactics prevented any further progress. Col. Proctor left Buffalo, May 21, and came to Philadelphia by way of Pittsburgh, reaching home, June 7. In his journal (March 22, 1791) Col. Proctor says: "This place" (a point thirteen miles from Lahawanock, on the water of Buttermilk falls) "I had the opportunity of examining minutely when going on the expedition with General Sullivan against the savages in the year 1779, at which time I had the command of 214 vessels on the Susquehanna, taking with me the provisions and stores of 6,000 men. We anchored off this cataract in the afternoon of August 1, and I landed and passed to the top of the mountain to review so great a curiosity," etc. In 1793 he became Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania troops, and marched against the "Whiskey" insurgents. His brigade, numbering 1,837 men, included the troops from the city and county of Philadelphia and Montgomery, Chester and Delaware counties. He afterwards became Major General of the Pennsylvania militia. He was one of the founders of the St. Tammany Society of Philadelphia, of which he was a sachem. A part of Col. Proctor's regiment of artillery has maintained its organization to the present time as the Second United States [illegible]. He died in Philadelphia, March [illegible], and was buried in [illegible]. [illegible] granted, March 2[illegible], 1790, to Robert Kid. Next to General Knox, General Proctor was the most distinguished American artillery officer of the Revolution. [See Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, Vol. 5, p. 330.]

Joseph R. Purdon, 1812. [illegible] brother of John Purdon, Jr., author of [illegible].

sylvania," and son of John Purdon, who died November, 1810.

Francis Thomas Quinlan, 1882. Was born August 15, 1837, in the parish of Killavilling, County Cork, Ireland, [illegible] to Philadelphia, June [illegible] He [illegible] enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment, [illegible] was promoted to be First Lieutenant and afterwards Captain.

John Quinn, 1882. Was born Octo[illegible] 1822, in the parish of Lissan, County Derry, Ireland, [illegible] to America. Philadelphia, June, 1845. He is in the milk business at 233 Spring Street.

Alexander Quinton, 1833. We have no definite information concerning him.

Patrick Quinn, 1886. Was born [illegible] Parish, County Tyrone, Ireland, January 15, 1814, and came to America with [illegible] He was engaged in the wool and [illegible] ness with his uncle in Baltimore, and afterwards in Lynchburg, Va., and re[illegible] Philadelphia in 1841, where [illegible] and his death he was Treasurer of the Bene[illegible] ing, the greater part of which he be[illegible] the [illegible] He was married in 1841, but his wife died many years before his death. No children survived them.

Bernard Rafter, 1866. [illegible] He was born [illegible] He came to Philadelphia at the age of sixteen, [illegible] Lloyd, sheet iron works, with whom he [illegible]

with building associations, and originated and managed some thirty-five of those popular saving societies. He generally acted as Secretary of them, and at the time of his death held that position in six[illegible] follows: Franklin, December 23, 1847; [illegible] 24, 1851; Caldwalader, June 19, 1853; Robert Flanagan, July 24, 1895; Citizens, [illegible] February [illegible] 21 [illegible] Caldwalader, October 22, 1863; Perseverance, [illegible] 23 [illegible] 25 [illegible] Flanagan, [illegible] Cooper, January 27 [illegible] 1871; Carroll, No. 4, [illegible] Flanagan, No. 3, May 29, 1872; Carroll, No. 5, January 31, 1873; Caldwalader No. [illegible] November [illegible] 1874; [illegible] 1875; James Martin, November 22, 1875; [illegible] No. 7, March 2, 1877; Hibernia, June 20, 1877; Cardinal, May [illegible] No. 2, January [illegible] August [illegible] March 12, 1880. The largest of these was the St. Patrick, with a stock valuation of $800,000, the total capital of all these associations [illegible] under his management. Such was the [illegible] he practically controlled all these corpo[illegible]

above Race street, for forty years. He was also a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute. [See Obituary Notice in *Catholic Standard*, December ... 188...

George Jerome Rafferty, 1881. Born October 21, 1839, in Philadelphia. His father was a native of Dublin and his mother a native of County Meath, Ireland. He has been in the jobbing boot and shoes and carpet trades.

Robert Rainey, 1790.—Was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see p. 131).

Walter Raleigh, 1887.—Was born in Philadelphia, January 19, 1849. His father, Maurice Raleigh, was a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and his mother, E. McGrath, of County Tipperary, Ireland. He was formerly a manufacturer and a Justice of the Peace in New Jersey, and is now in the fire insurance business at 3131 Walnut street.

Robert Ralston, 1871. Was born on November 30, 1821, in Castlegay, County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, July 2, 1845. He is in the grocery business with his son. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

Evan Randolph, 1854.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 23, 1822. He was of the firm of Randolph & Jenks, for many years a leading cotton house in Philadelphia. He was at one time Councilman from the Ninth Ward. He died December 3, 1887, and was buried at South Laurel Hill cemetery. Mr. Randolph was not of Irish descent.

David Rankin, 1824. Was of the firm of Rankin & Adams, tea importers. He inherited a large amount of money from a brother, who died in St. Louis, Mo. He served on the Acting Committee of the Society, 1835–1843, and was Treasurer 1836–1839. He died in 1859 or ...

Hugh Rankin, 1859.—Was the son of David Rankin (1824). He was in the ... business with his father and is said to ...

Robert Rankin, 1827.—... brother of David Rankin (1824). ... made a fortune in real estate, and to have been the brother from whom David Rankin inherited money.

Thomas C. Rea, 1845.—Was the son of John Rea, an upholsterer, who built the United States Hotel on Chestnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets, opposite the United States Bank, now the Custom House. It was opened for guests in 1826. Thomas C. Rea was the proprietor in 1845. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, March 12, 1846, to Louisa A. Rea.

Collinson Read, 1803.—Was the son of James and Susannah Read. He studied law at the Temple, London, and began to practice in Philadelphia. He was a Presidential elector when Washington was first elected President. He died after 1813. [See "Keith's Provincial Councillors," p. 191.]

George Campbell Read, 1862.—Honorary Member (see page 223), was born in Ireland in 1787, came to the United States at an early age, was appointed a Midshipman in the United States navy on April 2, 1804, and advanced to the rank of Lieutenant, April 25, 1810. He was Third Lieutenant on the "Constitution" when the British frigate "Guerrière" was captured and Captain Isaac Hull assigned him the honor of receiving the surrender of Captain James R. Dacres, the British commander. He was actively engaged during the entire war of 1812, and near its close commanded the brig "Chippewa" of the flying squadron, under command of Commodore Oliver H. Perry. He was promoted Commander, April 27, 1816; Captain, March 3, 1825; took charge of the East India squadron in 1840, and of the squadron on the coast of Africa in 1846, and after commanding the Mediterranean squadron for some time was placed on the retired list, September ... Subsequently he was appointed Governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and held that position until his death. On July ..., 1862, by virtue of a ... of Congress, was ... on the retired list. He died in Philadel...

with military honors in the grounds of the Naval Asylum. Commander William Ronckendorff, United States Navy, married his niece. [See "Appleton's Cyclop. Am. Biography," Vol. 5, p. 276.]

John Meredith Read, 1832. Son of [illegible] Read and grandson of George [illegible] of the Declaration of Independence and [illegible] of Captain Thomas Read [illegible] was born in Philadelphia, July 1, 1797, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1812, and was admitted to the Bar in 1818. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1822-1823, City Collector, a member of Select Council, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1837-1844; Solicitor-General of the United States, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania and [illegible] of that State from 1860 until his death. He was one of the founders of the free soil wing of the Democratic party. This produced opposition to his confirmation by the United States Senate when nominated in 1845 as a Judge of the United States Supreme Court, and caused him to withdraw his name. He was a strong advocate of the annexation of Texas, of the building of railroads to the Pacific, and was a powerful supporter of President Jackson in [illegible] United States Bank. He entered the Republican party on its formation, and in 1856 delivered a speech [illegible] which was used extensively in the canvass of that year. In 1858 the Republicans elected him Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by 30,000 majority. He was a prominent [illegible] and in 1860 [illegible] Judge Read ran through forty-one volumes of [illegible] Law on the Supreme [illegible] 1863 were adopted as the basis of the Act [illegible] He died [illegible]

Plan for the Administration of the Naval Estate" (Philadelphia, 1833); "The Law of Impeachment" [illegible] and "Jefferson Davis and his Complicity in the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln" [illegible] He left [illegible] November [illegible] Hon. John Meredith Read, Jr., United States Minister [illegible] is also [illegible] Scott Vaughan, Esq., Am. Biog." Vol. [illegible]

William Franklin Read, 1889. Was born [illegible] His [illegible] in New Jersey [illegible] century. He is [illegible] banker. He is [illegible] National Bank of Commerce, [illegible] Safety Insurance Company and Trust Company of North America.

Patrick Reaney, 1882. Was born March 17, 1828, in County Roscommon, Ireland; came to America (New York, October 10, 1847, and settled in Philadelphia the same year. He was in the grocery business for twenty-five years, and a real estate agent after 1870, and President of the Passyunk Avenue Market Company. He died January 29, 1887.

Thomas Reath, 1825. Was born at Bushmills, County Antrim, Ireland, August 1, 1792. He was the son of Adam Reath. He came to America [illegible] settled in Philadelphia, where he entered into partnership with William Adams, the firm being Adams & [illegible] grocers. Upon the [illegible] Mr. Reath continued the business alone until 1847, when he entered the firm of Reath & Martin. Thomas Reath and James S. Martin, flour and grain commission merchants [illegible] Chestnut [illegible] years a Director of the Western National [illegible] Hill cemetery. Mr. Reath was a member

John E. Rees, 1887.—Was born in Swansea, Wales, September 23, 1824, and came to Philadelphia in 1850. He was Master Rigger at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and is engaged in the rigging and liquor business.

John Redmond, 1851.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Joseph Reed, 1811.—Was the son of General Joseph Reed of the Revolution, and father of William B. Reed (1837). He was commissioned Recorder of the City of Philadelphia, October, 1810, and was elected to the Committee of Defence in 1814-1815. He died in 1829, aged 74 years.

John Reed, 1793.—Was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1793.

Robert Reed, 1843.—Was probably a grocer. He was from the North of Ireland.

Samuel Reed, 1803.—Was a grocer. His will, dated July 7, 1834, and proved August [illegible] 1834, mentions his son, John Alexander Reed; his wife, Sarah; and his daughters, Mary Ann and Eliza Jane. Samuel P. Reed, Esq., was one of the witnesses, and Hugh Catherwood (1824) one of the executors.

Samuel F. Reed, 1846.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice March 14, 1834. He died October [illegible], 1847, aged 35 years.

William Bradford Reed, 1837.—Was born in Philadelphia June 20, 1807. He was the grandson of General Joseph Reed of the Revolution, and a son of Joseph Reed (1811). He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1822, was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania in [illegible] was appointed by President Tyler Minister Extraordinary and Minister to China, where he negotiated the [illegible] He [illegible] Mexico, [illegible] Philadelphia at the Board of Trade [illegible] He edited the posthumous works of his brother Henry, and published a large number of historical addresses and political pamphlets. He contributed to the *American* [illegible] and *North American Review*, and at the time of his death was one of the editors of the New York *World*. Mr. Reed was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, January [illegible] 1850. [See "Scharf & Westcott's Hist. Phila."]

Patrick Rehill, 1883.—Was born in Annaghbegh, County Cavan, Ireland, March 26, 1829, and came to America in 1850, landing in New York city upon May 3 of that year. In 1858 he removed to Philadelphia for a time, but his business took him away from the city, to which, however, he returned in 1881, and resided at the Falls of Schuylkill until his death, early in 1887. Mr. Rehill was a railroad contractor.

John Reid, 1803.—We have nothing definite concerning him.

Bernard Reilly, 1882.—Was born February 14, 1814, in County Cavan, Ireland, came to America October 10, 1822, and settled in Philadelphia in 1827. He removed subsequently to Schuylkill Co., Pa., and resided there for many years, but afterwards returned to Philadelphia. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Schuylkill Co., 1858-62 and of the Senate, 1870-73, and Associate Judge of Schuylkill Co., 1874-79. He was Colonel of militia and Aide-de-Camp to Governor Shunk's staff, and in 1864 was a Commissioner to take the votes of the soldiers in the United States army. His son, Thomas Alexander Reilly, 1882, is a member of the Society. [See "Hist. Schuylkill Co., Pa.," 1881, p. [illegible].]

Dennis Reilly, 1884.—Was born December, 1805, or 1806, in County [illegible], Ireland, and came to America [illegible] January 1, 1849. He was a [illegible] tractor and iron manufacturer, and resided in Easton, Pa., at the time of his death, [illegible].

James Reilly, 1866.—He did not [illegible].

James B. Reilly, 1884.—[illegible]

co., Pa., August 12, 1845. He is the son of Bernard Reilly, a native of County Westmeath, Ireland, and of Margaret Tuite, a native of County Cavan, Ireland. He was admitted to the Schuylkill county Bar and has been a practicing attorney in Schuylkill county since. He has been District Attorney of Schuylkill county, and was a member of the United States House of Representatives, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congress, and also of the [illegible] Congress.

John A. Reilly, 1883.—Was born in Newark, N. J., May 8, 1844. His parents were natives of County Cavan, Ireland. He was Recorder of Deeds for Schuylkill co., Pa., from 1879 to 1881, and is engaged in the wholesale liquor business at Shenandoah, Pa. Charles D. Kaier (1887) is his brother-in-law.

John B. Reilly, 1883.—Is a resident of Williamsport, Pa. He did not return his blank.

Philip Reilly, 1838.—Was a wholesale grocer at No. 5 N. Water street. He was a native of Ireland and died October 15, 1885. Robert L. Reilly (1859) is his son.

Robert L. Reilly, 1859.—Son of Philip Reilly (1838), was formerly in business with his father and subsequently removed to New Baltimore, Fauquier co., [illegible]

Thomas Reilly, 1803. We have been [illegible] information.

Thomas Alexander Reilly, 1883. Born in Philadelphia, November 29, 1858. He is the son of Bernard Reilly (1882), and is a resident of Pottsville, Pa. [illegible]

T. Wallace Reilly, 1884. Is a resident of Lancaster, Pa.

Richard Renshaw, 1802.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice, January 30, 1813, and a Justice of the Peace. He died November 27, 1835, aged 63 years, and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard, Third and Walnut streets. Letters of administration on his estate were granted to Richard Renshaw, probably his son. He was married in Christ Church [illegible] to [illegible] Johnston. Tilghman Johnston, attorney-at-law, Wilmington, Del., is a grandnephew; Richard Renshaw Neill, a grandson; and Mrs. Beauveau Borie, a granddaughter of Richard Renshaw.

William Renshaw, 1814.—Rented the Bingham Mansion after Mr. Bingham's death in 1806, as a public house for merchants and business men.

James Joseph Reville, 1863.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 20, 1838. He was the son of William P. Reville [illegible] of Annie E. Reville, a native of County Wexford, Ireland. He was a telegraph operator and member of the Board of Education from the Sixth Section. He died December 3, 1871, and was buried in Old Catholic cemetery. He was active during the rebellion in raising troops. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Flanagan (1863).

James Reynolds, M. D., 1796. [illegible] in 1797, 1803, 1805-[illegible]. [illegible]

John Reynolds, 1835. Was born in Ballamoney, Ireland, in 1802, and came to Philadelphia in 1823. He was in the [illegible]

Henry Rice, 1790. [illegible]

Robert Rice, 1826.—Was a distiller at Schuylkill Eighth and High streets in 1826.

Benjamin W. Richards, 1829.—Was born at Batso Iron Works, Burlington co., N. J., in 1797. His father, William Richards, was the proprietor of the extensive furnace and forges at that place. In 1819 he entered into mercantile business in Philadelphia, and in 1822 he became a partner in the firm of J. & W. Lippincott, auctioneers and commission merchants, in which business he continued until his death in 1852, the firm being for sixteen years previous Richards & Bispham. He was elected to the State Senate about 1825, and to the State House of Representatives in 1827. He was subsequently elected a member of the Select Council of Philadelphia, and in 1829, upon the resignation of George M. Dallas, he was elected Mayor. He was succeeded during the next year by William Milnor, but in the two following years he was again elected. He was appointed by President Jackson a Government Director of the United States Bank. He was also a Director of the Banks of North America. Upon the expiration of his last term as Mayor he visited Europe, and so struck was he with the cemetery of Père La Chaise at Paris that, on his return, he with some of his friends founded Laurel Hill cemetery. He was a Manager of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and was one of the first Managers of the Asylum for the Blind. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the founders and first President of the Girard Trust Company. He was also one of the first Directors of Girard College, elected by City Councils, was the first President of the [illegible] Managers of the Penitentiary at Philadelphia, and for many years was one of the Controllers of the Public Schools. [See "Men of Mark, Encyclopedia of Biography," p. [illegible]

Joseph Richards, 1825.—Was in the [illegible] business in Philadelphia, [illegible] moved to Pittsburg and went into the [illegible] He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1840-1852.

Mark Richards, 1809.—Was probably an iron merchant. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, July 13, 1843, to Frances H. Richards. George W. Richards and Henry Eckford were the sureties.

William Richardson, 1790. Was probably a mathematical and optical instrument maker at 75 S. Second street. He probably died March 5, 1816, aged 60 years, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Third and Pine streets.

James Riddle, 1851.—Was born at Parkmount, near Belfast, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, June, 1826. He was a cotton manufacturer for many years, in Delaware co., Pa., and afterwards, about 1844, built a factory on the Brandywine, above Wilmington, Del., where he died. He was buried at Mount Salem, near Wilmington, Del. He was for a time a local Methodist preacher. At one time he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor of Delaware, but was defeated. Samuel Riddle (1849) was his brother. William M. Field, brother of John Field (1882), married his only daughter.

John S. Riddle, 1832.—Was of the iron firm of Jackson & Riddle. He was previously in the sugar business. He was a partner of Washington Jackson (1820). His will, dated March 18, 1855, and proved April 14, 1855, mentions his sons, John W. and James, Jr.; his brother, Robert M. Riddle; his sister, Mary Ann Shaler, wife of Charles Shaler, Esq., of Pittsburg, Pa.; his deceased wife, Mary Binney Wallace; and his deceased daughter, Susan. He expressed a wish to be buried in St. Peter's churchyard.

Robert Riddle, 1835. We have no definite information concerning him.

Samuel Riddle, 1849. Born Octo[illegible] 5, 1799, at Parkmount, near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia, August 5, 1823. The same year he went to New Jersey, where he [illegible] in [illegible] Burlington co., [illegible]

at Springfield. In 1830 he removed to Parkmount, which he named after his native place, and continued in the cotton manufacturing business. In 1842 he bought 200 acres of land at Glen Riddle, Delaware co., Pa., where he erected extensive mills and lived until he retired from business, a short time before his death. He was the oldest manufacturer in Delaware co., Pa., where he built several cotton factories, and where he was United States Postmaster for forty-six years. He was a Director of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company and President of Board of Trustees of Middletown Presbyterian Church. He also built a Presbyterian Church at Glen Riddle. Mr. Riddle took an active part in favor of a high tariff, and presided over all the tariff meetings in Delaware county since the commencement of the agitation upon the subject. He died January 19, 1888, at Glen Riddle. He was a regular attendant at the Society meetings, and served on the Committee on Finance, 1880-1884.

Charles Risk, 1790.—Was a merchant at 40 South Water street and 39 South Front street in 1791. A marriage license was issued April 30, 1772, for Charles Risk and Rebecca Boggs.

George Ritchie, 1866. Was in the wholesale liquor business. He was a native of Ireland. Letters of administration [illegible] granted, April 29, 1870, to Rebecca A. Ritchie. The sureties were [illegible] S. Harris [illegible].

Robert Ritchie, 1803. [illegible] merchant at 232 South Front street in 1803. He was President of Select Council in [illegible].

William Francis Roantree, 1884. [illegible] in Dublin, near Monmouth, Ireland, and was proprietor of a [illegible] came to America, and returned again to [illegible] [illegible] September [illegible] 33.

was arrested and thrown into prison. He was tried some four months afterwards before Judge Keogh, convicted, and sentenced to [illegible] penal servitude. He was first confined in Pentonville prison and [illegible] [illegible] prisonment, he was released and his passage paid to America, on condition that he should not enter the British dominions [illegible] [illegible] and two children he landed in New York, and for a time was lionized there by his Fenian associates and in Brooklyn, Baltimore and Washington. He then came to Philadelphia for medical treatment, and on his recovery became engaged in a wholesale liquor house here as bookkeeper and salesman. He is now in the liquor business.

Thomas Robins, 1847.—Honorary member. Was born January 1, 1797, at South Point, Worcester co., Md. He came to Philadelphia in 1816, and entered into business with James Pascall, at Second and Market streets. He was in the dry-goods business. He was a Director of Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia Saving Fund and Philadelphia Trust Company, and was President of the Philadelphia National Bank for twenty-seven years, from 1852 to 1879. He was also a member of Select Council [illegible] days, when H. D. Gilpin was President, a Director of Girard [illegible] He [illegible] York in 1882 [illegible] buried at Laurel Hill [illegible] Robins, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, is his son. Mr. Robins was Treasurer of the [illegible] famine of 1847, and was very active in [illegible] land during that period, and it was in [illegible] elected an honorary member of the [illegible].

John Robinson, 1826. [illegible]

John Robinson, 1865.—Resided at 1112 South Tenth street at the time of his election.

P. Edmund Robinson, 1867.—Was a partner of Mark Devine (1858). He was born March 31, 1822, died February 18, 1878, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1870-1873.

William Robinson, 1790.—Was a merchant on South Front street.

Thomas Joseph Roche, 1882. Was born July, 1844, in Unmon, parish of Donagh Patrick, County Galway, Ireland, and came to America New York) May 27, 1866, and settled in Philadelphia two days afterwards. He is a salesman in a wholesale dry-goods house, and he is Treasurer of St. Philip's Literary Institute.

Charles Rogers, 1867. Born July 17, 1820, in Philadelphia. His father, John Rogers, a native of Chester co., Pa., settled in Philadelphia about 1800, where he engaged in the hardware business, and was President of the Mechanics' Bank for some years. His great-grandfather, Joseph Rogers, came from Ireland about the latter part of William Penn's time. He was an Irish Quaker. Mr. Rogers was in the hardware business at 52 Market street, from 1834 to 1844, when he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and opened a wholesale hardware house, and continued in that business until 1858. He remained there until 1861, when he returned to Philadelphia, and has since resided here. He was one of the organizers of the Mercantile Bene[illegible] Association, and is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia [illegible] Club, Penn [illegible] Club, Art Association [illegible]. During his residence in St. Louis Mr. Rogers claims to have originated the idea of the National Banking System, [illegible] Congress [illegible] of Thomas [illegible].

James Rogers, 1808. Was a merchant at 105 High street in 1808. He was [illegible] of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1813 and 1817, and Secretary, 1818-1827.

John Ignatius Rogers, 1884.—Was born in Philadelphia, May 27, 1843. He is the son of Matthew Rogers, of Drapendawn, County Derry, Ireland, and of Catharine Rogers (née Dimond), of Magherа, in the same county. He studied law in office of Charles J. Ingersoll and the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Bar upon May 28, 1864. Upon the election of Governor Robert E. Pattison he was appointed Judge Advocate-General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and took an active part in having adopted the New Military Code governing that organization. In 1886, he was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He is a member of the First City Troop, Catholic Club, Penn Club, Art Club, Clover Club, and is widely known in base ball circles, as Manager and Counsel of the Base Ball Associations. He is a nephew of Francis Dimond (1848). [See "Biogr. Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," Second Series, p. 259.]

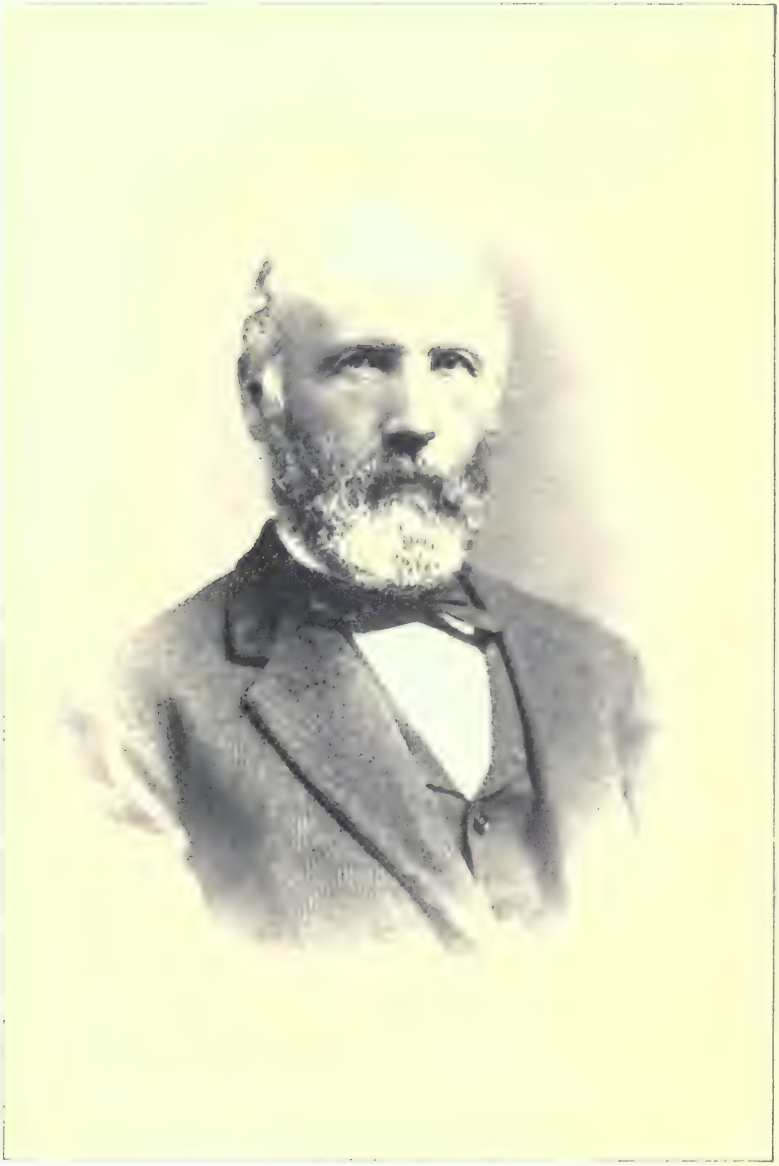
John William Rogers, 1812.—Was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1812.

Maurice Rogers, 1802.—Was a merchant at 67 Pine street in 1802.

William Rogers, 1808.—Was probably in the grocery business. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1814-1818.

William Rolston, 1790.—Letters of administration on his estate were granted, November 7, 1793, to Lewis Clynker and Joseph Brown (1796). The sureties were John Morrell and Henry Pratt.

George Roney, 1884.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 31, 1845. He was [illegible] and held the offices of Police Sergeant, Fire Commissioner, and was a member of [illegible] Council. He [illegible] Army of the Republic, Order of Sparta, [illegible] Lodge, [illegible] Masonic [illegible]. He [illegible] wounded at Fair Oaks and Antietam. He [illegible] months of age, and held a commission of



EDWARD ROTH.

Second Lieutenant before he was eighteen years old.

Thomas Roney, 1824.—Was in the leather business on Second street. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1832.

James Rooney, 1863.—Was born in Portadown, County Armagh, Ireland, May 9, 1829, and came to Philadelphia in [illegible] 1847. He is a painter. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the [illegible].

George Ross, 1889.—Was born in Lower Dublin, Bucks co., Pa., August 25, 1841, and is now a resident of that place. His great-grandfather, Thomas Ross, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1708. He is engaged in the profession of the law; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, 1873; and is at present a member of the State Senate. He is prominent in Democratic politics and has been three times a Delegate to Democratic National Conventions, and has been the nominee of the Democratic party for Congress in his district. He is a Trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pa., and a Director of the Bucks County Trust Company.

John Rossiter, 1811.—Was a sea captain.

Edward Roth, 1867. Was born Feb[illegible] 1830, in Kilkenny City, Ireland. Came to America (New York), September, 1847, but in the course of a few weeks settled in Wilmington, Del. He was a teacher in St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Del., for fifteen years, and then Vice-President for ten years until 1862, when he removed to Philadelphia. In 1860 [illegible] months in Europe, travelling mostly on foot. In 1863 he started the Broad Street Academy, of which he has been the Principal ever since. Professor Roth is one of the best [illegible] and his academy has had since its commencement [illegible] children of prominent Catholics and others. Some [illegible] Hon. [illegible] Judge [illegible] Mayor [illegible] Hon. [illegible] Judge [illegible] Hon. [illegible] Judge [illegible] Hon. [illegible] Judge

Ireland. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar. Mr. Ryan has been for some years past widely known in connection with Irish National and Home Rule movements in America, and was Secretary of the Committee of Citizens of the Irish Parliamentary Fund in 1886. A fine orator, he is in great demand for public meetings and demonstrations, and has the faculty of arousing his audience by his eloquence to a great pitch of enthusiasm. He is also active in Democratic politics and has been the candidate of his party for Congress in his district. [See "Philadelphia and Popular Philadelphians," p. 58.]

Patrick Ryan, 1833.—Was associated with his son as importer of china and Liverpool ware in 1833.

Patrick T. Ryan, 1884.—Was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and came to America in 1865, landing at New York in September and settling the same year in Philadelphia. He was a teamster and is a member of the Americus Club. He died December 13, 1890.

John Theodore Sandman, 1891. Was born in Baltimore, Md. His parents were Germans. He is in the jewelry business and is President of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul of St. Mary's church, Fourth street above Spruce.

John Savage, 1836.—Lived at 188 S. Eleventh street in 1836.

William Henry Sayen, 1888. Was born in Philadelphia, March 14, 1846. His father was born near Coblentz, Prussia, and his mother in America. He is a Vestryman, of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal church and Trustee of Wayne Presbyterian church. He is Past Master, Masonic Order, Philadelphia No. 114 and Councilman of Lincoln Institute. He edited "American Chess Congress, 1876," published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. He is President of the Mercer Rubber Company, Hamilton Square, New Jersey, and is engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods for mechanical purposes.

Michael Luke Scanlan, 1871. Was born [illegible], 1833, in Limerick, Ireland. Before coming to America he was Professor of Mathematics and English Literature at St. Colman's, Fermoy, St. John's College, Waterford, and the Leeson Street Institute of Dublin. He was for nine years one of the Irish Christian Brothers until compelled by broken health to leave them in 1860. In 1869 he emigrated to America, landing at New York, December 1st of that year. He removed to Philadelphia in May, 1871, where he was a distillery agent at 128 Walnut street until he retired from business. He was for a short time a member of the Pennsylvania Prison Society. Mr. Scanlan is a connoisseur of books and engravings and is the author of "The Story of Jack Fitz-Eustace," which appeared in the *London Sporting Review*, March, 1869, to January, 1870, and of "Here and There," which appeared in *The Catholic Fireside Magazine*, 1884-1885.

David Scannel, 1889.—Was born in London, England, November 23, 1852, and came to Philadelphia, January 15, 1889. He is descended from a native of the city of Cork, Ireland. He is a photographic artist.

Charles Schaffer, 1802.—Was sugar refiner at 82 N. Third street in 1802.

William Schlatter, 1809.—Was one of the twelve organizers of the New Jerusalem church in Philadelphia, December 25, 1815, under the title of the American Society for Disseminating the Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church, and was Vice-President of the organization. He was a very successful merchant and was supposed to possess great wealth. He was established in business before 1805 at 129 High street near Fourth. He built about 1815, the fine large double [illegible] on south side of Chestnut east of Thirteenth street. He lost his property, and died January 10, 1827. One of his advertisements in Poulson's *American Daily Advertiser* of September 27, 1813, reads as follows:

"A Card. William Schlatter begs leave to inform his friends and the public [illegible] that he is establishing [illegible] mission [illegible] No. 137 Market street, three doors [illegible] Where [illegible] will be [illegible]



THOMAS A. SCOTT.

and Germantown. Direct from the Manufacturer to the West of England, cheaper for the cash as well as the country trade, and [illegible] persons who wish to invest [illegible] confident he can make it an object to them, by selling at reduced [illegible] or acceptances." [See "Scott & Westcott," Vol. 2, p. 1113.]

Ernst F. Schumann, 1814. We have no definite information concerning him.

David Scott, 1849.—Was a manufacturer on Fourth street above Master. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1852-1855.

Edward Scott, 1790.—Was probably a tailor at 68 S. Second street in 1791.

Hugh Scott, 1831.—Probably died in February, 1850.

Marshall Scott, 1867.—Was born November 17, 1815, in the township of Belladoushy, County Antrim, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, September 8, 1831. He was a cotton and woollen manufacturer, a member of the firm of Clement McCune & Co., northeast corner of Twenty-third and Hamilton streets. The firm gave up business in 1872, since which time he has not been actively engaged in any particular pursuit. He resides at 704 N. Nineteenth street.

Thomas Scott, 1813. Was a merchant at 30 N. Third street in 1813.

Thomas Scott, 1891. Was born at [illegible], Ireland, in 1830, and came to America [illegible]. He was employed with Isaac Barton, grocer, from May 11, 1846, to June 14, 1851; then commenced business as a grocer on his own account on Race street below Second street. In 1861 he removed to 128 Market street, where he still continues the [illegible]

Thomas Alexander Scott, 1867. [illegible] He lost his father when but ten years of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

corporation until his death, which occurred May 2, 1880. [See "Penna. Encyc. of Biography," p. 224; "Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 3, p. 2068.]

William H. Scott, 1832. Was in the drygoods business at 243 High street in 1833. He was a member of the Visiting Committee of the Society, 1834–1836 and 1838–1839.

Matthew Selfridge, 1827.—We have no information concerning him.

Henry Sergeant, 1811. Brother of John Sergeant (1805) and Thomas Sergeant (1816), was born in Philadelphia, January 14, 1782, and died March 23, 1824. He was a merchant.

John Sergeant, 1805. Son of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, was born in Philadelphia, December 5, 1779, graduated from Princeton in 1795, studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar July 17, 1799, and for over half a century was one of its great leaders. In 1801 he was appointed Commissioner in Bankruptcy by Thomas Jefferson, was a member of the Legislature, 1808–10, and of Congress, 1815–23, 1827–29 and 1837–42. He was one of the two Envoys to the Panama Congress in 1826, President of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention in 1837–38, and Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Henry Clay in 1832. He declined the mission to England in 1841, and was arbitrator selected to determine the title to Pea Patch island. This involved the question of boundary between Delaware and New Jersey, and the decision in favor of the United States incidentally decided the boundary dispute in favor of Delaware. He died in Philadelphia, November 25, 1852. His will, dated January 1, 1835, and proved December 4, 1852, mentions his wife Margaret, daughters Margaret, Sarah [illegible], Anne Ellen Meredith and Katharine; his sons, John, Spencer (deceased) [illegible] and Henry Sergeant, executors, and Peter Stephen Duponceau, Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, his nephew, [illegible] and his nephews, J. Dickinson Sergeant, E. Spencer Miller and Henry S. Lowber. Mr. Sergeant married [illegible], 1814, lively interest in the Society, and served as one of its two Counsellors, 1807–1818, 1821, and 1823–1827. Thomas Sergeant (1816) and Henry Sergeant (1811) were his brothers. [See Appleton's "Cyc. Amer. Biography," Vol. 5, p. 392; Scharf & Westcott's "Hist. of Phila.," Vol. 2, p. 1533.]

Thomas Sergeant, 1816.—Son of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, was born in Philadelphia, January 14, 1782, graduated at Princeton in 1798, studied law under Jared Ingersoll, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 8, 1802. He was in the Legislature, 1812–14, was Associate-Judge of the District Court in Philadelphia in 1814, and was Secretary of the Commonwealth, 1817–19, Attorney-General, 1819–20, Postmaster of Philadelphia, 1828–32, and in February, 1834, became Associate-Justice of the State Supreme Court, which position he resigned in 1840. His judicial decisions were esteemed for their brevity, clearness, and accuracy, and it is said he is the only judge who ever sat on the Pennsylvania bench not one of whose decisions was reversed. He returned to the Bar in 1847, was Provost of the Law Academy, 1844–55, and President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, a member of the American Philosophical Society, and a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sergeant was an able writer and his publications include "Treatise upon the Law of Pennsylvania relative to the Proceedings by Foreign Attachment," Philadelphia, 1811; "Report of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania," with William Rawle, Jr., 17 Vols., 1814–29; "Constitutional Law," 1822; "Sketch of the National Judiciary Powers exercised by the United States Prior to the Adoption of the Present Federal Constitution," 1824, and "View of the Land Laws of Pennsylvania," 1838. He died in Philadelphia, May 8, 1860. His will, dated May 29, [illegible] and proved May [illegible], bequeaths [illegible] to the Pennsylvania Hospital, Henry Phillips, Jr., Mrs. Henry Phillips, Jr., Mrs. Thomas [illegible]; his nephews, J. Dickinson Sergeant, E. Spencer Miller and Henry S. Lowber. Mr. Sergeant married [illegible], 1814,

Sarah Bache, a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. John Sergeant 1805 and Henry Sergeant 1811 were his brothers. [See Appleton's "Cyclop. Amer. Biography," Vol. 5, p. 403.]

John Service, 1790. Was a shopkeeper at 85 North Second street in 1791.

Elwood Shannon, 1850. Was born July 22, 1808, in Dublin, Ireland; came to America and settled in Philadelphia in 1837. He was first a clerk in the office of Register of Wills, then with the drug firm of Ellis & Charles Yarnall, and in 1843 established himself in the tea and coffee business at Eleventh and Chestnut streets, and afterwards at 244 Chestnut street. He was a Director of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Catawissa Railroad Company, Bank of America, and a member of the Horticultural Society, Merchants' Fund and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He died September 15, 1886, and was buried in South Laurel Hill cemetery.

John F. Sharkey, 1882.—Was born March 9, 1834, in Philadelphia. His father, Henry Sharkey, a native of Balbriggan, County Dublin, Ireland, came to America in 1828. His mother, Isabella McGuckin, was a native of Moneymore, County Derry, Ireland. He was a Deputy [illegible] 1850-1854, a Detective for the District Attorney's office, [illegible] 1875 and 1875-1880; was in partnership with Charles Miller, becoming [illegible] of Miller & Sharkey, Stevedores, in which business he [illegible] until his death. He was an active and honorary member of the Old Volunteer Fire Department, a Trustee of the Washington Fire Company, a life-member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, a member of the American [illegible] Washington Battery [illegible]. Mr. Sharkey was one of the early members in the southeastern part of the city. He was a man of exemplary [illegible] died [illegible] 22, 1882.

Benjamin Sharpnack, 1818. Was a merchant and resident of Germantown, [illegible]. His will, [illegible], 1832, and proved November 19, 1834, mentions his sisters, Mary and Sarah Sharpnack; his niece, Catharine Ann Stock, daughter of his late brother, John, and his brother-in-law [illegible] Hunt, husband of his sister, Elizabeth.

Isaac Shaw, 1881.—Was born September 27, 1824, in [illegible]. His father was a native of County Wexford, Ireland, and his mother of County Cavan, Ireland. He came to Philadelphia, May 22, [illegible], and engaged in the baking business and is now a baker and confectioner.

John Shea, 1790. [illegible] whether this was John Shea or General John Shee, but it is probably the former.

Joseph Sheehan, 1881.—Born May 3, 1834, in Kinvara, County Galway, Ireland, came to America [illegible] May, 1851, and settled in Philadelphia, June 25, 1861. He is a cloth merchant at the northeast corner Eighth and Market [illegible]. He was an active member of the Fenian organization in Philadelphia and for years has been prominent in the Irish National League movement. [illegible] urer of the Municipal Council of that body. His sympathies are warmly enlisted in support of Home Rule. He evidently inherits his sentiments from his father, who suffered imprisonment in Galway jail for six months as a "suspected rebel."

Alexander Sheppard, 1882.—Was born March, 1840, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in August, 1867. He [illegible] the grocery business at southeast corner of Eighth and Walnut streets.

Israel Francis Sheppard, 1880.—Was [illegible] Ireland, came to America, New York, October [illegible], and to Philadelphia, February [illegible]. He [illegible] for a few months, but abandoned it to go into the [illegible] of which he [illegible] elected [illegible] Sheppard is one of the well known regular

staff of the *Ledger*, and as night editor occupies one of the most responsible positions on the paper. His summary of news on the first page has long been regarded as a model of its kind.

James Shields, 1886.—Son of Thomas and Ann Shields, natives of County Cavan, Ireland, was born at Nesquehoning, Pa., April 9, 1849, and came to Philadelphia, May 28, 1868, where he was engaged for several years in the grocery business. He has now charge of the safe deposit vaults of the City Trust Company. He has been for many years prominently identified with the Catholic Total Abstinence movement, and was one of the founders of the Cathedral T. A. B. Society, and a delegate from it to the Archdiocesan C. T. A. Union of Philadelphia. He was also the President of the Cathedral Cadet T. A. B. Society, which under his direction was one of the largest bodies of the kind in the country.

John Shields, 1790.—Honorary member. Was a merchant at 63 South Second street in 1791.

John J. Shields, 1887. Is in the insurance business with the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, at 431 Walnut street. He did not return his blank.

Thomas Shipley, 1804.—Was a merchant at 216 Spruce street in 1806. He probably died in September, 1836.

Frank Siddall, 1886.—Was born in Philadelphia, January 18, 1836. His father, Joseph Hobford Siddall, was a native of Lancashire, England, and his mother, Mary Charles Siddall, of Lincolnshire, England. Mr. Siddall is the well-known manufacturer of Siddall's Soap. He is a member of St. George's Society, and in 1886 was a member of the Citizens' Committee to raise an Irish Parliamentary Fund.

Frank Siddall, Jr., 1887.—Son of Frank Siddall (1886) and of Camille Ross Siddall, was born in Philadelphia, May 19, 1864. He is a member of the firm of W. Curtis Taylor & Co., photographers.

John Simmons, 1887. Was born near Kilmallock, County Limerick, Ireland, April 26, [illegible] came to America (New York, July 9, 1851, and settled in Philadelphia in 1856. He is an extensive dealer in paper, located since 1860 at northwest corner of Decatur and Jayne streets. He served in Common Council for two years, 1881–1883, and has been for some years past a Director of the Chestnut Street National Bank and of the Chestnut Street Trust and Saving Fund Company. In 1886 he was a member of the Committee of Citizens on the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and has been in various other ways identified with the interests of the city, as a useful and honorable citizen. For more than twenty years past he has been a member of Washington Lodge, No. 59, F. & A. M., and is a Manager of the Philadelphia Bible Society, Philadelphia Conference Tract Society, Bedford Street Mission, Philadelphia Sabbath Association, and Feester Printing Company; and Treasurer of the Simpson Grove Camp Meeting Association, and Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school of that church. He is also Vice-President of the Federal Market Company, Treasurer of the Trevose Land and Improvement Company, and Manager of the new Methodist Episcopal Hospital, South Broad street.

William Albright Simpson, 1887.—Is a banker and resident of Lock Haven, Pa. His mother's family is from County Antrim, Ireland, and came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Robert Sims, 1818.—Was an East India merchant. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, April 13, 1837, to William Sims. The sureties were Hugh Sims, David White and Thomas Hogg.

William Miskey Singerly, 1882.—Was born December 27, 1832, in Philadelphia. He is the son of Joseph Singerly and Catharine (Smith Miskey) Singerly, natives of Philadelphia. He graduated from the Central High School of Philadelphia, in February, 1850, and immediately entered the commission and produce house of J. Palmer & Co., with whom he remained ten years. He then went to Chicago and engaged in the commission business, but was subsequently



WILLIAM M. SINGERLY.

recalled by his father to Philadelphia to assume the management of the Germantown Passenger Railway, and upon his father's death came into possession of its stock, valued at $550,000, which he afterwards disposed of for that amount. On June 1, 1877, he secured control of the *Philadelphia Record*, and in 1880 and 1884 erected the *Record* building on Chestnut street above Ninth. His management of the *Record* has made it one of the most influential and widely circulated journals in the world. Besides his ownership of the *Record*, he has been engaged in numerous enterprises—building, farming, banking, etc.—which have made him one of the leading figures in Philadelphia. One of his building operations consisted of the erection of several hundred houses between Seventeenth street and Islington lane and Berks and York streets. Another enterprise was the establishment at Franklinville, near Gwynned Station, on the North Penn Road, of one of the most extensive and elaborate high-grade stock farms in the country. "The Record Farms" finally embraced 700 acres, representing, with the stock on them, an investment of a quarter of a million dollars. His thoroughbred cattle, sheep and horses became famous. Hosiery mills, gleaner and binder factories, paper mills, etc., have also occupied his attention. [illegible] paper like the *Record* under his absolute control, Mr. Singerly soon became a power in city, State and National politics, and no move in Democratic [illegible] is made without counting upon him as a factor. Governor Pattison undoubtedly owed his renomination to Mr. Singerly's support. Upon the establishment of the Chestnut Street National Bank he became Vice-President, and upon Governor Pattison's [illegible] was elected as President of that institution. He holds [illegible] management of the *Record*, and of the bank, [illegible] conduct them all. He joined the Hibernian Society March 17, 1882, and evinces a friendly interest in its affairs, even finding time among his multifarious occupations to serve on important committees when called upon, and he has many devoted friends and admirers among its members. See "Biographical Mirror of Prominent Pennsylvanians," First Series, p. 57[illegible].

Henry Sinnamon, 1888. Was born in Pomeroy, County Tyrone, [illegible] June 24, 1[illegible], and came to Philadelphia in May, 1[illegible]. He is in the wholesale woollen business with Edward T. Steel & Co. Mr. Sinnamon is a member of the Irish National Land League.

Joseph Francis Sinnott, 1880.—Was born February 14, 1837, at Killybegs, County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, August, 1854. In January, 1856, he became assistant book keeper with the firm of John Gibson, Sons & Co., distillers, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the Washington Grays. After three months' service in Western Virginia, under General Robert Patterson, he returned to Philadelphia, and in August, 1861, he was sent to Boston by the Gibsons to establish an agency there. Being successful, he returned to Philadelphia in 1869, and became a partner in the firm, one of the largest in the country. He is a Manager of the Commercial Exchange, and a Director of the Beneficial Saving Fund, and of St. John's Orphan Asylum. [See "Biographical Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1874, p. [illegible].

James Slevin, 1851. Was a native of Ireland, and was for many years engaged in the dry goods business in Philadelphia, and in connection with his brothers John and Bernard established branch houses in Cincinnati, Louisville and St. [illegible] was probably the [illegible] for the West. He was prominent in [illegible] circles and [illegible] west corner of Nineteenth and Ritten[illegible] New York [illegible] there. He died in New York.

John Slevin, 1881.—Was born, 1815, in Dromore, County Tyrone, Ireland. He came to America New York in July, 1858, and settled the same month in Philadelphia. He was in the liquor business at 522 South Thirteenth street, until his election as one of the Magistrates of the city.

John V. Sloan, 1832.—We have no certain information concerning him.

John Small, 1790.—We can find no trace of him.

Peter Small, 1883.—Resided at 1206 Spring Garden street when elected a member. He did not return his blank.

John McCulloch Smiley, 1857.—Was born May 20, 1832, in Larne, Ireland. Came to Philadelphia, October 22, 1847. He is a shipping and commission merchant.

William Smiley, 1814.—Was a merchant tailor at No. 98 Chestnut street in 1814. He died August 6, 1826, in the sixty-second year of his age, and was buried in the Third Presbyterian cemetery, Fourth and Pine streets. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1814-1815.

Henry Augustine Smith, 1885. Was born in the city of Armagh, Ireland, July 21, 1843, and came to Philadelphia in 1848. He is in the dry-goods business with Strawbridge & Clothier. He is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute.

Henry Shriver Smith, 1883.—Was born November 9, 1853, at Unionville, Chester co., Pa. His father was a native of Londonderry, Ireland. He was Secretary of the National Publishing Company, 728 Cherry street, and is now President of the Historical Publishing Company at 3941 Market street. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic Order.

James Smith, 1790. Was a merchant. We have no definite information concerning him.

Rev. James Smith, 1826. Was a Catholic Priest [illegible] at St. Augustine church, Locust street, [illegible] 1824-25. Very little is known of him. In the Directory [illegible] street. He is also said to have resided at St. Joseph's in 1827.

James E. Smith, 1813.—Was City Treasurer, 1813-1815.

John Smith, 1803.—We have no positive information concerning him.

John Smith, 1822.—We have a mass of information concerning persons of the same name, but we cannot definitely locate him.

John Smith, 1853.—Was proposed as a member by Hugh Catherwood (1824).

John Frederick Smith, 1881.—Was born in Philadelphia, January 20, 1815. He first entered the mercantile house of E. W. Seeley, where he remained four years, and then was employed at the foundry of Richard Ronaldson, and in 1845, on the retirement of his father from the firm of Johnson & Smith, he, his brother Richard and Thomas MacKellar were admitted to the firm, under the style of L. Johnson & Co. In 1860 Mr. Johnson died and Peter A. Jordan was admitted. The name of the firm was MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, and in 1885 it was named MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, of which Mr. Smith was chosen Treasurer, which position he held until his death. Mr. Smith in 1845 married Elizabeth W. Munroe. Her memory has been [illegible] by her husband's [illegible] charities. Shortly after her death he donated to each of the Philadelphia Hospitals $5,000, for the establishment of free beds in memory of his deceased wife. On June 6, 1885, the "Elizabeth Munroe Smith," a new steamer, was given by him to the Sanitarium Association. This vessel, which cost $27,500, had been launched but a few months before and was christened by his daughter. On June 20, 1885, he donated $25,000 to the Home of Refuge and afterwards increased the amount to $50,000, with a provision that [illegible] should be erected on the new grounds of the Home of Refuge, in memory of his deceased wife. He also gave $[illegible] to the Episcopal Lutheran church of Germantown, and Montgomery county, which was then in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and [illegible] Memorial church, [illegible] of Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] has given $150,000 in public charities.

He was a prominent and original member of the Union League, also of the Columbia Club, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Sons of St. George, and served as Director of several banks. He died on May 11, 1887, at his residence, 12 N. Broad street.

John M. Smith, 1814. He probably died in 1831.

Montraville H. Smith, 1891. Was born in Albany, N. Y., March [illegible], 1852. He is in the real estate business, and is a member of the Masonic organization.

Patrick Smith, 1882. Was born in Donaraght Parish of Dromore, County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1820, and came to America when a boy, landing at St. John's, N. B. In March, 1859, he settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the dry-goods business, starting the firm of Smith, Riley & Hughes, and continued in business until 1879, when he retired. Previous to his residence in Philadelphia he carried on the same business in Boston, Lowell, Mass., Hartford, Conn., and Pottsville, Pa.

Patrick S. Smith, 1884.—Was born in County Cavan, Ireland, August [illegible], 1847. Came to Philadelphia, May 18, 1865. He is a member of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, and of the Irish National League of America, St. Michael's Young Men's [illegible] and other benevolent societies. Mr. Smith is a member of the firm of Dobson & Smith, manufacturers of [illegible] Leather, Dyers, and [illegible] North Seventh street.

Patrick W. Smith, 1883.—Was born in Ballyhaise, near Cole County, Ireland, May 5, 1827, and came to America in April, 1847. He is a [illegible] North Broad street. He is a member of the Irish National League of America.

Robert Smith, 1790. Was a merchant at South Front street, [illegible] He was a member of the First Common Council in 1794.

Thomas Smith, 1846. Was probably a commission merchant at 50 South Wharves.

William Burns Smith, 1883.—Was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November [illegible], 1843. His parents, William Wallace Smith and Ann Simpson, were Scotch and Scotch-Irish, respectively. Mr. Smith was educated in the public schools and apprenticed to the wood-carving trade. He has been a member of the Caledonian Club since [illegible] and has served [illegible] of that organization. He is a member of the North American Lodge, A. [illegible] was conferred upon him at the meeting in Toronto, in 1875, and he was re-elected in Philadelphia, in 1879. He is also a member of the St. Andrew's Society, and Scots' Thistle Society, of the Burns Association and a charter member and Treasurer of the Caledonian Lodge, No. [illegible] I. O. O. F. He is also a prominent Mason, being a member of various bodies, and [illegible] Commander of Mt. Moriah Commandery, No. [illegible] Knights Templar. His name is enrolled as member in numerous other organizations, in many of which he has held honorable positions. His activity has also been shown in the numerous political clubs of which he is a member. He has been Secretary, President and Marshal of the Republican Invincibles, a member of the Young Republicans and of the Union League. In November, 1881, he was elected to Select Council from the Twenty-eighth Ward to fill a vacancy, and re-elected for a full term at the February election following. Upon the organization of Select Council in April, 1882, he was chosen President, which [illegible] occupied until he was elected Mayor of the city. [See "Men of America, City Government," [illegible]

William Moore Smith, 1790. Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice in March, 1781. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

28, 1858, and came when an infant to Philadelphia, November 2, 1859. He was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice, June 14, 1879. He died December 29, 1891.

James Smyth, 1859.—Was born near Armoy, County Antrim, Ireland, March 9, 1832. He arrived in New York, June 1, 1850, and came to Philadelphia, June 3, 1850. He was engaged in the brewing business from 1867 to 1874, and was an extensive manufacturer of cotton goods in this city from 1876 to 1886. He was a Commissioner for building the bridge at South street, and a Director in Seventh National Bank, 1868–1871. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the American Protestant Association. Mr. Smyth was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1860–1872.

Samuel Smyth, 1835.—Was a distiller on Mulberry street near Schuylkill Seventh in 1839.

Thomas Smyth, 1863.—Was born March 26, 1835, in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, April 30, 1854. He was Collector of Delinquent Taxes and Deputy Sheriff and also a School Director. He is a member of the American Protestant Association, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Sons of Progress, Legion of Honor, Order of Tonti. He is a saloon keeper.

Thomas Smyth, 1886.—Was born January 20, 1856, in County Leitrim, Ireland. He arrived in New York, April 28, 1874, and settled in Philadelphia, May 1st, same year. He is engaged in the liquor business and is a Trustee of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

William Smyth, 1866.—Was born January 1, 1813, near Coleraine, County Antrim, Ireland. He arrived in Philadelphia, May 27, 1833. He engaged in building and afterwards for many years carried on the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods in this city. He is now employed in the Gas Works. He was Assessor of the Seventh Ward from 1848 to 1852, and is a member of the Masonic Order.

Frank Patterson Snowden, 1886. [illegible] in Philadelphia, June 27, 1857. He is a son of James Ross Snowden, who was Director of the United States Mint in this city for many years, and a grandson of General Robert Patterson (1824), and is also a descendant of Isaac Snowden, who was the Treasurer of Philadelphia during the revolutionary war and was one of the founders of the "State-in-Schuylkill." He is a Director in the Pennsylvania Humane Society and is connected with various social and charitable organizations. He is engaged in the banking business with B. K. Jamison & Co., Fifth and Chestnut streets.

Joseph Jones Solomon, 1890. Was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1834. He is the lessee of the Bingham House, Eleventh and Market streets, and is a member of the Masonic Order.

Robert Solts, 1841.—Was a distiller at northeast Second and Prime streets. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, October 29, 1845, to Catharine Solts.

William Spotswood, 1790.—Was a printer and publisher at 5 Letitia court.

Robert S. Stafford, M. D., 1809.—Was one of the Physicians of the Society from 1796 to 1822. We have not been able to get any definite information concerning him.

John Steel, 1814.—Was probably a merchant at 190 High street in 1814.

Joseph Steel, 1852. We have nothing positive concerning him. He was probably a grocer.

Samuel Steel, 1818.—Was proposed by James C. Thompson (1815). We have no definite information concerning him.

John Steele, 1803.—Was Collector of Customs, 1809–1827, and very active in public affairs and politics. He was a native of Lancaster co., Pa. He died February 27, 1827, aged 68 years, 8 months and 22 days, and was buried in the Third Presbyterian cemetery, Pine street below Fifth, where there is a monumental stone erected over his grave by his children. General Steele was one of the executors of the will of Samuel Carswell (1819).

John L. Steen, 1836.—Was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland. He was a carpenter and builder and died about 1845.

Robert Steen, 1827.—Was born June 13, 1787, near Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland, and came to America Philadelphia) in May, 1814. He was a merchant. For many years he was a Director of the Mechanics' National Bank. He died February 22, 1899, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. James Steen Martin (1859) is his nephew. All of his Irish business friends were members of the Society. He was a member of the [illegible] Committee, 1833 and 1835-1842, and of the Committee on Finance, 1843-1864.

William Shearer Stenger, 1890.—Was born in Loudon, Franklin co., Pa., February 13, 1840. He was educated at the public schools and at the Mercersburg Academy, and in the fall of 1854 entered Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa., graduating from the last named institution in 1858. He then studied law and was admitted to practice in August, 1860, associating himself with his brother, George M. Stenger, and later with James A. McKnight. In the fall of 1892 he was elected District Attorney of Franklin co., to which office he was re-elected in 1865 and 1868, serving three full terms or nine years in all, 1863-1872. In 1870 he became one of the purchasers of the *Valley Spirit*, a well-known newspaper of Chambersburg, Pa., and continued as one of its proprietors and its editor until 1876. In November, 1874, he was elected to Congress and was re-elected in 1876, serving two terms, 1875-1879. Upon the inauguration of Governor Robert E. Pattison in January, 1883, Mr. Stenger was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth and [illegible] Secretary of the Governor's term of office, four years afterwards. He then resumed the active practice of his profession and removed to Philadelphia, where he has already made his mark as a member of the Bar. Mr. Stenger has been for many years active in the Democratic party of the State, has [illegible] of that party and is noted as a campaign speaker of much force and eloquence. [illegible]

Thomas Stephens, 1796.—Was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1796.

Henry Sterling, 1832.—Was a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa.; proposed by Robert Steen (1827).

Samuel S. Sterling, 1803.—Was a merchant at 9 S. Water street in 1803.

Augustine Stevenson, 1822. Was a merchant. His will, dated October 14, 1853, and proved January 4, 1854, mentions [illegible] brothers, John B., James B., Andrew B. and Washington J.; and his sisters, Margaret B. Roberts, Jane Ann Lane, Caroline Stevenson and Myra Stevenson.

Charles Stewart, 1790. Colonel Charles Stewart was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (see p. 133).

Charles Stewart, 1862. Honorary Member, was born in the city of Philadelphia, July 18, 1778, of Irish parents. He was surnamed "Old Ironsides." At thirteen years of age he entered the merchant service and rose to the command of an Indiaman. On March 9, 1798, he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the navy, and in July, 1800, was appointed to the command of the schooner "Experiment." On September 1 [illegible] the French schooner "Deux Amis," of eight guns, and soon after the "Diana," of fourteen guns. In 1802, as first officer, he joined the frigate "Constitution," which had been ordered to blockade Tripoli, and on his return, after a year's absence, he was placed in command of the brig "Siren." In this vessel he was engaged to destroy the frigate "Philadelphia," on February 16, 1804, and [illegible] siege of Tripoli, on May 10, 1804, he took command of the frigate "Essex," which joined the squadron in Tunis Bay, and subsequently he took command of the frigate "Constellation." On April 1809, he was made Captain, and was employed in superintending the construction [illegible] again commanded the "Constellation," and assisted in defending Norfolk from [illegible]

and in February, 1815, he captured the British man of war "The Cyane," of thirty-four, and the "Levant," of twenty-one guns, after a sharp conflict of forty minutes. Returning to America he was received with the highest honors. The Legislature of Pennsylvania presented him with a gold hilted sword, and a gold medal was ordered to be struck by Congress. He commanded the Mediterranean Squadron from 1827 to 1829, when he took command of the Pacific fleet. He was a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners in 1830–1833, and in 1837 succeeded Commodore Barron in command of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. In 1857 he was placed on the reserve list on account of his age, but in March, 1859, was replaced on the active list by special legislation, and on July 16, 1862, was made a Rear-Admiral on the retired list. He died at Bordentown, N. J., November 7, 1869. His funeral took place November 12, 1869, from Independence Hall, where his body lay in state. The Hibernian Society attended his funeral in a body. For his letter acknowledging the notice of his election as an honorary member of the Society, see page 222. As showing the sentiments of Commodore Stewart towards Ireland, the following letter will be of interest:

Bordentown, N. J.

St. Patrick's eve.

Gentlemen: In hopes of getting better, I have delayed to the last moment to [illegible] with you to morrow for the celebration of the [illegible] Ireland.

It is to be hoped the day is not now [illegible] the Independence and Welfare of the Irish people. I am most respectfully, Gentlemen, your

Most obedt. Servt.

CHS. STEWART.

Should you interchange sentiments on the occasion, accept the following from your Obedt Servt. C. S.

"The Shamrock of an Irish-man's heart
-Liberty enough for happiness, with
eaqual Laws, eaqual justice and the right
to take his own road to Heaven."

Messrs. John Binns, Wm. Dickson, John Maitland, Joseph Diamond, Myles D. Sweeny, Hugh O'Donnell, E. F. Purdy, Wm. A. Stokes, R. W. Dunlap, John G. Thompson, James Faye, C. McCaulay, Barth. Graves, *The Committee*.

Delia Tudor, daughter of Commodore Stewart, married, May 21, 1835, Charles Henry Parnell, father of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish Leader in the Home Rule Struggle. [See Scharf & Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," Vol. 1, pp. 745, 896; "Appleton's Cyc. Am. Biography," Vol. 5, p. 681; "Biog. Encyc. Penna.," p. 514.]

David Stewart, 1790.—Was married in Christ church, June 16, 1789, to Mary Robertson.

George Stewart, M. D., 1849.—We have no definite information concerning him. He resided on Filbert street east of Schuylkill Sixth [illegible] 1850.

James Stewart, 1802. Was a distiller at 366 N. Front in 1802.

James Stewart, 1881. Was born in Kilkenny, County Derry, Ireland, [illegible] 1845. He [illegible] of that year and coming at once to Philadelphia [illegible] Sylvester streets, and has con[illegible] of the Board of Guardians of the Poor for



COL. THOMAS J. STEWART.

of Knights Templar, Knights of Birmingham, Ancient Order of United Workmen and American Protestant Association. [See "Men of America, City Government," Phila., 1883.]

James Hood Stewart, 1790.—We have no definite information concerning him.

John Stewart, 1884.—Was born in Shippensburg, Pa., November 4, [illegible]. He is the son of Dr. Alexander Stewart and Elizabeth (Hammill) Stewart. His great-grandfather, Alexander Stewart, who came to America in 1773 and settled in Frederick co., Md., was a native of Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland. He studied law and was admitted to practice, and in 1872-1873 was a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, and from 1880 to 1884 of the State Senate. He was the Independent candidate for Governor of the State in 1882, and is now President Judge of the Thirty-ninth Judicial District, elected in November, 1888. He resides at Chambersburg, Pa.

Thomas Stewart, 1819.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Thomas Stewart, 1829.—Was proposed by Hugh Catherwood [illegible].

Thomas Jamison Stewart, 1889. [illegible] September 11, 1848. He came with his parents to America in June of the following year. After two attempts to enlist, unsuccessful on account of his youth, he succeeded on March 8, 1865, in joining the 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was dispatched to its quarters at Fort Dushane, in front of Petersburg, Va. He at once took [illegible] 1865, and was also in the battle of Sailor's Creek on April 6, 1865. The war coming [illegible] tuded at the Quaker City Business Col- [illegible] and afterwards opened a private school, [illegible] keeper, of the Star Glass Company, of Norristown, Pa., and continued with it until 1874, when he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Waterford Glass Company, of Philadelphia, whose works were at Waterford, N. J. He retained his residence at Norristown. In 1875 he [illegible] Klautsheck, of Baltimore, and Alfred C. Thom[illegible] Philadelphia, for the manufacture and sale of window glass. He succeeded to the business of the firm in 1877, and continued it until 1883. In [illegible] he entered the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was elected First Sergeant of the Norris City Rifles, and subsequently [illegible] Second and First Lieutenants, and was finally appointed Adjutant of the Sixteenth Regiment in 1877. He is still connected with that regiment. Taking an active interest in Republican party politics, and having a fine reputation as a speaker, he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1884, and served in the session of 1885, after which he served as Secretary of the Commission to organize the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, Pa. In 1886 he was elected Secretary of [illegible] He married, October 21, 1880, Rebecca F., daughter of Adam Ashenfelter, of Norristown, Pa. Besides his public life, he is widely known in the State by reason of his prominence in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. Colonel Stewart takes a lively interest in the Hibernian Society. [See "Biographical Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," Second Se- [illegible]

Walter Stewart, 1790. [illegible] Walter Stewart was the Vice President of the Society from its organization, April 5, [illegible]

John Stillas, 1790. Was a Clockma- [illegible] and his stepson, Clement Clarkson. We [illegible]

William Stockley, 1827.—Was a merchant tailor at 149 Chestnut street. He is mentioned in the will of Joseph Ball, 1803, December, 1822.

Patrick W. Stoffel, 1885.—Was born May 10, 1846, in County Galway, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, February, 1863. He is a merchant tailor.

John Strawbridge, 1790.—Was a merchant at 71 Walnut street in 1791.

John Strawbridge, 1816.—Was a merchant at No. 1 Chestnut street, and resided at 206 Spruce street in 1816. He was born April 25, 1780, and died April 4, 1858. Ann Taylor Strawbridge, one of his daughters, married Peter A. Browne (1813).

William Strickland, 1833.—Was an architect, and designed many of the prominent buildings of the city, including the United States Naval Asylum, Blockley Almshouse, Merchants' Exchange, and St. Stephen's Church. He was probably a native of England.

Christopher Stuart, 1790.—Was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1748, and came to the United States about 1770, arriving at Philadelphia. He settled at Norriton, Montgomery co., Pa., before 1773, and became a farmer. He was an officer in the Pennsylvania Line of the Continental Army, Captain in the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, January 5, 1776; Major Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, September 20, 1776; Lieutenant Colonel Third Pennsylvania Regiment, April 17, 1780. He was present at the battle of Long Island, and was captured at the surrender of Fort Washington. He was present at the capture of Stony Point. He served until the reduction and reorganization of the army, when he returned to civil life, January, 1782. He died at Norriton, May 27, 1796, and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at [illegible]. He married, May 5, 1772, Elizabeth Ball, daughter of William Ball, of Montgomery co., Pa. His grandson, Christopher Stuart Patterson (1826), was a member. Captain J. H. Patterson, [illegible] United States Infantry, [illegible] of Lieutenant Colonel [illegible].

David Stuart, 1790.—He probably died in August, 1793. The will of David Stuart was proved August 12 of that year. It mentions his brother, Josiah, and his sister, Abigail.

David Stuart, 1835.—Was born April 15, 1808, in Edinburgh, Scotland. He arrived in New York when he was sixteen years of age, learned his trade as a moulder there, then removed to Sugar Valley, Pa., and from thence to Danville, and started the foundry business there. He settled in Philadelphia in 1844, and was connected for many years before his death with the iron foundry firm of Stuart & Peterson, on North Broad street. He died September 8, 1878, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery.

Edwin Sydney Stuart, 1884.—Was born December 28, 1853, in Philadelphia. His father, Hugh Stuart, was a native of County Antrim, Ireland; his mother was also a native of Ireland, having come to America when a child. He is engaged in the publishing and bookselling business, and is the proprietor of "Leary's Old Book Store," No. 9 South Ninth street, which is the most extensive establishment of its kind in America. He began business when but 14 years of age, in the employ of the late Mr. Leary, then on Second St., and finally purchased the business in 1876 from the executors of Mr. Leary's estate. From an early age he took an active interest in public affairs. In 1882 he was elected President of the Young Republicans of Philadelphia, and retained that position until elected Mayor. He was a Delegate to the National Convention of Republican League Clubs held in New York in 1887, in Baltimore in 1889, and was President of the Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs in Lancaster, 1888, and in Pittsburg in 1889. In 1888 he was Presidential Elector on the Blaine ticket in Pennsylvania, and received the largest vote on the ticket. He was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1888, also a member of the State Committee during the campaign, and was appointed by Governor Beaver Marshal of the Pennsylvania Division at the inauguration of Harrison and Morton,



GEORGE H. STUART.

March 4, 1889. He was a member of Select Council, 1886–1889, and in 1889 was re-elected without opposition. He was nominated, January 14, 1891, for Mayor of Philadelphia, elected at the ensuing February election, and now occupies that position. He is Past Master of Keystone Lodge, No. 271, Free and Accepted Masons, and Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; also a member of Oriental Royal Arch Chapter, No. 183, and of Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Masonic Knights Templar, and is a Past Officer of Cadwalader Lodge, No. 353, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Union League, Union Republican Club, Clover Club and Stylus Club. Mr. Stuart is much interested in the Hibernian Society, and has spoken at the anniversary dinners and served on the Committee of Arrangements for the dinner by the Society to President Cleveland and the other dignitaries during the Constitutional Celebration, September 17, 1887.

George Hay Stuart, 1845.—The following obituary notice (corrected in a few particulars) is from the *Public Ledger*, April 12, 1890:

"George H. Stuart was born in Rose Hill, near Ballyhalbert, County Down, Ireland, on April 2, 1816, his parents being members of the Associate Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. George Hay was pastor, and after whom the deceased was named. He received his preliminary education in his native land, and came to America at the age of fifteen years, arriving on September 1, 1831, and making his home in Philadelphia in the summer of [illegible]. His first connection with business enterprise was with the mercantile firm of [illegible] Brothers, John, Joseph [illegible] and James, which was established in [illegible] in 1827. George H. Stuart was admitted as a member of the firm in 1837, and retained his active connection with it until its liquidation in the fall of 1879. The house did a very large business with [illegible] New York, Manchester and Liverpool. Mr. Stuart was [illegible] Director of the Mechanics' National Bank, and about the time his firm went out of existence, there was a division among the stockholders relative to the management of the bank. This difficulty terminated in the defeat of Mr. Stuart's friends, and he retired from the institution. Almost immediately afterwards a number of Mr. Stuart's friends, among them Hon. Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Thomas Dolan, William Arrott, James H. Gay and James Mo[illegible], organized the Manufacturers' Bank and installed Mr. Stuart as President. It was opened for business March 23, 1880. Mr. Stuart was one of the oldest, if not the oldest living Director of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, and was one of the founders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was also a member of the Board of City Trusts since its organization, and was Chairman of the Committee on Household of Girard College, and a member of the Committees on Admission, Discipline and Discharge, and Property, and Administration of the Wills Hospital.

"Mr. Stuart's activities, however, were chiefly directed toward the various philanthropic and religious movements of his time, and it is in the records of his part in these movements that the larger part of the story of his life is to be found. Soon after he came to Philadelphia, Mr. Stuart connected himself with the First Reformed Church, of which the Rev. Dr. S. B. Wylie was pastor, and in 1835 made the formal profession of his faith. He soon became not only one of the most prominent members of his church, but also one of the most active Christian workers in the country. He was ordained a Ruling Elder on August 7, 1842, and held that office up to the hour of his death; and he was for twenty-five years the Superintendent of the Sunday-schools of his church. It is related [illegible] was mainly instrumental in the erection of the handsome church on South Broad [illegible] The Spruce Na[illegible]

tional Convention, in 1867, which preceded, by a few years, the union of the Old and New School Presbyterian churches. An early and ardent supporter of the foreign mission work, he acted for many years as Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Presbyterian Church and of the Theological Seminary of the same church; and the Missionary Refuge at Landour was his contribution to the Saharanpur Mission in India. He was also for many years Vice President of the American Sunday School Union, of the American Bible Society, of the American Tract Society, National Temperance Society, of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States and President of the Philadelphia Branch of the Alliance, as well as of the Home Mission Society.

"In the meantime Mr. Stuart took part in many other general religious movements. He was interested in the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was the first President of the Philadelphia Association, and was elected President of the National Conventions, held at Troy, in 1859, and Chicago, in 1863. In 1867 Mr. Stuart offered the resolutions in the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church which led to the holding of the Presbyterian National Convention in this city, in November of that year. He was elected Moderator by acclamation, and the action of that convention did much to effect the ultimate union of the various divided branches of the Presbyterian Church.

"Although so earnest a Presbyterian, Mr. Stuart was very liberal in his views and practice, and among his warmest [illegible] were Isabella Macfarlane, of the [illegible] Church in Ohio, and Bishop Matthew Simpson, of the Methodist denomination. [illegible] Presbyterian Church during the years of famine in that land [illegible] and the extensive tour he made, and the large amount of money he received for the college in Calcutta, was in a great [illegible] Mr. Stuart [illegible] ments. Other deputations from the Presbyterian Churches of Ireland and Scotland were also greatly indebted to him.

"Perhaps the most interesting and important incident of Mr. Stuart's useful career was his work in connection with the United States Christian Commission, of which he was the head. . . .

"President Grant appointed Mr. Stuart among the first who were named, to serve upon the Board of Commissioners to exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriations to the Indians. He served until June, 1874, when, with several others of the Commissioners, he resigned. It is said that President Grant twice offered Mr. Stuart a Cabinet position, but he declined on both occasions. He was several times consulted by the President upon matters connected with the public service.

"He died early yesterday morning (April 11, 1890), in the 75th year of his age, at the residence of his son, George H. Stuart, Jr., at Chestnut Hill. Although Mr. Stuart had been a sufferer from asthma for over half a century, he retained his strength and activity until within about a year ago, when failing health necessitated his retirement from the Presidency of the Merchants' Bank. Since that time he has failed steadily, and, although afflicted by his old malady, his death was due more especially to a general breaking up of his vital forces. A large part of his time during the past few months was spent at Clifton Springs, New York, but his condition becoming so alarming he was brought to this city in a special train, on Saturday week, and taken to his son's residence, at Chestnut Hill. He rallied somewhat, but the improvement was but temporary, for he died at half-past six o'clock yesterday morning, passing away gently in his sleep, and [illegible]."

James Stuart, 1803. Was [illegible] in the grocery business.

James Stuart, 1843.—Was a resident [illegible], Pa.

James F. Sullivan, 1883.—Is a na[illegible] and resident of [illegible], New York Market

street. He is [illegible] of the Girard and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company, of the Mechanics' Insurance Company, and one of the organizers and Director of the Independence National Bank. Jeremiah J. Sullivan (1886) is his brother.

Jeremiah J. Sullivan, 1886. Is a native of Ireland, and a member of the firm of Sullivan & Brother, No. [illegible] Market street, and President of the Frankford and Southwark City Railway Company. He did not return his blank.

John Sullivan, 1862. Is a manufacturer at Ninth and Montgomery ave.

John T. Sullivan, 1816.—Was a stationer. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1818-1819, 1822-1825, 1828-1833.

William D. Summers, 1884.—Resides at 326 South Twenty-first street. He did not return his blank.

Charles H. Sutton, 1865. Was [illegible] woollen manufacturer in Manayunk.

Francis Swain, 1814.—We have nothing positive concerning him. He was probably Gen. Francis Swain.

Francis Swaine, 1790.—Was a resident of Montgomery county when elected [illegible] was Sheriff [illegible], 1791-94, [illegible] of Northampton [illegible], President Judge of York, [illegible] 1811-1817. His advertisements as Sheriff appeared in the [illegible] Philadelphia papers of the time. [See Augé's "Biographical Sketches Montgomery County," and "History Montgomery County," Arnold Nortonsville.]

Edward Sweeney, 1887. Was born in Portlaoise, Parish of [illegible], County Queen's County, Ireland, [illegible] and came to Philadelphia, November, 1857. He is a merchant tailor, and is Treasurer of the Merchant Tailors' Ex-[illegible]

Hugh Sweeney, 1790. Was proba[illegible] of William street [illegible].

James F. Sweeney, 1882. Was born in County Leitrim, Ireland. Came to [illegible] 1851, [illegible] to Cuba for the firm, and spent twelve years there, a large part of that time as master mechanic of the Cienfuegos and Villa Clara Railroad Company. He took locomotives out for Richard Norris & Son for several years. He was in the United States Government employ as master mechanic for nine years on the building of the new Philadelphia Post office, and was [illegible] and also in the coal business. He is a member of the Franklin Institute.

Dennis Sweeny, 1840. Was proposed by Andrew O'Kane.

Doyle Sweeny, 1796.—Was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1796.

Miles D. Sweeny, 1851.—Was proposed as a member by Samuel Hood 1853. He was in the liquor business in Philadelphia and subsequently removed to San Francisco, Cal.

John Tack, 1842. Was born in Philadelphia, September 3, 1799. He was the son of Christopher Tack, of Staufenbiegen and Elizabeth Fink of Philadelphia. He was a merchant tailor for many years, doing business on Front street near Pine, Pine street near Second, Third and Pine streets and Third and Spruce streets. He retired from business in 1866. He was first a Lutheran, then a Universalist and finally became a Catholic. During the Native-American riots of 1844 he joined the volunteer forces that guarded the Catholic churches. He was a very [illegible] Republican. He died July 21 [illegible] Cape May, N. J., and was buried in New Cathedral cemetery. He was noted for his charities [illegible]

Joseph Tagert, 1802. Was born in [illegible] in 1758, came to America in 1783, and [illegible] but afterwards in 1798 settled in Philadelphia. He [illegible] of November 17 of that year. For many [illegible]

and Mechanics' Bank. He was Secretary of the Hibernian Society from March 17, 1814, to March 17, 1818, and President until his death on August 2, 1849 (see p. 209). He was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. His will mentions five children, viz., Ann Monges, widow of Aristotle Monges; Maria M. Cauley, wife of Francis G. McCauley; Sarah Tagert; Sarah Campbell, wife of James R. Campbell; and Joseph Tagert, Jr. The executors were Hugh Campbell, Francis G. McCauley and James R. Campbell.

James B. Taggart, 1828.—Was a merchant at 143 Spruce street in 1828.

John Taggart, 1790. Was a merchant at No. 4 Chestnut street in 1791. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, October 5, 1815, to his widow, Catharine Ann Taggart, and Edward McDermott (1803). The sureties were Thomas Hurley, paper hanger (1811), and Redmond Byrne (1790), grocer.

James Tatem, 1804.—We have nothing definite concerning him.

James R. Tatem, 1813.—We are uncertain who he was.

Joseph R. Tatem, 1802. Lived at 90 Vine street in 1803. He was a member of the troop of "Volunteer Greens" during the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, November 21, 1817, to Ann Tatem, his widow.

George Taylor, Jr., 1802. Was born May 14, 17[illegible], at Bushmills, near Coleraine, Ireland. He came to America with his parents in 1763, landing at New York, where they remained until the Revolutionary war. Upon the advance of the British the family removed to Fishkill, where he [illegible] and afterwards Deputy Quartermaster under Colonel Udny Hay. In 1781, 1782 and 1783 he was Chief Recording Clerk to Colonel Richard Warick, of New York, who was Confidential Recording Secretary to General Washington, and while serving in this capacity he made copies of Washington's private letters and correspondence. He became a clerk in New York in 1789, and afterwards Chief Clerk in the Department of State under Jefferson, then Secretary of State, and who, upon retiring from office, gave him a flattering certificate as to good character and abilities. Settling in Philadelphia he became a broker, and was for many years a member of the Stock Exchange, being employed by Stephen Girard, whose confidence he possessed. Being unfortunate in business he subsequently removed to New York State, and died at Hempstead, Long Island, upon August 6, 1835. At one time (1822) he was a candidate for Sheriff in this city. [See Poulson's *Advertiser*, August 31, 1835.]

Henry Janeway Taylor, 1858.—Was born in Philadelphia, May 10, 1827. He is a brother of James Leiper Taylor (1850). He is a civil and mechanical engineer, and resides at 1929 Oxford street. He was a Trustee for several years of the Second Presbyterian church, and was formerly a member of the Franklin Institute. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He was one of the original members of Company D, First Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, and served with the regiment in the fall of 1862 and the summer of 1863, and is now a member of the Veteran Corps of the regiment.

James Leiper Taylor, 1850.—Was born in Philadelphia, January 11, 1822. He is the son of Robert Taylor (1802), a native of Carrickshandrin, County Donegal, Ireland, and of Elizabeth Coates Leiper, a native of Philadelphia. His brothers, Henry Janeway Taylor (1858) and Samuel Leiper Taylor (1864), are members of the Society, as were also his brother, John H. Taylor (1858), his uncles, Robert M. Patterson, M.D. (1839), Hon. John K. Kane (1828) and Colonel William G. Leiper (1831), and his cousins, John Holmes, Sr. (1812), John Holmes, Jr. (1836), Valentine Holmes (1836), John Hoffman, M.D. (1831), Seth C. Holmes (1845), William Holmes (1850) and General Thomas L. Kane (1848). Mr. Taylor was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society (1857-1860, [illegible]), and member of the Finance Committee (1858, 1883). He is a shipping merchant at 508 Walnut street. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows'



CAPTAIN JOHN TAYLOR.

Orders, being at one time Deputy Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania F. & A. Masons. He is President of the Hartford State Mining Company, and of the Boatsman's Transportation Company. Mr. Taylor has been a very active and efficient member of the Society for many years.

John Taylor, 1790.—Was probably an insurance broker.

John Taylor, 1889.—Was born in Philadelphia, April 5, 1840, and at the age of 13 years entered the service of a commercial house as errand boy. In 1861 he was among the first to enlist in defence of the Union, and enrolled his name as a private with the "Scotch Rifles," a new military company that had been organized in his neighborhood, the title of the company being adopted from the fact that its organizers and officers were Scotchmen. Although thoroughly organized in April, 1861, the company was not mustered into service until the following month, when it was sent into camp at Easton, Pa., where it became Company E, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. On June 12, 1861, he was promoted to be Sergeant, and July 4 further promotion made him Orderly Sergeant. During the same month the Second, with the other regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Division, was hurried to the front, and from that time until April, 1865, John Taylor was identified with every movement and every action of the Pennsylvania Reserves. "Through all of its marches, camps, bivouacs, skirmishes and battles, through all of its pleasures and vicissitudes, through its victories and defeats through its weary tramps amid heat and dust, and rain and mud (Virginia style), John Taylor bore his part conspicuously among his comrades." He was with his company as Sergeant at the battle of Dranesville, December 20, 1861; the first victory of the Army of the Potomac; and was also at Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Savage Station, Frayser's Farm, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Charles City Cross-Roads, Malvern Hill, Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg; was at Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, a lieutenant gallantly leading his men across the "Valley of Death," at the foot of Round Top, and had command of the advance skirmish line that harassed the rear of Lee as it retreated. As aide on the staff of the commander of the First Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserves, he was through all the campaigns preceding the battle of the Wilderness, and his gallant bearing in this position drew from Major-General George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, a highly complimentary letter. At the Wilderness General McCandless and John Taylor rode side by side, leading the brigade in a charge into and through a corps of the enemy. The charge was a forlorn hope if rejected and extricated Wadsworth and his division, but left John Taylor a prisoner, and suffering the privations of ten months of captivity. Three times he escaped and just as often was recaptured, suffering the meanwhile from hunger, fatigue, nakedness and the diseases incident thereto. Lynchburg, Danville, Macon, Florence, Savannah, Charleston and Columbus are all names familiar to him, and each one has its history of especial horror. At Charleston he was one of those who, with General Seymour, was removed to a place of confinement that was within the line and reach of the Union guns in Charleston harbor. In March, 1865, he was exchanged, succumbed to typhoid fever, and on recovery he was appointed to a position in the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., stationed at Fortress Monroe, where he remained until 1870, when he returned to Philadelphia and successfully engaged in the insurance business. He is a member of Garrett [illegible] Post, 67, G. A. R., Department Pennsylvania. Two months after joining the organization he was appointed its Adjutant, and the year following was elected its Commander, and re-elected on the expiration of his term; during which time he created a thorough reorganization of the Post, increasing its discipline and membership, and from one of the smallest and most obscure Posts in [illegible]

tain Taylor served for three terms as Assistant Quartermaster General of the Department of Pennsylvania, and was then elected Department Commander. In 1881 he was appointed Quartermaster-General, G. A. R., and the ten succeeding Commanders-in-Chief have each in turn reappointed him to the only position of trust in the Grand Army of the Republic, and the only position in which the incumbent has succeeded himself. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, Past Colonel of the Union Veteran Legion, President of the War Veterans' Club, and a Trustee of the National Memorial Association of the Union Prisoners of War, Master of Lodge No. 9, A. Y. M., member of the Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M., of Philadelphia Commandery, Knights Templar, of the Lu Lu Temple of Mystic Shrine and of the St. Andrew's Society. Captain Taylor was elected Receiver of Taxes of Philadelphia, February, 1890 for three years, by a majority of nearly forty thousand and now occupies that office.

John H. Taylor, 1858. — Son of Robert Taylor (1802), was born in Philadelphia, April 4, 1825. He was a manufacturer of earthenware, and afterwards Assistant Melter and Refiner in the United States Mint.

John M. Taylor, 1790. —Was a merchant at No. 3 Water street in 1791. He probably died before 1805.

Levi Taylor, 1824. —Was first a retail grocer and afterwards in the wholesale grocery business on Water street below Market. His death was announced at the meeting of the Society, December 17, 1827.

Robert Taylor, 1802. —Was born at Carrickshandrim, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1774. He came to Philadelphia in [illegible] ship from Londonderry, and after disposing of the cargo he returned to Ireland. He came again [illegible] in Philadelphia in [illegible] and became a shipping merchant [illegible] his death. A constant commercial intercourse between [illegible] Philadelphia. The firm of Robert Taylor & Co., composed of his sons [illegible] Taylor, [illegible] D. Ferguson (1880), the present Secretary of the Society, still carry on the business. In connection with Edward Gray (1812), under the firm-name of Gray & Taylor, he was engaged in the trade to China, owning the ship "Pekin," an armed merchantman, which was lost in the Straits of Sunda during the war of 1812. Gray & Taylor also traded with New Orleans. When the war with England was declared in 1812 he was in New Orleans, but he chartered a small vessel, and evading the British blockading fleet, reached Philadelphia in safety. He was also engaged in manufacturing at the Falls of Schuylkill, and afterwards with John Holmes (1812) and Seth Craige in the Globe Mills, and again with Mr. Gray and others, at the Ellicott's Mills, near Baltimore, Md. He was also in partnership for some years in the auction and grocery business with Tobias Wagner, Josiah Hainer, Henry Toland (1815) and Charles Keen, and was commissioned by Governor McKean one of the State Auctioneers. In 1848 he admitted into partnership with him his son, [illegible] L. Taylor (1850), and Hugh Cassidy (1850). Mr. Taylor was at one time a Director of the Bank of the United States. He was Secretary of the Society, [illegible]; a member of the Acting Committee, 1814–1832; Treasurer from 1833 to 1841, Vice President from 1842 to 1850, and President from 1850 to 1856, making an almost continuous service of nearly fifty years as an officer of the Society. Many of his relatives and business friends were members of the Society, three of his sons, James L. Taylor (1850), Henry J. Taylor (1858), and Samuel L. Taylor (1864), being members at the present time. Mr. Taylor married, September 27, [illegible] Coulter Logan, daughter of Thomas Leiper. He died March 4, 1859, at the [illegible] years.

Samuel Leiper Taylor, 1864. Born in Philadelphia, October 29, 1829. He is a son of Robert Taylor (1802). He graduated at the Central High School, studied law, and was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia Bar upon May 20, 1852, and is a Notary Public for all the [illegible]. He was Librarian

of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and is a member of that body. He is also a member of the Masonic Order. He was a Trustee of the Second Presbyterian church for some years, and is now a Trustee of the Columbia Avenue Presbyterian church. He served as one of the Counsellors of the Society, 1867-1881, and 1883-1886.

Henry Brown Tener, 1886. Was born in Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, May 13, 1841, and came to America in 1857, landing at New York, September 13, and settling in Philadelphia two days afterwards. He is a bookkeeper by profession, was Chief Clerk in the Tax Office, and from 1881-85 Collector of Delinquent Taxes. He was Treasurer of the Reform Association of the Twenty-ninth Ward. He resigned the office of Collector of Delinquent Taxes to accept the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Mortgage Trust Company of Philadelphia, April 5, 1886. Mr. Tener was connected with the First Christian church from 1857 to 1882, and since with the Fourth Christian church.

Francis Tete, 1843.—Was a pewholder in St. Mary's church, Fourth above Spruce street. His will, dated August 17, 1852, and proved March 25, 1869, mentions his wife, Josephine Irene Tete, 534 [illegible] street, and his children. He died March 11, 1869, and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

Benjamin Tevis, 1822. Was an auctioneer and commission merchant at 73 High street in 1825. His will, dated January 6, 1846, and proved January 12, 1846, mentions his wife, Mary H. Tevis, his daughter, M. Heloise Tevis, and his son, W. Carroll Tevis. His son was then at the West Point Military Academy.

William Tharp, 1790. Was a merchant at 84 South Front street in 1791. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, October 19, 1793, to Ann Tharp. The sureties were William Adcock and [illegible].

Edward Thomas, 1803. Was a [illegible] Green street in 1803. He probably died [illegible].

John Thomas, 1886.—Was born February 2, 1847, in Philadelphia. His father, Martin Thomas, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and his mother of France. He is of the firm of Welde & Thomas, brewers, Broad and Lehigh streets. He is a member of the Americus Club and St. Augustine Association.

William Scott Thomas, 1885.—Was born in Sydney, N. S., December 31, 1845, of Scotch parentage. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1849, and was taken immediately to Schuylkill co. He afterward settled in Philadelphia in 1874. He was nominated for Congress in 1885 by the Democrats in Second District, but declined. He was President of the Jackson Club, Treasurer of the Commonwealth Club, a member of St. Andrew's Society, New York Club, Bachelor's Barge Club, Young Men's Democratic Battalion and Pennsylvania Historical Society. He is a member of the Masonic Order and was Lieutenant-Colonel on staff of Governor Pattison. He is engaged in iron manufacturing business and now resides at Metropolis, Ill.

George Thompson, 1802. We are uncertain as to his identity. There was a George Thompson, oak cooper, 11 and 13 Little Water street, in 1802, but we are not sure that he was a member of the Society. He may have been a son of John Thompson 1790.

George W. Thompson, 1882.—Was born April 25, 1852, in Philadelphia. He is the son of William and Annie Thompson, natives of Tipperary, Ireland. He was a dry-goods merchant at northwest corner of Eighth and South streets for some years. He was one of the first members and afterwards its Financial Secretary and Vice-President of St. Mary's Literary Institute, whose members placed a new tombstone in 1876 over the remains of Commodore Barry in St. Mary's churchyard. Mr. Thompson married a sister of Peter S. Duponceau.

James Thompson, 1790. He was one of the Ruling Elders in the Scots' Presbyterian church in 1786. He was an innkeeper at 15 S. Fourth street in 1791. Letters of administration on his estate

were granted, November 21, 1798, to Margaret and John Thompson. General Thomas Proctor (1760 was one of the sureties. Subsequently, on November 27, 1800, letters of administration *de bonis non* were granted to Joseph Lehman.

James C. Thompson, 1815.—Died in 1831. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, October 12, 1831, to William R. Thompson (1826). John W. Thompson and Thomas Wright were the sureties.

James C. Thompson, 1842.—Was a merchant at 41 S. Front street in 1843.

John Thompson, 1790.—Was a merchant at 38 S. Front street in 1791. His will, dated September 21, 1818, and proved September 25, 1819, mentions his wife, Rebecca; his sons, Samuel, Jonah, George and James B. (deceased); his brother, Thomas; his sisters, Mary Wetcombe, Sarah Neave and Ann Roberts; and his son in law, Samuel N. Lewis.

John G. Thompson, 1844.—Was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice May 21, 1836. He probably died in October, 1862.

Robert Thompson, 1790.—Was a resident of Montgomery co., Pa., in 1790.

Stewart Thompson, 1883.—Was born August 10, 1837, near Balagauley, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in August, 1854. He was for a time in the grocery business and is now proprietor of a livery stable at northeast corner of Seventeenth and Vine streets. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

William E. Thompson, 1844. Was a merchant at 7 Commerce street in 1844.

William R. Thompson, 1826.—Was a leading grocer for many years and a [illegible] of the Mechanics' Bank. He lived on south side of Spruce street above Seventh. He was a native of Ireland. We are unable to learn when he died.

William Thomson, 1882. Was born in Philadelphia August 14, 1850. He is a dealer in stoves, heaters and ranges, and is a member of the Americus Club, 1001 Club, Commonwealth Club, Merchants' and [illegible] Association, American Legion of Honor, Sixth [illegible]. He is a Templar and of the Masonic Order.

James Thorburn, 1816.—Was probably a relative of John Thorburn (1815).

John Thorburn, 1815.—John Thorburn & Co. were merchants at 137 High street in 1816. They are mentioned in the *Aurora* of November 15, 1810, among a list of the principal manufacturers of the city. They were calico printers on Third street in 1808, but subsequently removed to the west side of the Falls of Schuylkill. They manufactured printed calicoes, shawls, bedspreads, coatings, dress cloths, tickings, dimity shirtings and sheetings of cotton. John Thorburn was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1816. On April 2, 1811, he was one of the incorporators of the Schuylkill Falls Bridge Company. [See "Scharf & Westcott," Vol. 3, p. 2316.]

Joseph Thornburgh, 1790.—We can find nothing concerning him.

Edward Thursby, 1815. Was a merchant at 86 Arch street in 1816.

Francis Tiernan, 1840.—Was in the tea trade. He was a member of the congregation of St. John's church, Thirteenth above Chestnut street.

Thomas F. Tierney, 1886.—Was born about 1848 at Shercock, County Cavan, Ireland, arrived in America, August 3, 1866, and settled in Philadelphia upon August 20th of the same year. He was first engaged in the hardware business, and is now a member of the firm of H. C. Biddle & Co., dealers in woollens and tailors' trimmings, 1019 and 1021 Market street. He is a member of the Catholic Club.

John A. Tilford, 1809. We have nothing definite concerning him.

Dean Timmons, 1790.—He was married, February 3, 1775, to Mary Samuels. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, November 12, 1793, to Mary Timmons. The sureties were Matthew Sadler and Wm. Richardson.

Dennis Timoney, 1880.—Was born January 8, 1848, in Enniskiller, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, September 15, 1865. He was formerly in the grocery and liquor business at Nos. 901, 903 and 905 South Sixth street.

Michael Tobin, 1886. Resides at Burmont, Delaware co., Pa. He is a native of Ireland.

George W. Toland, 1819. Probably the [illegible] of Henry Toland (1790-), was a [illegible] of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice October 5, 1820. He was a member of Congress, 1837-1843. His will, dated April 27, 1854, and proved [illegible], 1864, mentions his sister, Margaretta Toland; his father, Henry Toland, who lived in Germantown; his sister, Julianna (deceased), and his wife, Hannah S. Toland. The witnesses were Edmund, Elizabeth and Robert Toland, his brothers and sister. He was one of the Counsellors of the Society, 1821-1827, and Secretary, 1827-1832.

Henry Toland, 1790. -Treasurer of the Society, 1808-1815, was of the firm of Henry Toland & Son, grocers, at 34 North Third street. He was a member of the "Volunteer Greens" during the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. Letters of administration *c. t. a.* on his estate were granted, December 23, 1869, to John B. Toland (1802), Henry Toland, Jr. (1815), and Robert Toland (1817). The sureties were Gavin Hamilton (1814), tobacconist, and John Lisle (1815), merchant. He left a [illegible] estate.

Henry Toland, Jr., 1815. Son of Henry Toland (1790-), was in the grocery business with his father. He was a prominent merchant, born 1785, and died January [illegible], 1863. He was a Director of the United States Bank. He married Mary Heston, daughter of John Hasell Heston (1792), and of Martha, daughter of Blair McClenachan (1790). He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in [illegible].

John Barnhill Toland, 1802. Son of Henry Toland [illegible] was [illegible] at 256 High street in 1816. His will, dated March 12, [illegible], was proved [illegible], 1864, by [illegible] Toland, executor. He was [illegible] to Robert Toland, as superintendent of the ship "Bingham," and mentions his mother, Sarah Toland, and his brothers, Henry Toland, Jr. (1815), and Robert Toland (1817). [illegible] William L. [illegible] He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1813.

Robert Toland, 1817.—Son of Henry Toland (1790-), was a merchant. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, March 19, 1869, to George W. Toland (1819-), 2039 Pine street. Robert Toland probably his cousin was one of the sureties. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1821-1823.

Andrew Stephenson Tomkinson, 1883. Was born in Hanley, Staffordshire, England, September 2, 1829, and came to Philadelphia, October, 1849. He is an importer of earthenware and china.

Thomas Jefferson Town, 1865. - Was born in Philadelphia, October 9, 1841. He is a printer and stationer, doing business at 529 Chestnut street. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' organizations. He served in the War of the Rebellion, being Second Lieutenant Company A, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and afterwards Captain Company A, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, then Major and finally, May [illegible], 1863, Colonel of the latter regiment. He was wounded at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863. He married a daughter of William Morgan (1850). [See Bates's "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," Vol. 3, p. 340.]

John Tracy, 1882.—Is the proprietor of the "Washington House," Chestnut street above Seventh. He did not return his blank.

Michael Tracy, 1839. - Was born June 24, 1809, in Derry County, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in 1840. He was a wholesale and retail dealer in foreign fruits and a manufacturer of confectionery, and [illegible] Fruit Inspector in the Custom House. He died September [illegible], and was buried in Old Cathedral cemetery.

Edward Trainer, 1887. Was born [illegible] in Mass., [illegible] Henry [illegible]

Henry James Trainer, 1890. Son of Edward Trainer (1887), was born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1866. He is in the liquor business. He is a School Director of the Third Ward, and a member of the Continental Democratic Club, Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute and St. Philip's Literary Institute.

John Trainer, 1890.—Brother of Edward Trainer (1887), was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, May 28, 1850. He is in the liquor business.

John Tucker, 1841.—Was born in Milton, Mass., March 13, 1812. He was an importer of linens, and President of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and was Assistant-Secretary of War during President Lincoln's administration. He died at Philadelphia, March 2, 1885.

John Tunney, 1884.—Was born in Swinford, County Mayo, Ireland, March 17, 1837. Came to America in 1842, and settled in Philadelphia in 1845. He is in the drayage business.

George A. Twibill, 1875.—Was born March 5, 1821, at Dennis Norton's Cross Roads, County Armagh, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia May 16, 1828, and has since resided here. He is engaged in the shipping business and in real estate. Mr. Twibill was one of the founders in Philadelphia of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Thomas P. Twibill, 1882.—Son of George A. Twibill (1875), was born in Philadelphia, April 27, 1858. After a course of study at public school and later at La Salle College, he entered, at 17 years of age, the furniture house of Swan, Clark & Co., where he occupied the position of general accountant for two years. Leaving this firm, he engaged in the real estate business, where acquiring a measure of success he entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated from there in 1882. Though Mr. Twibill is but 34 years of age, he has built up a large business, and is considered an expert in all matters of real estate. Mr. Twibill is a member of the Franklin [illegible] (1876) years. Literary [illegible] and Catholic Club. He [illegible] committee, also helped to make United

phia known as the "City of Homes." [See "Biographical Album Eminent Pennsylvanians," Third Series, p. 359.]

Robert Tyler, 1853.—Son of John Tyler, Tenth President of the United States, was born in 1818, in New Kent co., Va., educated at William and Mary, and adopted the profession of law. He married Priscilla, a daughter of Thomas Apthorpe Cooper, the tragedian, in 1839, and when his father became President his wife assumed the duties of mistress of the White House till after Mrs. John Tyler's death. Mr. Tyler removed to Philadelphia in 1843, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar July 22, 1844, practiced law here, and held several civil offices. In 1844 he was elected President of the Irish Repeal Association, and made many speeches and did much work to advance the Repeal movement. A little later he became Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in 1858 was Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State. He removed to Richmond at the beginning of the civil war, and was appointed Register of the Confederate Treasury. After the war he edited the *Mail and Advertiser* in Montgomery, Va. He published "Ahasuerus," a poem: New York, 1842); "Death, or Medora's Dream," a poem 1843; "Is Virginia a Repudiating State?" and the "State's Guarantee," two letters Richmond, Va., 1858). He died December 3, 1877. His wife died at Montgomery, Ala., December 29, 1889. Robert Tyler, his son, is a resident of New York city. [See "Appleton's Cyclopædia American Biography," Vol. 6, p. 199; "Letters and Times of the Tylers," Vol. 2, pp. 645–684, Richmond, 1885.]

Theophilus H. Vanneman, 1890. Was born at Mullica Hill, Gloucester co., N. J., September 20, 1842. He is the son of John E. and Mary W. Vanneman, of Gloucester co., N. J. He enlisted in the Twelfth New Jersey regiment of volunteers July 13, 1861, for three years, but was discharged for disability, February 26, 1863. Shortly afterwards, on July 1, 1863, he [illegible] Philadelphia. He is a member of the firm of Searle, Vanneman

& Co., wholesale importers and jobbers of hosiery, notions and white goods. Mr. Vaneman is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, Catholic Club, Columbia Club, Carrollton Club, and Grand Army of the Republic.

Richard Vaux, 1844. Was born December [illegible], 1816, in Philadelphia. He is not of Irish descent, being a son of Roberts Vaux, one of Philadelphia's best known citizens, who was descended from French and English progenitors. He studied law with William M. Meredith, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar upon April 15, 1837, nearly a year before he attained his majority. Soon after his admission he went to Europe as the bearer of despatches to Hon. Andrew Stevenson, United States Minister to England, and almost immediately after his arrival was appointed Secretary of the Legation. He held the position for a year and then made a tour of the continent. On his return to London he was prevailed upon by Mr. Stevenson to accept the position of private secretary to that gentleman. He returned to America in the fall of 1839. In 1841 he was appointed Recorder of Philadelphia, which position he held for seven years. A volume of his decisions during that period has been published, and is known as "Recorder's Decisions." In January, 1842, he was appointed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to be one of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, and for more than fifty years has, through successive appointments, occupied that position and has devoted a large part of his time to the study of penal institutions. In 1842 he was elected a Controller of the Public Schools. In 1847 he resigned the Re[illegible] the law. He was Mayor of Philadel[illegible] May, 1856, to May, 1[illegible] Director of [illegible] President of the Board, and was later on a member of the Board of City Trusts. For many years he has been a prominent and [illegible] and in 1871 was elected to Congress as the successor of Samuel J. Randall, serving from Mar. [illegible], 1871, to March, 1873 since which time he has resumed his usual habits of life. In three lines Mr. Vaux has attained special prominence. First, In Democratic politics. Second, In prison study and work. Third, In the Masonic organization. In the last-named institution he has filled its highest offices in Penns[illegible] Grand Master of the State, and is still one of its most influential members. He is also a member of the American Philosophical Society and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He is the author of numerous pamphlets, etc., including a life of Governor Joseph Heister, but he is most widely known as an author by his writing on Penology, in which he is regarded as a high authority in both Europe and America. Upon the recent occasion of the 50th Anniversary of his appointment as Inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary suitable notice was taken of this long and continuous service. Mr. Vaux joined the Hibernian Society in 1844 and has been frequently at its anniversary dinners. (See page 202. His ready wit, brilliant repartee and pleasing conversational powers make him an ever welcome guest. His striking personality, unflinching advocacy of whatever he believes and sterling honesty have marked him as one of Philadelphia's most notable citizens. ["Biog. Album of Prominent Pennsylvanians," Second Series, p. 287.]

William Henry Walker, 1881. Was born May 1, 1833, in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, came to America [illegible] New York, April [illegible], 1875, and settled in Philadelphia, June 1, 1875. He was a [illegible] N[illegible] street. He was the author of "A Memorial [illegible] Upon his eviction he came to America [illegible] munications to the newspapers at various times and was a member of the Ulster [illegible]

Edward E. Wallace, 1860.—Was a paint manufacturer.

Henry Wallace, 1867.—Was of the firm of Henry Wallace & Co., wholesale liquor dealers.

Joshua Maddox Wallace, Jr., 1808.—Was a merchant at 152 Walnut street in 1808. He married Rebecca, daughter of William McIlvaine.

William Wallace, 1846. Our information concerning him is uncertain. He was probably in the dry-goods business.

Philip J. Walsh, 1881. Was born November 20, 1847, in Claremorris, County Mayo, Ireland, came to America (New York), November 20, 1863, and settled in Philadelphia two days afterwards. He is proprietor of a large instalment house at 28 S. Second street, dealing in articles of furniture, clothing, etc. He is widely known in Philadelphia and vicinity by reason of extensive advertisements in the newspapers. He was an active member of the Citizens' Committee, 1886, in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and has been an efficient member of the Executive Committee of the Society since March 17, 1886. He is in demand for dinner and other committees and takes a lively interest in the Society. Mr. Walsh was elected in February, 1891, Supervisor of Upper Darby Township, Delaware co., Pa., and attained considerable prominence by the excellent roads constructed under his supervision and according to his plans.

Robert Francis Walsh, 1846.—Was born May 1, 1804, in Philadelphia. His father, Christopher Walsh, a native of Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, came to this country about the age of 18 and married in New York an English lady about 1801. The date of his settlement in Philadelphia is not known. Robert Francis Walsh was a partner in the firm of David S. Brown & Co., commission merchants. He was President of the Merchants' Beneficial Fund, Vice-President of the Mercantile Library and First Vice President of St. Joseph's Hospital. He died at his residence, 1105 Girard street, upon September 9, 1859, and was buried in the family vault at St. John's [illegible]. He took a prominent part in organizing the relief movement in aid of the starving people of Ireland during the great famine. His widow, Eliza M. C. Walsh, survives him and is living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Wanamaker, 1886.—Born in Philadelphia in 1838, was the son of Nelson Wanamaker and Elizabeth Kochersperger, a resident of Montgomery co., Pa. He is not of Irish descent. His father was a brickmaker, and as a lad the son did some slight work about the brick-yard. His father died in 1851 and his mother in 1881. At fourteen years of age he entered the store of Barclay Lippincott, southwest Fourth and Market streets, and afterwards was employed at Bennett & Co.'s clothing store. He left the latter place to become the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1861 he gave up that position and entered into partnership with Nathan Brown at Oak Hall, southeast Sixth and Market streets, with a cash capital of $3,500. He married a daughter of the late Thomas Brown, a sister of his partner. Mr. Brown died in 1868, and Mr. Wanamaker bought the firm-name. He opened the Chestnut street store in 1869, in partnership with his brother, Samuel. He purchased the old site of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, Thirteenth and Market streets, and modeled it to suit his business, which he started there in 1876. The building occupies over 600,000 square feet of flooring or about fourteen acres, and his usual number of employés is about 3,000. At Christmas times there are some 4,500 persons employed. About fifteen years ago he established the Bethany church, to which he has given over $100,000, and a similar sum to the Young Men's Christian Association, which during his presidency of it for thirteen years erected its present magnificent building at Fifteenth and Chestnut streets. The children's wing of the Presbyterian Hospital, costing $[illegible], was a gift of Mrs. Wanamaker. He is the originator and a member of the Citizens' Committee for the relief of cities and communities attacked by disease and other sudden calamities; a Trustee of the Williamson Free School of Mechanical



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Trades, and was a member of the Centennial Board of Finance; also one of the founders of the United States Christian Commission. Robert C. Ogden (1890) is a partner of Mr. Wanamaker. On March 5, 1889, he was appointed Postmaster-General of the United States by President Harrison and still occupies that position. See "Living Leaders," p. [illegible], 1892, "Men of Pennsylvania," Third Series, [illegible].

John Aloysius Ward, 1889. Was [illegible] in Philadelphia, August 15, 1870. His father, Michael Ward, and his mother, Mary O'Kelly Ward, are natives of County Galway, Ireland. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice October 5, 1891. He is a graduate of La Salle College, and a member of the Carrollton Club, the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, Conference of St. Vincent de Paul and the Young Men's Democratic Association.

John D. Ward, 1884. Was a hotel manager for many years. He did not return his blank.

Robert Grant Warren, 1831.—We can find no trace of him.

Edward Waters, 1837.—Was a wholesale grocer at 99 N. Third street in 1837. He died March 14, 1844, in the forty-fifth year of his age, at 318 N. Second street.

John Waters, 1839.—Was a native of Ireland. He was a manufacturer at Heddington, Philadelphia, and a prominent Catholic.

William Henry Waters, 1884. Was born in Philadelphia, December 25, 1853. His father was a native of Crossmolina, County Mayo, Ireland. He is a tailor and is a member of the Masonic Order.

Charles Watres, 1827. Was a dis[illegible] at 389 High street in 1828. He was [illegible] related by marriage with Arthur Harper (1825).

Charles C. Watson, Jr., 1832. Was the fashionable tailor of his day. He died in November, 1835, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Third and [illegible].

Matthew Watson, 1790.—We have no definite information concerning him.

William Watson, 1790.—We are not certain of his identity.

David Watt, 1835.—Was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1800, and came to Philadelphia in 1811. He was a manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods, and was a member of Common Council in 1843. He died [illegible], 1855, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. William Watt (1832) was his brother. Mr. Watt was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1855-1859.

William Watt, 1832. Was born in County Derry, Ireland, [illegible], and came to Philadelphia in 1808. He was a manufacturer of cotton goods, and was a member of Common and Select Councils. He died February, 1857, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. David Watt (1835) was his brother.

Samuel Watt, 1795. Was a member of the Acting Committee, 1797, and Treasurer of the Society, 1797-1800. Unfortunately we have no definite information concerning him.

William W. Watt, 1852. Son of William Watt (1832), was born in Philadelphia in 1817. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and also of the Senate. He died in December, 1870, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, December 13, 1870, to Joseph [illegible]. The sureties were Margaret P. Watt [illegible], Lombard street, and Joseph A. Bonham.

Frederick Watts, 1790. Was a native of either Wales or Ireland, probably the latter, born June 1, 1719. He married about 1750, [illegible] Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, Scotland, an adherent of the Pretender. He came to America [illegible] and resided [illegible] Chester co., Pa., and thence proceeded [illegible] county on the Juniata, near its confluence with the Susquehanna. He resided there [illegible] of the Revolution he became one of its [illegible]. He was appointed [illegible]

of the eight members from Cumberland county to the State Convention of 1776. He assisted in organizing the battalion of the county and was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and represented the same at the Military Convention of July 4, 1776, which met at Lancaster. He was in command of the First Battalion of the Flying Camp at the surrender of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, when he was captured, but was soon after exchanged. He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace of Cumberland county, April 1, 1778; chosen a Representative in 1779; appointed Sub-Lieutenant of the County, April 18, 1780; Brigadier-General of Pennsylvania Militia, May 27, 1782; a member of the Supreme Executive Council from October 20, 1787, until the abolition of the State Constitution of 1790, and was at the same time acting as a member of the Board of Property. At the close of his official career he retired to his farm on the Juniata, where he died, October 3, 1795, aged 76 years. The remains of himself and his wife were interred in the burial-ground on the farm. The children of Frederick and Jane Watts were Margery, Catharine, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah and David. Elizabeth married Thomas Hulings. Their son, David W. Hulings, was a lawyer of Lewistown, Mifflin co., for many years. Margaret married George Smiley, of Shermansdale. David, the youngest child, born October 20, 1764, died 1816, married Juliana Miller, daughter of General Henry Miller, and became one of the leading lawyers of Carlisle, Pa. He had several children.

William Wayne, 1882. Was born [illegible] Chester co., Pa. He is the son of [illegible] and Mary [illegible] and is a descendant of [illegible] Wayne, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

William Wetherill, M. D., 1848.—Was a practicing physician. He resided in Montgomery co., Pa., and died in April, 1872.

Samuel Whalley, 1870. Was of the firm of Samuel Whalley & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, at 1114 Market street. He was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

J. J. Wheeler, 1808.—Was a merchant at 232 Spruce street in 1808.

Israel Whelen, 1809. Was a grocer at 1 North Fifth street and 197 High street. He was a member of the Hibernia Fire Company.

Jerome Whelen, 1884. — Was a salesman, 1311 North Twelfth street, when elected a member. He did not return his blank.

Patrick E. Whelan, 1805. —Was a merchant at 18 North Front street in 1805.

William Whelan, 1839.—Was probably a grocer.

William E. Whelan, 1822.—Was a grocer at northwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, 1822-1825. His death was announced at the meeting of the Society, December 17, 1851.

John White, 1790.—We have no definite information concerning him.

John White, 1869. —Resided at 1531 South Tenth street at the time of his election as a member. He was an instrument maker.

Richard P. White, 1868. — Was born in the city of Londonderry, Ireland, February 19, 1828, came to America (New York) July 3, 1848, and settled in Philadelphia in 1850. He was first a bookkeeper, then a salesman, and afterwards a dry-goods commission merchant. He studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, March 13, 1860, since which time he has become one of the most prominent lawyers in the city. During the existence of the Municipal Reform Association and the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred he acted as counsel for those organizations. He was a member of the Washington Grays and of Landis's Battery.

George Whiteley, 1859. Was born near Brookborough, County Fermanagh, Ireland, March 22, 1822, and came to Philadelphia, May 24, 1855. He is an importer and wholesale liquor dealer, of the firm of George Whiteley & Co., 114 Walnut street. James Whiteley [illegible] was his son.

James Whiteley, 1891.—Was born in Philadelphia, June 20, 1853. His father, George Whiteley, Sen., was a native of Ireland and his mother, Mary Ann Steen, of Philadelphia. He was first a clerk and then partner with his father in the wholesale liquor business. He died April 25, 1891, and was buried in Woodlands cemetery.

William Whiteside, 1882. —Was born October 2, 1834, in Bangor, County Down, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, October 28, 1848. He was a real estate broker and constable and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died May 18, 1890, and was buried in Mount Moriah cemetery.

Alexander Whitten, 1876. — Was born September 29, 1837, in County Armagh, Ireland. He came to America (Quebec), July 4, 1862, and settled in Philadelphia, January 17, 1863. He was a spirit and wine merchant, and died January 2[illegible], 1[illegible].

Jacob C. Wikoff, 1811.—We have no information concerning him.

Thomas Wignell, 1802. —Was a tragedian and theatre manager. He seceded from a theatrical company playing in Philadelphia and New York in 1792, and set up for himself. He opened a theatrical establishment in Philadelphia and was quite successful. He went to England to engage a company, but after bringing it here the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 broke it up and dispersed it. He opened a new theatre [illegible], 1794. In 1796 he engaged [illegible] come to America. In 1798 he engaged Warren, who was then playing with Mrs. [illegible]. In 17[illegible] Wignell quarrelled. In 1800 he opened [illegible] theatre [illegible] ton. In January, 1803, he was married to Mr. Morris [illegible], in consequence of an injury received from [illegible]. Letters of administration were granted on his

estate, March 4, 1803, to Ann Wignell. [See "Dunlap's Hist. American Theatre," 1833.]

John Wigton, 1790.—A marriage license was issued, April 14, 1766, for John Wigton and Margaret Cochran. He was probably a schoolmaster.

John Wiley, 1825.—Was probably of the firm of John & Joseph Wiley, grocers, at 17 Sassafras street in 1825. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1835–1839.

Maurice Francis Wilhere, 1884.—Was born in Devlinmore, County Donegal Ireland, October 30, 1854, and came to Philadelphia with his mother and sisters on May 18, 1859. He was a retail grocer, 1870–1879; and a manufacturer of cotton and woollen goods, 1879–1883, and Superintendent of the Stamp Department in the Philadelphia Post Office, 1886–1889. Upon leaving the Post Office he engaged in business as manufacturer of undertakers' supplies, and was elected in 1890 a Magistrate, which position he now occupies. He was a School Director, 1880–1889, in Manayunk, Philadelphia, where he resides. From his youth he has been prominently identified with Irish societies, and is an enthusiast in all measures looking to the advancement of Ireland. He has been Vice-President of the Irish National League of America, President of the Philadelphia Municipal Council, a branch of the same body, Vice-President and President of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, and has been National Delegate (chief officer) of the Ancient Order of Hibernians since 1886. He is also very active in Democratic politics and conventions, and is at the present time Chairman of the City Executive Committee of the Democratic party. He is noted as a ready and forcible speaker.

John Williams, 1840. Was proposed as a member by Charles Johnston (1834). We cannot definitely locate him.

William Williams, 1790. May have been the house carpenter and builder who built the armed boat "Hancock" for the [illegible] State Navy, but we are uncertain. Letters of administration on the estate of William Williams were granted, October 23, 1794, to Elizabeth Williams, John Baker and John Harrison.

Seth Willis, 1790.—Honorary member. He was of the firm of Seth & Isaac Willis, grocers, at 154 South Water street and 155 South Front street in 1791.

Benjamin Wilson, 1803.—Was a merchant of the District of Spring Garden, Penn Township, Philadelphia. His will, dated December 7, 1829, and proved January 9, 1834, mentions his aunt, Jane Sandwith, and her husband, Joseph Sandwith; his sisters, Susannah Boulton and Mary Wilson, now or late of Dublin, Ireland; his cousin, Joshua Clibborn; his late aunt, Elizabeth Goff, late of Horetown, County Wexford, Ireland; his aunt, Sarah Deaves, formerly Wilson; his late aunt, Mary White, formerly Wilson. The executors were Joshua Clibborn, merchant, New York; Alexander Wilson, Olney, near Philadelphia; Jonathan Pine, of the house of Thomas, Jonathan & Joseph Pine, merchants, of Dublin, Ireland. The witnesses were Fred. Beates, John J. Moore and Robert Earp.

Benjamin Wilson, 1816.—Was a fur merchant at 4 Minor street in 1814.

James Wilson, 1814.—Was the publisher of the *Aurora* newspaper in 1814.

James Wilson, 1816.—Was a merchant at 261 High street in 1816. He probably died August 21, 1832, aged 65 years, and was buried in Third Presbyterian cemetery.

John Wilson, 1822.—Was a printer and broker at 280 Cedar street in 1822.

Motheral Wilson, 1817.—Brother of James Wilson (1814) and William Wilson (1814), was a merchant at 323 High street in 1819. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, December 5, 1822, to George Nagle and Matthew Selfridge. The sureties were James McCulloch (1810) and William Wilson (1814), gentleman.

Robert Sterling Wilson, 1843.—Was probably a painter. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, March 14, 1859, to Anna L. Wilson. The sureties were William M. Wilson, James Le[illegible] and Hide[illegible] Carlisle.

Stewart Wilson, 1882.—Was born in [illegible], County Tyrone, Ireland

April 17, 1826, and came to Philadelphia in June, 1842. He is in the dry-goods, commission and importing business.

Thomas Wilson, 1820.—Was Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

William Wilson, 1814.—Was born in 1777 at Crogan Hill, County Donegal, opposite Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, came to America, January 29, 1795, and settled in Pennsylvania, September 12, 1796. He was naturalized at Easton, Pa., August 11, 1802. He was a grocer at 138 N. Second street and 56 New street and was a Director of Commercial Bank, 1822–1839. He died at Philadelphia, November 7, 1853, and was buried at Laurel Hill. Motheral Wilson (1817) and James Wilson (1814) were his brothers. Joseph Lapsley Wilson, Captain of the First City Troop, is his son. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1817–1828, and of the Finance Committee, 1829–1842.

William B. Wilson, 1835.—Was a merchant at George and Thirteenth streets in 1835. He probably died in April, 1836.

James P. Witherow, 1884.—Is a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa. He did not return his blank.

Robert Woods, 1884.—Was born March 1, 1842, in Mowillion Moneymore, County Derry, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia, May 1, 1863. He is in the liquor business at 1538 Market street. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Orders, Mystic Shrine, Knights of Birmingham, Order of Sparta, American Legion of Honor, Knights of Honor and of the Robert Burns Society.

Otto Wolff, 1887.—Was born at Hamburg, Germany, January 31, 1856, and came to Philadelphia in September, 1856. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice March 18, 1876.

Joseph Woods, 1827. Was of the firm of William and Joseph Woods, grocers, at 277 High street. He was probably the son of William Woods (1815). He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society in 1828.

William Woods, 1815.—Was of the firm of William and Joseph Woods, grocers, at 277 High street in 1827. He was in business alone at the same place in 1816. He was probably the father of Joseph Woods (1827). He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1822–1827.

James Woodside, 1856.—Was born at Carnthu, near Ballycastle, County Antrim, Ireland. He was in the tea business. He died in March, 1871, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. He left a widow and one son surviving him. John Woodside (1852) was his brother.

John Woodside, 1852.—Was born at Carnthu, near Ballycastle, County Antrim, Ireland. He was in the tea business with his brother, William Woodside. The firm was John & William Woodside, 61 S. Front street. He was never married. Whilst travelling he died on shipboard off the Mexican coast. His remains, which were buried in Mexico, were afterwards exhumed and sent to Ireland and buried there. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1853–1859.

Benjamin Workman, 1790.—Was a teacher of mathematics at 129 Story street in 1791. In Francis Bailey's "Freeman's Journal" of June 28, 1786, the following advertisement appeared: "Benjamin Workman at University, Philadelphia, June 12, 1786, informs the public that he will make exact calculations for Almanac for 1787, also time of high and low water from his own observations, never published until this year."

Henry Weir Workman, 1865. Was born in Philadelphia, November 22, 1814. His father was John Workman, a native of Larne, Ireland, who was a linen manufacturer, emigrated to America and settled first in South Carolina and afterwards came to Philadelphia. Mr. Workman is a ship agent and broker and was one of the Port Wardens of the city for six years. He is a member of the Masonic organization.

Joseph Worrell, 1808. Was President of Common Council in 1819. He probably died in January, 1834.

Andrew Wray, 1832. Was a storekeeper at 9 High street. His will, dated July 24, 1849, and proved February 14,

1854, mentions his wife, Rebecca; his sons, John S., Thomas C. and Moses Wray; his daughters, Rebecca Jane and Susanna Wray; and the children of his deceased son, William B. Wray.

William Wray, 1809.—Was a grocer at 9 and 11 High street. Letters of administration on his estate were granted, April 4, 1828, to Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D. The sureties were Anthony Wray and Harrison Locke. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Society, 1818-1823.

Alexander Wright, 1790.—We have no definite information concerning him.

Archibald Wright, 1838.—Was in the salt business on Delaware avenue.

Edward R. Wyle, 1841.—Was a merchant at 12 Chestnut street in 1841.

Rev. Samuel Brown Wylie, 1811.—Was born May 21, 1773, at Moylarg, near Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, came to United States (New Castle, Del.) October 18, 1797, and settled in Philadelphia, October 31, 1797. He was a teacher in a private academy in Philadelphia, and afterwards was Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian church. He was also Professor of Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, and Vice-Provost and Emeritus Professor of that institution. He wrote "Two Sons of Oil," "Covenanting," "Greek Grammar," "Life of Dr. Alexander McLeod," and contributed to numerous papers and periodicals. He died October 13, 1852, and was buried in Woodlands cemetery. He was pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian church for many years.

Andrew Young, 1835.—Was probably a bridge builder.

David Young, 1882.—Was born June 12, 1824, in Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Philadelphia in June, 1845. Upon his arrival he entered the wholesale notion store of his brother, Armar Young, on Bank street, and subsequently became a partner in the firm. When his brother retired, the firm became known as Young, Moore & Co., and subsequently was merged in the present firm of Young, Smyth, Field & Co., founded January 1, 1869, and which is one of the largest mercantile firms in the country. He remained in the firm until his death, which occurred October 4, 1890. He was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery. Mr. Young was twice married—first to a Miss Robinson, a native of Ireland, and second to Emma Brock, of Philadelphia. The *Press*, of October 5, 1890, says of him: "Mr. Young was loved by all who knew him. He was courteous, charitable, and a man of the highest integrity, and by his great business ability raised the firm to its high position. He was of a retiring disposition, and would never accept any public position, although often solicited to do so. He was popular among the merchants, and distinguished for his affability and amiability. He was a member in regular attendance at Dr. Watson's church, Seventeenth and Summer streets. He was Past Master of Orient Lodge, No. 285, A. Y. M., and was also a member of Hibernian Society. He leaves a large estate, which is said to amount to about $800,000." John Field (1882) was a partner of Mr. Young for many years.

John Russell Young, 1886.—Was born November 20, 1841, on a farm, near Downingtown, in Chester co., Pa. He is the son of George Rankin Young and Eliza Rankin Young, both natives of County Tyrone, Ireland (born near Dunnemanagh), who came to America in 1838, and settled in Philadelphia in 1844. He was educated at the Harrison Grammar School, and later at the High School, New Orleans, where he resided for some years as the ward of his uncle, James R. Young. He became a copy-holder in the composing-room of the *Press* when he was fifteen years of age, and remained on the *Press* until 1865, having been promoted through successive stages from office-boy to Editorial Manager of that journal, under direction of John W. Forney. He had already attracted favorable notice by his clear and forcible style of writing, and in 1865 he left the *Press* to accept a position with Jay Cooke & Co., the famous bankers, who needed the assistance of a trained journalist like Mr. Young to arouse popular interest in their



JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

efforts to place the national loan. His work was a brilliant success and brought him into much prominence, and in 1866 he went to New York city and became one of the *Tribune*'s editorial staff, attaining the position of Managing Editor in 1867. He remained in charge of the *Tribune* for four years. In 1872 he changed to the New York *Herald*, and served as Chief of its Special Correspondents' Staff in Europe, and made the tour with General Grant around the world. His distinguished abilities as a journalist and writer were signally displayed during the journey, and he subsequently published the well-known volume, "Around the World with General Grant." He continued his career as a journalist until, at the request of General Grant, he received the appointment as United States Minister to China, in which capacity he served from March, 1882, to October, 1885. Since his return home he has not been regularly attached to any journal, except the *Evening Star*, of Philadelphia (of which he is part proprietor), but has written several articles on national themes for the *North American Review* and other publications. Mr. Young was offered the Chinese mission again by Mr. Blaine in 1889, but declined for business reasons. In 1891 he was elected a Director of the Union League, and was nominated by several leading journals for the Senate in succession to Mr. Quay. Mr. Young, however, has refrained from any active part in politics. The wife of Mr. Young, Julia C. Coleman, was a niece of Governor Jewell, of Connecticut. She died in 1882, while Mr. Young was Minister to China. Mr. Young again married in 1890 Max Dow Davies, born in [illegible] and descended from an old revolutionary family. He resides at 1507 Poplar street, Philadelphia, and Larchmont Manor, New York. His brother, James Rankin Young, has been for twenty-four years a distinguished Washington correspondent, and was for fifteen years Executive Clerk of the United States Senate. He has an interest in the *Evening Star*, and stands in the foremost rank of American journalists.

Moses Young, 1806. Moses Young was appointed Assistant Clerk [illegible] Pennsylvania Board of Wardens [illegible] 1777.

Sheppard G. Young, 1890.—Was born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1842. He is an importer of china, glass and fancy goods, and a manufacturer of reproductions of busts and figures in bisque. He was a member of the City Councils, 1871–1874, and also of the Board of Port Wardens. He is a member of Mozart Lodge, No. 436, F. & A. M.; Fernwood Chapter, No. 256; Corinthian Chasseur Commandery, No. 53; Oriental Lodge, I. O. O. F.; No. 113, Quaker City Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Carstatter, Bavarian and Mannerchor Societies.

William Young, 1809.—There are numerous William Youngs in the Directories and public records, but we cannot definitely locate this particular one. In the Third Presbyterian cemetery, Third and Pine streets, which contains the graves of many members of the Society, there is buried a William Young, who was born January 24, 1782 [illegible] November 16, 1851.

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